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Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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☆ JAN 22 1962 ☆

Tuesday, January 16, 1962

Vol. XLVI

No. 1

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER PREVAILED IN MOST SECTIONS

It was extremely cold in much of the mid-continent area during the first portion of the period. This was the second consecutive week of such weather. During this same time, it was unseasonably mild in the Far West and extreme Northeast. Near the end of the first week, a coastal storm dumped up to nine inches of snow in parts of northern Georgia and lesser amounts in parts of the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland. It brought up to six inches in the southern portion of New England. The mountain snow-pack decreased slightly in the Far West, while the cover from the Plains area to the Atlantic was about the same. During the latter portion of the period, temperatures continued well below normal over much of the South and Southeast. Freezing and frost extended into the Florida Everglades and into the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley area. New England had its worst icestorm in many years. Blizzard conditions developed in parts of the Plains States and heavy snow fell over much of the North Central States. Light to heavy amounts fell as far south as Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. Mild weather still hovered over the Far West for the third straight week.

Despite the severe winter weather conditions over much of the Nation, most colonies appeared to be wintering satisfactorily. There were some exceptions of course. Some signs of dysentery was noticed by one beekeeper in Colorado. Skunks continued to damage colonies in parts of Arkansas. It was feared that bees in the Yakima Valley of Washington and in parts of central New York may have consumed excessive stores during the warm spell early in the period. This would, of course necessitate earlier than normal feeding in most instances. The freezing weather was reported to have damaged some queen mating hives in Louisiana. Broodrearing had started in the Florida Tampa Bay area, but was interrupted by the cold weather. Some light colored strains of bees had some brood in northern Florida.

Legumes were protected from the extreme low temperatures in many areas by a good snow-cover. No heaving was reported and apparently there was very little frost in the ground in the Midwestern area. The heavy snows in some areas provided additional soil moisture and improved outlook for the approaching honey season. A few areas still needed additional precipitation in order to put soil moisture conditions up to par. This was particularly true in the southeastern portion of Texas. It was expected that the freezing weather in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley would affect the citrus honey flow in that area.

Bulk honey continued to sell rather slowly in the Midwest and some producers still had sizeable lots on hand. Buyers bought mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis. Sales at retail levels were said to be generally good at most points across the Nation. In the heavy producing Midwest, large lots of extracted bulk honey, white or better, clover-alfalfa, still sold in a price range of 12½-14¢ per pound, mostly around 13¢. California extra white orange realized 16½¢ per pound.

Demand for domestic beeswax was considered only moderate at most points and the market held generally steady. Again, domestic wax generally sold at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional lots sold at higher prices. Imported wax held about steady in New York City. Supplies from Central America brought 53¢ per pound; Mexico 53-55¢, Chile 56½¢, South America 53-55½¢ and Dominican Republic 52-53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover - Alfalfa		11 3/4¢ f.o.b.	KANS.	White-Alfalfa	12 1/2¢ f.o.b.
IMPERIAL VALLEY				White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10 1/2¢ f.o.b.	WIS.	Amber-Clover	11¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Amber-Clover (drums)	10 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		12 1/2¢ del.		White-Clover	12-13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10 1/2-12¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	12-13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				White-Clover	11-14¢ del.
Extra White-Orange (used cans)		16 1/2¢ del.		Light Amber Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Orange		14¢ del.	OHIO	Amber Mixed Flowers	12¢ f.o.b.
OREG. White-Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa		13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
N.DAK. White-Clover		13 1/2-13 3/4¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	Clover (drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa (cans or drums)		13¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Tupelo (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Clover - Smartweed		11 3/4¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.
NEBR. White-Clover		13 1/4¢ f.o.b.		White Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
OREG. Light Amber-Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa		10 1/2-11¢ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>				
COLO.	White Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18½¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	15-16¢	-	-
IOWA	Light Amber-Clover	-	16¢	-
NEBR.	Clover	-	-	20¢
KANS.	White-Alfalfa	12½¢	-	-
	White-Clover	13¢	-	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Amber-Clover	11¢	-	16¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	22¢
ILL.	White-Clover	15-18¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
TENN.	Clover	-	-	18¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	25¢	-
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	16 2/3¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	18¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
IDAHO	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	16 1/2¢	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
IOWA	Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	25¢	17-25¢
IND.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	Amber-Clover	-	-	18¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	26 1/2¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	19¢	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS, & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

ILL.	Clover	-	22¢	-
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27½¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
DEL.	White-Clover	-	24¢	-
MD.	White-Clover	-	24¢	-
TENN.	Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	26¢	28¢	32¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2-- LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	5.50	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00
N.DAK. White-Clover	5.50	5.85	-
IOWA Light Amber-Clover	-	5.75	-
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00-7.25	40-50¢
WIS. Amber-Clover	-	-	50¢
MINN. Clover-Basswood	-	6.25-6.60	69
	White-Clover	-	5.30
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	65¢
IND. White-Clover	-	5.88	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
DEL. White-Clover	-	6.85	-
MD. White-Clover	-	6.85	-
	Light Amber-Clover	6.75	7.25
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
FLA. Tupelo	7.85	8.25	89¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.75-7.25	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	6.00	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS Clover	7.60	8.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30
N.DAK. White-Clover	5.90	6.10	-
IOWA Light Amber-Clover	-	6.25	-
KANS. Alfalfa	-	6.75-7.50	20-25¢
	Clover	-	6.75-7.50
MICH. White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS. Amber-Clover	-	-	26¢
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.65-6.70	37-39¢
	White-Clover	-	5.75
	Buckwheat	-	7.50
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	39¢
ILL. Clover	-	6.30	37¢
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-
VT. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75-8.00	45-49¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
DEL. White-Clover	-	7.20	-
MD. White-Clover	-	7.20	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u> (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	42¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
FLA.	Tupelo	8.10	8.50	49¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00-7.50	-
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	4.04	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	3.70	-	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
MINN.	Clover	-	3.60	-
ILL.	Clover	-	3.60	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.44	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	30-35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
DEL.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
MD.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
FLA.	Tupelo	5.10	5.50	28¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	3.90-4.00	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	White-Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	6.00	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	7.10	-
MINN.	Clover 24-10-oz.	-	5.50	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.40	65-70¢
DEL.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	7.20	-
MD.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	7.20	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
N.DAK.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	-	35½¢
IOWA	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz. plastic boxes	-	9.12	38¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz. plastic	-	13.20	69-79¢
<u>SECTION COMB, 24 SECTIONS:</u>				
OREG.	White-Alfalfa - Clover - Vetch 12-oz.	9.25	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	9.60	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.60	40¢
KANS.	Alfalfa 12-16-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
	Clover 12-16-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
MICH.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	-	47¢
WIS.	Clover - Buckwheat 12-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
MINN.	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	-
MD.	White-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	6.95	-
	24-12-oz. jars	-	7.85	-
PA.	Light Amber- Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	White-Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz.	8.00	-	-
TENN.	Cotton 12-15-oz.	-	8.00	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,		Sales to		
STATE	: AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)</u>				
MICH.	Clover 1-lb. jars	-	-	31¢
MINN.	White-Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	11.50	1.35
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
ILL.	Clover 12-2½-lb. cans	9.10	-	-
	Clover 12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
TENN.	Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	50¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
OKLA.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

HONEY SUPPORT PRICE FOR 1962

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced a 1962 honey support price at a national average price of 11.2 cents a pound. This reflects 74 percent of the January 1962 parity price adjusted to a 60-pound container basis.

The 1962 price announced is the same as the price support announced last year for the 1961 crop which Secretary Freeman increased substantially from the 1960 level.

Support loans on honey provide the important function of offering interim financing for some 200,000 beekeepers to assist them in marketing their crop in an orderly manner.

While the cost of the honey support operation to the Commodity Credit Corporation during the past decade has been negligible, the program has provided market stability to producers. At the same time, encouragement is given to producers to maintain the population of bees which are vital for the pollination of important seed, vegetable and fruit crops. Beekeepers receive little remuneration for this function, with most of their income resulting from the by-product of pollination, honey.

The honey price-support program is authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1949 at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity.

The support price announced applies to honey marketed during the 1962 season, which begins April 1.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First Half of January)

Weather for all California Districts - Persistent fog or low overcast covered most of the interior valleys during most of the period. As a result temperatures averaged 3 to 8 degrees below the seasonal normals. The northeastern plateau and the southeastern desert regions had an abundance of snowshine and temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees above normal. At the higher elevations in the Cascade-Sierras Mountains temperatures averaged 5 to 15 degrees above normal. Temperatures in the central and north coastal areas averaged slightly below normal. Little or no precipitation was recorded during the period although rains spread over much of the northern sector of the State toward the close of the period. Rainfall at most points in the State was below normal. Total precipitation in the Sierras for the period July 1 through January 5 was 8 inches below normal in the Blue Canyon area, 6 inches below in the Yosemite Valley, and generally 1 to 2 inches below in other areas.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Cold, foggy weather in the central valleys has held bees inactive and helped retain soil moisture. Warm weather in the fog free mountain area, southern coastal area, and desert areas has allowed bees to fly and work some plants for pollen and honey. Colonies are mostly in good condition though some appear to be on the light side. Some feeding has started and more is expected to start shortly. Broodrearing has started in some of the warmer areas, especially in the southern and coastal areas. Movement of bees in the central valleys has been very light during the period, consisting mostly of a few colonies being moved to almond orchards. A few loads of bees are being moved into the southern citrus producing counties from northern locations and from out-of-state. Some bees are being moved to desert locations. Bees are working alder for pollen in some of the warmer foothill areas; mustard, hedge, some manzanita, and eucalyptus in the central coastal areas; wild flowers, some mustard, some lemon and orange bloom and eucalyptus in the southern counties. Bees in the fog shrouded central valleys are mostly inactive. Honey plants in the central valleys have been slow in starting as temperatures have been too low for good plant growth. In the warmer coastal areas plant growth has started and is normal. In the southern counties plants look very good in some localities, fair in others depending upon moisture. All areas report more rain is needed very soon in order to insure continued plant growth. Quite a bit of sage on poor and rocky soil is dead due to the three years of drought and other honey plants including manzanita, eucalyptus, and wild flowers have also suffered from the long dry period.

Southern California - Bulk trading improved. Beekeepers sold some fairly large lots and dealers were bidding on other lots. Limited supplies of alfalfa continued available from the Imperial Valley. Beekeepers in the Intermountain States increased offerings of clover with prices open for negotiation.

Movement of honey from dealers' inventories to domestic retail outlets and other commercial users was reported good. Export trade was nil.

Northern and Central California - Demand was good from both retail and commercial handlers. Dealers' inventories were about normal for this period. A few large to very large lots of honey were being held for dealers by producers at country point. Quality of these lots was reported very good. Export trading was nil.

ALASKA:

One hundred thirty five packages of bees were shipped in and maintained by 35 beekeepers in 1961. The largest beekeepers were located in the Homer area on the Kenai Peninsula and in the Tanana Valley near Fairbanks. One beekeeper near Homer had 20 colonies and sold some of this extracted honey commercially. Thirty packages of bees went to one beekeeper in the Tanana Valley. Most of the other beekeepers maintained 1-4 hives. The bees are usually killed off in late September. Maximum yields last year were estimated at around 125 pounds per hive. Clover was the best floral source for the bees but fireweed was also widespread.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Washington - Only light supplies of honey remained to be sold in the Yakima Valley area. It was anticipated that most of this would be used locally. Beeswax supplies were also considered light and it was felt that most of this would be consumed locally. A few warm days near the middle of the past period permitted bees an opportunity to make a number of cleansing flights. It was feared that bees used more than normal amounts of stores as result of these flights. It was thought that most bees were in good shape but probably would require feeding in the early spring. Fairly mild temperatures had prevailed during most of the period. Temperatures averaged a little above normal in the area west of the Cascade mountain range. It was windy and cloudy on many days and precipitation also averaged slightly above normal. Heavy rainfall and melting snow along the western slope of the mountains caused some flooding of low areas along some rivers. Most colonies were generally dormant during the period but were considered to be in fairly good condition. Honey moved at a fair to moderate pace on a steady market.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Colorado - Extremely cold weather hovered over in the southwestern portion of the State early in the period. Temperatures moderated about a week later but dropped considerably again near the end of the period. This kept bees inactive at all times. Temperatures dropped to near zero on most nights in the extreme western portion of the State. This kept bees from making badly needed flights and a few signs of dysentery had been noticed.

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Colonies had not experienced a flight in about six weeks. The month of December was reported to have been the coldest on record for average temperatures. Moisture conditions were considered good and there was a fairly good snow cover throughout this part of the State.

Utah - A good demand continued for honey at retail levels in northern Utah. Very few beekeepers had any honey left to be sold. Some precipitation occurred during the period further improving soil moisture conditions. More snow was on the watersheds at the present time than at any given period during the past two years.

Idaho - Bees were reported to be wintering satisfactorily in southern Idaho. There was no snow cover in this part of the State. Sales of honey proved good at retail levels. Producers were reported to be dumping honey at reduced prices at some points.

Wyoming - Moderate amounts of precipitation fell and this helped to bring the annual rainfall for 1961 up to normal. Several days proved warm enough for bees to make cleansing flights.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 9)

Northeast Texas - The winter had been on the mild side in the Dallas area to date. Temperatures warmed up enough in the afternoons for bees to make short flights. No rain was reported but moisture conditions were still considered adequate. Honey sales slowed down some during the holidays and because of inventory time. However, it was expected to pick up again shortly. In the eastern portion of this area colonies appeared to be wintering normally since the weather had been running mild. They had several flying days and most colonies had plenty of stores on hand. It was also felt that they had enough surplus for spring divisions for two queen operations.

Southeast Texas - Colonies in the Bay City area were still in fairly good condition but it was expected that some would require feeding before the spring honey flow develops. Rain was badly needed in order to bring up next season's annuals.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Dry, cool weather ruled over the Valley area during most of the period. However, extremely cold weather moved in at the end of the period. Some bees had been moved into the citrus groves and some were making an increase. A few bees were still able to gather some pollen.

Arkansas - Generally wet weather kept bees inactive in the northeastern portion of the State. However, most colonies were still in good condition. It was estimated that about 90 percent of the crop had already cleared producers hands. In the southwestern Delta area colonies were also in good condition but some were being damaged by skunks. The honey market remained steady.

Oklahoma - Cold weather kept bees inactive in southern Oklahoma during the past two weeks. Precipitation was needed since soil moisture was considered a little on the dry side. Most colonies were in good shape here and also in the western section of the State. Plenty of moisture was available for honey plants in western Oklahoma. Honey continued to sell slowly. Very cold weather kept bees inactive in the Stillwater area but most were considered to be wintering favorably. Ample soil moisture was available in this part of the State.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 9)

Iowa - Temperatures ranged from below normal to above normal in southwestern Iowa. During the warmer days bees were able to make a fairly good cleansing flight and most were thought to be wintering satisfactorily. Some areas still had a good snow cover but some of it melted on the warmer days. It was reported that there was very little frost in the ground. Honey movement continued good at retail level and fair on large lots of bulk honey. Beeswax also found fairly good movement at steady prices. Above normal amounts of snowfall occurred in the extreme western portion of the State. The ground was well covered with snow and clovers were well protected. Most bees were wintering in good shape. Few, if any, large lots of bulk honey were sold and a number of producers were looking for buyers. Retail channels continued to take a good amount of extracted honey at a steady price. Beeswax also sold good in this part of the State at unchanged prices. An extreme cold spell gripped the northern portion of the State late in the period. Temperatures dipped below zero on most nights and strong winds prevailed. However, a good snow cover was reported to be protecting honey plants and some bees. The temperature fell to 26 degrees below zero in northeastern Iowa on the last night of the period. It was expected that honey plants would survive satisfactorily since a fairly good snow cover protected them.

Kansas - Colder than normal weather prevailed in southeastern Kansas most of the time and the temperature hit the zero mark on numerous occasions. A good snow cover provided continuous protection for honey plants. It did warm up enough shortly after the middle of the period for bees to change position of clusters. Ample soil moisture was reported in the western portion of the State. A good snow cover was also reported and it was felt that honey plants had suffered little or no damage.

Missouri - Colonies in the western portion of the State experienced a good cleansing flight on January 4 after having been confined for over a month. Most colonies appeared to be wintering favorably. A 6 inch snowfall occurred on January 6, but temperatures were not considered too severe.

Nebraska - Very cold weather kept bees inactive in eastern Nebraska during the first week but temperatures moderated considerably during the last week. Bees in sheltered spots made limited

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flights but warmer weather was needed in order that all colonies might fly. Some colonies were beginning to show signs of stress since they had been unable to make flights. The weather turned extremely cold on the last few days of the period. Consequently, there was some concern over the wintering conditions of colonies in this area. Honey moved well at retail levels and sales of bulk honey were reported to be improving. Extreme winter conditions had caused the loss of some colonies in the southeastern part of the State. Snow cover provided some protection but very cold weather prevented colonies from making flights and moving to new stores.

North Dakota - Colonies experienced a cleansing flight during the first part of the period in the southeastern part of the State and were in good condition. However, it was cold and windy during the latter portion and bees were inactive. Honey sales were considered slow but about normal for this season of the year. It was reported that unusual amount of vandalism had occurred during the past 2-3 weeks. Many frames, boxes and hives had been damaged. Some snow fell in the Inkster area and a fairly good snow cover protected clovers and brought additional soil moisture to this area. This improved the crop prospects for the coming season.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

Illinois - Colder than normal weather prevailed during much of the period in the northern portion of the State where temperatures went as much as 17 degrees below zero. However, the temperature reached the 40 degree mark near the middle of the period and about half of the snow cover melted at that time. A few bees attempted to fly at that time but had little success. An additional 8 inches of snow fell late in the period providing additional snow cover for honey plants. A few unpacked colonies were checked during the warm period and were found to be wintering satisfactorily. The honey market held steady in this part of the State. Liberal amounts of snow and much cold weather kept bees generally inactive in the central part of the State. Colonies had made some flights on warmer days and were thought to be in fair shape. In the southern portion of the State colonies had two good flying days on January 2 and 3. At that time all colonies showed fairly good strength. However, it was feared that stores would have to be watched in all colonies since they had stored no fall surplus. Honey sold at a moderate pace.

Indiana - Bees made good flights on a couple of days when the temperature rose to near 50 degrees in the central part of the State. However, the balance of the period was very cold, keeping bees inactive. Most colonies had ample winter stores on hand. Consequently, winter losses were expected to be rather light. Very little honey was sold but sales were expected to increase during the next month. In northeastern Indiana, continued cold

weather kept bees confined. Temperatures generally ranged from 9 above to 20 degrees below zero. Snow has been on the ground most of the time since December 23 and it has kept frost out of the ground at most points.

Ohio - It was 10 degrees below zero on the last day of the period in northeastern Ohio. Very little snow cover was available to protect clover plants. Retail honey sales were considered good. Below normal temperatures also prevailed in the west central portion of the State. Plenty of soil moisture was available as about 6 inches of snow and some sleet and rain fell. Colonies in this section of the State had been unable to make a cleansing flight since December 1. Honey sales slowed down considerably during the latter part of December but perked up after the first of the year. It was felt that most of the past honey crop had been bottled and sold. Consequently, packers were seeking supplies elsewhere.

Michigan - The first big snow of the season hit the southern part of the State early in the period. Bees appeared to be wintering in good shape but they had been unable to fly during the past four weeks. It was reported that bulk honey was moving slowly but sales at retail levels were fairly good. There was about 22 inches of snow cover on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Temperatures proved very low but cellar bees were quiet and wintering in fine shape. Honey sold at a fair pace in this part of the State.

Wisconsin - Only traces of snow had fallen in the southwestern part of the State during the past period. However, there was still about 12 inches of snowcover on the ground which protected honey plants. Temperatures averaged well below normal and the coldest spell of the winter was in progress. The temperature dropped as low as 14 degrees below zero at night and didn't go much higher than the zero mark during the daytime. Outside bees had not made a flight since early November. Sales of honey in local stores had improved especially on 5 pound containers. Rather mild temperatures prevailed in the central part of the State on January 3 and some colonies made a good cleansing flight. On January 8 much colder weather developed and the temperature reached a minus 17 degrees. A blanket of snow about 17 inches deep provided a good cover for legumes. Bee hives were also well protected by the snow cover and there was practically no frost in the ground. Honey moved good at the retail level in this area. Nearly a foot of new snow had fallen in the east central portion of the State since the beginning of the new year. A snow cover of up to 18 inches provided excellent protection for legumes. Bitter cold winds accompanied the snow and drifts covered many colonies of bees and the snow was expected to provide protection for these colonies. Sub-zero temperatures prevailed near the end of the period and one beekeeper reported that it would be necessary to use skis or snow shoes in order to check some outlying bee yards. It was thought that most colonies were in

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good condition and had not used very much of their stores. Packers reported a fair demand for honey in this area.

Minnesota - The past period proved extremely cold in the Upper Red River Valley section and a good snow cover protected plant life. Strong winds drifted the snow in many areas. The heavy snow was expected to provide good soil moisture for the coming season. Cellar bees were reported to be wintering well. Bulk honey continued to sell slowly in this area. In the southeastern portion of the State, colonies experienced a good cleansing flight on January 3 when the temperature reached the upper 40's. Colonies were also able to move on to fresh stores and a few bees were seen bringing water to the hives. The mild weather was of short duration and on January 9 the temperature failed to rise above a minus 10 degrees. New snow was falling at the end of the period and strong winds were blowing it into high drifts. The mild weather of the previous week placed a crust on the heavy snow blanket and it was expected to protect the legumes since it will not drift. Honey was reported to be moving at a satisfactory pace in this area following the inventory lull. Colonies in the southern portion of the State also experienced a limited flight during the early portion of the period. Consequently, colonies were expected to winter with little or no trouble. Demand for small containers of honey proved good locally but large lots of bulk honey moved extremely slow. Therefore, a large amount of the bulk honey had been placed under loan.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

New York - Some parts of western New York received heavy amounts of snow while others got very little. It was reported that as much as four feet had fallen in the Buffalo area. Bees were wintering normally despite near zero temperature on several days. Honey continued to move good and supplies were expected to clean up with little or no difficulty. Moderate to heavy rains melted most of the snow cover in central New York. However, colder weather developed late in the period and near zero temperatures prevailed. It was feared that bees may have consumed more than normal amounts of stores during the mild weather. No flights were noticed at that time either. The honey market held about steady. In the Lower Hudson Valley area, perfect wintering weather permitted bees to fare in good shape. There had been no sub-zero temperatures this season and only about 15 inches of snow had fallen.

Vermont - Some bees were able to make a limited cleansing flight on January 7 and 8. These colonies should be wintering favorably. About normal winter weather prevailed during the early part of the period.

Pennsylvania - Colonies in the eastern portion of the State were able to make a fairly good cleansing flight on January 7. Some rain and a little snow provided ground moisture. Sales of honey proved fair to good at retail levels.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 12)

Maryland - Snow partly covered hives in some areas of the Blue Ridge mountain section. However, temperatures were high enough for a moderate number of bees to fly. Most colonies were considered to be in good shape. No mice damage was evident. Honey sold fairly slow in local stores. In the Silver Spring area, temperatures averaged about normal at the beginning of the period but were below normal during the latter portion. A cold wave brought temperatures down to as low as 3 degrees above zero. Colonies appeared to be wintering well since they were able to make a good flight on January 4, before the cold wave moved in. About 2 inches of snow and good rain provided necessary soil moisture. A light snow cover prevailed at the end of the period but was not enough to provide plant protection. Colonies were wintering in good shape in the Eastern Shore area. Most bees had experienced frequent cleansing flights. The first snow of the season occurred on January 1 and the temperature fell into the teens. However, warmer weather followed permitting bees to fly. Honey had been moving good in retail stores and had been of good quality with the largest source being lima bean.

Virginia - Bees made a good cleansing flight on January 4 in the northern Blue Ridge mountain section. This was badly needed since some colonies had stored some amounts of honeydew.

Kentucky - A good bit of snow fell in the western portion of the State during the period. However, it was warm enough on a few days for bees to make good cleansing flights. They were also able to shift clusters to new stores. Warm, rainy weather conditions prevailed in the north and central portions of the State early and conditions proved favorable for bee flying on January 3 and 4. It was much colder during the latter portion and some snow fell. Most colonies appeared to winter satisfactorily and no heaving of legumes was reported. Extracted honey sold fairly good at retail stores but supplies moved slowly at roadside stands.

West Virginia - There were one or two opportunities for bees to take cleansing flights in the middle of the period in the eastern Panhandle area. This weather was followed by lower temperatures which dipped to the zero mark on successive nights. There was some light snow but accumulation was insignificant. Rain preceded the warming trend around January 6. However, the area was still in need of additional moisture in order to put conditions in good shape for the coming honey season.

Tennessee - Generally wet and cold weather hovered over the western part of the State but colonies were able to get in a little flying time on a couple of occasions. Bees in the southeast and eastern portion of the State experienced only one cleansing flight as bitter cold weather condi-

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tions prevailed. Light snow occurred on three different occasions and these coupled with timely rainfall has put moisture conditions into good shape. It was felt that strong colonies with adequate, accessible stores were alright with no outward signs of any clusters having been frozen. However, it was feared that some of the weaker colonies with inadequate stores would suffer rather severely during the cold weather.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 12)

Florida - Bees actively worked red maple blooms in the Tampa Bay area during the first part of the period. Broodrearing had started and most colonies were considered to be in fairly good condition. Frosty, cold weather halted bee activity during the second week. Honey plant prospects were about normal. In north central Florida, most colonies had no young brood. Colonies that requeened themselves during the fall had small areas of brood. Some light colored bees have some brood while dark strains had none. Pollen was available in some hives but not in others and generally most all colonies had ample honey on hand. The coming citrus bloom was said to be about six weeks away. Blustery cold weather hindered operations in the northwestern sector of Florida and a severe freeze killed tender honey plants early in the period. However, bees gathered some pollen from hardy plants on warm days. A good demand for honey was reported but practically all supplies had been depleted at the producer level. Inquiries to buy bees were beginning to develop.

Alabama - Honey moved at a fair pace at retail stores. Heavy rains and about 1½ inches of snow fell during the period, putting soil moisture into good shape. Below normal temperature kept bees inactive much of the time, particularly the latter portion of the period. It was anticipated that some colonies would require feeding in February.

Mississippi - Colonies continued to winter satisfactorily in the northwestern Delta area. Several days of favorable weather permitted colonies to make some good cleansing flights. Good rains continued to provide ample soil moisture in this area.

Louisiana - Fairly cold weather kept bees inactive during much of the period in the Baton Rouge area. Some beekeepers were beginning to prepare queen yards for the spring season. Honey plants appeared to be in good shape with some clover beginning to show up. In the area around Bunkie, bees gather some pollen early in the period and queens were beginning to lay. However, colder weather developed during the latter part of the period. On January 10, the ground was practically covered with sleet and a hard freeze was expected. Extremely cold weather stopped all work in bee yards in the Pineville area. Colonies with plenty of stores apparently were not affected by the prolonged cold. Queen mating hives, that were attempted to be carried through the winter, froze except where they were arranged side by side in one box. One beekeeper reported one to two frames of brood per colony before the freeze. They were expected to pull through alright. Good table grade honey had cleared producer's hands. Honey sold at a normal pace in retail stores and prices about equaled those of last year.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of January. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 80,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 256,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	14½
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 32,108 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	16
Light Amber	13
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 100,070 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY, White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
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12, 1-lb. jars	6.10
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SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 530, Minn. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 125. Demand for small containers good, large fair. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases France 38, Ireland 30, Germany 328, Greece 50 and Mexico 40 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 15-15½
drums 13½-14

For Future N.Y. Delivery Feb. drums 13½

ARGENTINE 13½-13½

For Future N.Y. Delivery Feb.-Mar. drums 13½

WEST & MIDWEST White Clover 16-16½

Extra Light Amber 60-lb. tins 14½-15

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15½

Steel pails 16

OHIO Water White Clover 60-lb. tins 15½

Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

CALIF. Orange 60-lb. tins 19½-20

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEEWAX: Arrivals - bags Brazil 518, Chile 60,

Dom. Rep. 136, Mexico 160, Turkey 54 and West

Africa 314 blks. Demand fair. Market about steady.

Central America 53

Mexico 53-55

Chile 56½

South America 53-55½

Dominican Republic 52-53

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

128,640 lbs., Puerto Rica 9,750 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady.

US No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 12-oz. jars	7.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

17,916 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains, and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Fireweed and blends Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
few low as	12.00
12, 4-lb. cans	10.25
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.50-7.00
few	7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.65-7.85
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 24-oz. jars	6.25-6.40
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars 7.50-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better 16½-17½

Darker grades low as 12

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Northern Calif.

400 cans, Wyoming 700 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage-

according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according

to quality and quantity purchased, delivered

industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply

moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better 16-17

Darker 14-14½

Customers furnish containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 13.50-13.70

Darker 11.40-12.15

6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.90

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

12, 1-lb. jars 5.45

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45-4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars 5.75

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

12, 1½-lb. jars 6.30

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars

7.50-7.75

24, 10-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 1

FIRST ESTIMATE OF HONEY PRODUCTION--1961

Preliminary Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of bees and Production of Honey in Canada^{1/}
by Province, 1960 and 1961 ^{2/}, with 10-year
averages, 1950-59

(As Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on December 22, 1961)

Province	Year	Beekeepers	Colonies	HONEY	
				Average Yield Per Colony	Total Production
		No.	No.	lb.	.000 lb.
Prince Edward Island	1950-59	110	850	80	68
	1960	90	800	81	65
	1961	90	900	80	73
Nova Scotia	1950-59	400	2,220	64	142
	1960	380	2,800	52	146
	1961	390	2,690	90	242
New Brunswick	1950-59	320	1,860	55	103
	1960	190	1,200	72	86
	1961	170	1,280	70	82
Quebec	1950-59	3,240	59,140	69	3,440
	1960	2,220	49,840	46	2,284
	1961	2,130	48,700	61	2,971
Ontario	1950-59	3,600	162,900	62	10,116
	1960	2,720	123,100	75	9,232
	1961	2,700	126,000	70	8,806
Manitoba	1950-59	1,310	41,140	122	5,013
	1960	920	41,700	153	6,380
	1961	790	40,560	157	6,380
Saskatchewan	1950-59	2,790	29,180	118	3,437
	1960	2,400	33,200	136	4,515
	1961	2,000	36,800	107	3,930
Alberta	1950-59	1,900	41,830	117	4,920
	1960	1,670	54,900	138	7,576
	1961	1,390	60,000	165	9,912
British Columbia	1950-59	1,990	15,200	86	1,303
	1960	1,980	19,800	98	1,940
	1961	2,000	19,980	104	2,080
CANADA	1950-59	15,660	354,320	81	28,542
	1960	12,570	327,340	98	32,224
	1961	11,660	336,910	102	34,476

^{1/} Does not include Newfoundland.

^{2/} Subject to revision.



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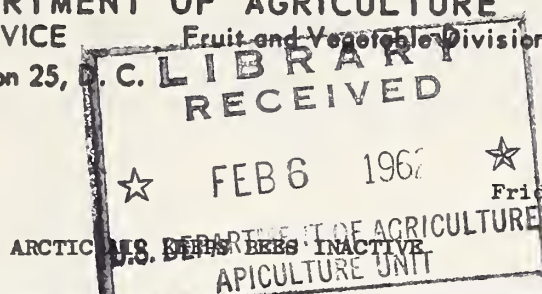
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Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 2



An extensive mass of frigid arctic air hovered over most of the Nation during mid-January. Needless to say, this kept bees inactive and closely confined. Temperatures were much below those of the preceding week in most sections and much below seasonal levels except in parts of the Northeast and along the Pacific Coast. Precipitation was light to moderate in most areas. However, strong winds intensified the effects of the cold air in many areas. Snow ranging from one to nine inches fell over most of the Southern States from central Texas to the Atlantic Coast. A coastal storm dumped 5 to 9 inches of snow on the Virginia Capes area. During the second week of the period, unusually cold weather continued east of the Rockies and spread over most of the western portion of country. Freezing temperatures extended southward along the Pacific Coast and into central California. Temperatures moderated considerably late in the period in the South and Southeast. Most precipitation during the week was in the form of snow. The California mountain snowpack was increased by 10 to 30 inches and San Francisco reported it's first measureable snowfall in many years.

Generally speaking, colony conditions as a whole appeared to be pretty good. However, some beekeepers, particularly in the Midwest, expressed fear for colonies that had been exposed to the extended subzero weather. It was anticipated that colonies may have been unable to shift clusters onto new stores and as a result "cold starvation" would result. One Minnesota beekeeper inspected a yard of 35 hives and found 6 to be showing signs of dysentery. Reports of hives being checked in other parts of the country produced no evidence of dysentery. Some colonies in Wisconsin were completely covered by snow drifts and will probably have to be shoveled out when warmer weather arrives. Broodrearing was in progress in parts of California, Florida and a few other extreme southern areas.

A fairly good snowcover still protected legumes in most of the western two-thirds of the Nation. Parts of Ohio and New York reported practically no snow cover and it was not known whether clovers had been damaged by low temperatures or not. As a whole, moisture conditions across the continent appeared to be pretty good. Bees in the central coastal areas of California worked manzanita and early eucalyptus blooms during the warmer portion of the days. Red maple and willow trees had started blooming along the Florida west coast. The Florida citrus bloom was considered only a couple of weeks off.

Retail sales of extracted honey continued at a fairly good pace in practically all areas. However, the situation on bulk honey was not considered to be near as good. Bulk honey sold lower in some Intermountain States and offerings moved very slow in the Plains States. Large lots of bulk honey in the Midwest, mostly white or better clover-alfalfa brought 12-13½¢, mostly around 12½-13¢ per pound.

Supplies of domestic beeswax found a moderate demand at most points and the market showed little or no change from the past period. Domestic wax continued to sell mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. There were some scattered sales at higher prices. A fair demand prevailed for imported wax in New York City where supplies from Central America sold at 53-54¢ per pound; Mexico offerings drew mostly 53-55¢; and African offerings brought 52-53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	11-12¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			MINN.	White-Clover	12½-13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa (cans returned)		10½¢ del.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch		13½¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ del.
UTAH White-Clover		12½¢ f.o.b.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
ARIZ. Extra Light Amber-Cotton - Alfalfa			N.Y.	Mixed Flowers (drums)	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
		11 3/4¢ f.o.b.		Clover	16¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers		10-11¢ del.		Buckwheat (drums)	16¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover		12½-13½¢ del.	MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	16¢ del.
NEBR. Light Amber-Clover - Smartweed		11 3/4¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover		13¼¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Clover (cans or drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)		13¢ f.o.b.			
Light Amber-Clover		12¢ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
IOWA	Clover	12½¢	-	18¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	16½¢	18½¢
ILL.	White-Clover	15¢	-	-
N.Y.	Buckwheat	17¢	17¢	18¢
	Clover	16¢	17¢	17½¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	18 1/3¢	20¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	17¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	17½¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	Clover	20¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	26¢
	White-Clover	19-20¢	20¢	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	Basswood - Clover	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	27¢
N.Y.	Buckwheat	25¢	-	32¢
	Clover	25¢	-	31¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	37¢
	Raspberry	-	35¢	50¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	27-30¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	22¢	30¢
MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	-	20¢	33¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.44	-	-
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	69-75¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.80	-
N.MEX.	Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA	Clover	-	5.89	-
	White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
WIS.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	6.00	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	55-59¢
	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
MINN.	Basswood	-	6.00	63¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	65¢
N.Y.	Raspberry	-	9.50	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	65-79¢
MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	-	6.85	-
	Light Amber-Clover	6.75	7.00	79¢
N.C.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.98	-	-
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
N.MEX.	Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA	Clover	-	6.26	-
	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	5.80	31-33¢
	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	6.25	-	-
MINN.	Basswood - Clover	-	6.30	35¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	37¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.50	-
	Clover - Buckwheat	-	7.44	50¢
	Raspberry	-	10.50	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	39-42¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.50	40¢
MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	42¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	8.00	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	4.04	-	-
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
N.MEX.	Clover	-	3.90	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.56	25-27¢
MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	-	4.40	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.98	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
N.MEX.	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	3.30	-
IOWA	Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	6.20	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS (Cont'd)

WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
MINN.	Basswood - Clover	-	6.48	-
N.Y.	Raspberry	-	11.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	9.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	10.10	65¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	12-oz.	8.00	-	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		-	-	45¢
N.MEX.	Clover	12-15-oz.	-	10.50	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	12-oz.	-	8.50	47-49¢
	Buckwheat	12-13-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
	Clover	12-13-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
MINN.	Basswood - Clover	12-15-oz.	-	8.80	-
OHIO	White-Clover	12-oz.	9.60	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	12-15-oz.	-	-	50-60¢
VA.	White-Mixed Flowers	12-oz.	8.00	-	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch		-	8.00	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	White-Clover	12-15-oz.	-	-	39¢
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
N.MEX.	Clover	12-5-lb. cans	-	13.00	-
MD.	White-Clover - Lima Bean	24-12-oz. jars	-	7.70	-
		24-24-oz. jars	-	6.95	-
N.C.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers	2-lb. jars	-	-	75¢
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.00	95¢
TENN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
		2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
		3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Clover - Vetch	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of January)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures during the last half of January were at abnormally low levels over most of California. Temperatures were as much as 4-8 degrees below normal along the north and central coast and within the Sacramento Valley. In the San Joaquin Valley temperatures ranged 6-11 degrees below normal. The south coast averaged 2-7 degrees below seasonal normal. By the close of the period temperatures had increased over much of the State. The central valley and foothill areas had some morning fog but generally warm sunny afternoons. Precipitations appeared to be state-wide during the period with heaviest precipitation early in the period. Snow fell over a large area of the State including the central valleys, the San Francisco Bay area, and Southern California points. Strong winds were received early in the period that measured 30-40 miles per hour along the northern and central coast. Strong winds were reported again later in the period along the central valleys.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Rain and snow in moderate to heavy amounts during the last half of January increased chances for a normal nectar flow this year. Freezing temperatures probably damaged orange, eucalyptus and may have damaged manzanita buds in the northern part of the State and in the central valley and has delayed plant growth in other areas. Colony conditions vary, ranging from adequate stores and good to excellent condition to light stores and need for feeding. Some starvation was reported. Broodrearing continued in some of the warmer coastal areas but has stopped in some of the interior citrus producing areas due to the cool weather and lack of nectar and pollen producing plants. Bees are generally inactive in other areas due to the cold weather. Some bees are being moved into San Bernardino and Riverside counties from out-of-State points and from other counties within the State. Movement of bees in other parts of the State has been very light. Bees are working manzanita and early eucalyptus blooms in the central coastal area; some eucalyptus in the central valley areas; eucalyptus, off-bloom citrus, avocados, pepper trees, mustard, and miscellaneous wild flowers in the southern counties. The cold weather held plants back during the period. Plant conditions are improving as a result of recent rains but more rain is needed in most areas. The snow pack at the higher elevations makes prospects for a manzanita flow better than last year.

Southern California - Bulk trading was slow and dealer purchases light. A few lots of alfalfa were offered from the Imperial Valley. Offerings of clover from Intermountain area beekeepers increased. Retail sales continued good while movement through other commercial channels remained normal. Export inquiry for cheaper honey increased but sales were nil.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading continued good through both retail and commercial channels. Intermountain clover continued in abundant supply with prices showing a slightly weaker tendency. California honey producers were holding for higher prices. There was some increased interest in export trading but movement was very slow.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 8-22)

Washington - Good weather ruled over the area west of the Cascade Mountains during much of the time. Temperatures averaged above normal with many clear days towards the end of the period. Consequently, most colonies experienced several good flights and were thought to be in good shape. Honey prices held about steady and demand continued fairly good. Very cold weather moved into the Yakima Valley during the first week and temperatures fell to near zero. Warmer weather pushed into the Valley during the latter week and colonies made almost daily cleansing flights. A slight amount of broodrearing was reported. No precipitation fell during the period and snow depth in the mountains was said to be below normal now. In the far north central portion of the State, many colonies had become light in stores and bees following the dry fall. Heavier than normal winter losses were anticipated at some points in this area. About an average snowcover provided hope for a good crop during the coming season.

Oregon - Subzero temperatures slowed activity in most areas to the east and west of the Cascades early in the period. Heavy amounts of snow fell west of the mountains but accumulation was rather light to the east. Temperatures moderated considerably late in the period following a record cold spell in Klamath and Lakeview counties. In the Willamette Valley, west of the Cascades, the sun shined on many days and bees were able to work short periods each day on filberts and pussywillow. Bees appeared to be wintering satisfactorily in most parts of the State. Buyers apparently were reluctant to purchase excessive amounts of honey at the current prevailing price.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 8-22)

Colorado - Very cold weather continued in the southern portion of the State, keeping bees from making any cleansing flights. A few warming trends occurred but only enough to result in minor snow flurries. Frequent light snows materially aided soil moisture conditions in the western portion of the State. Colonies in this part of the State had not experienced a flight in several weeks and none had been checked since the first of December. Below average temperatures prevailed during the period.

Utah - About a foot of new snow fell in the northern portion of Utah during the past period. This greatly aided moisture conditions and in turn improved the outlook for the next honey crop. It

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was thought that most colonies were faring pretty good so far. However, it was anticipated that many bees would require early feeding this year, probably about the latter part of February. There was very little inquiry for large lots of honey in northern Utah and most producers were selling at lower prices.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of January)

Prospects appeared favorable for a good colony build-up this spring in the desert areas. Recent good rains had improved condition of weeds and other desert flowers. Most colonies had gone into the winter with ample stores on hand and were still in good shape but a few light colonies were already being fed.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - A little over two inches of snow fell in the Dallas area early in the period and temperatures dropped to a low of 8 degrees. Temperatures remained below the freezing mark for 85 consecutive hours. It was expected that bees would fare satisfactorily since most were well supplied with stores. It was not known whether or not vetch and other winter crops were damaged. Another cold spell blew into this area at the end of the period, bringing sub-freezing temperatures and freezing drizzle. Retail honey sales were considered fairly good but not quite as good as for the same period a year ago. Retail sales were also good in the eastern portion of this area. Colonies continued to winter favorably and ample moisture had fallen for honey plants.

South Texas - Bees were in fair shape but it was thought that a few colonies would need feeding in order to be up to strength for the mesquite bloom. Producers had sold most all honey at fairly good prices.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The recent freezing weather severely damaged citrus trees throughout the Valley. Consequently, it appeared doubtful that this source would provide bees a working source at all this spring. Ground flowers that normally furnish early supplies of pollen were also killed. However, some clovers did survive. It was expected that feeding of some colonies would soon be necessary.

Arkansas - Continuous low temperatures hovered over the northeastern part of the State and bees had been unable to make any flights in quite some time. Consequently, it was feared that some bees might be suffering.

Oklahoma - About three inches of new snow fell in the southern area of the State late in the period. Bees were beginning to need a good cleansing flight. Some snow also fell in southwestern Oklahoma and the continued cold weather kept colonies restricted to hives. Ample moisture had fallen in the area. In the western areas of the State, very cold weather prevailed but no colonies had been inspected.

Therefore, condition of the colonies was not known. Young clovers were still in good condition. Some producers had completely sold out of supplies of honey.

New Mexico - Demand for extracted honey proved good at retail level in the northern Red River Valley section of the State. Prospects for a good honey flow next season appeared promising in this area as good moisture conditions prevailed.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Iowa - Unusually cold weather hovered over the southwestern part of the State and the temperature dropped as much as 14 degrees below zero at some points. Only light precipitation occurred but there was still a good snow cover on the ground. There was some concern over the condition of colonies at this time since it was feared that lower entrances of hives might be clogged with ice and dead bees. However, it was felt that colonies in hives with upper entrances would fare satisfactorily. Bees in this particular section of the State experienced a partial cleansing flight near the first of the year and should be in fairly good shape in this respect. Very little bulk honey was sold in this area. Movement of bulk honey was also slow in the extreme western portion of the State and many lower offering prices were reported. However, the retail market was very strong with good movement of supplies. Very severe winter weather kept colonies inactive but most were thought to be in good shape. Most fields of clover were well covered with snow. The market for beeswax held about steady and supplies moved good. Subzero temperatures prevailed over the north and central regions of the State and some beekeepers expressed concern over condition of outside colonies. It was reported that practically all bulk honey had cleared producers hands in the Belmond area. However, most producers still had enough on hand for local retail trade. Heavy amounts of snow with very low temperatures kept most bees inactive in the extreme northeastern part of the State.

Missouri - About 18 inches of snow cover protected honey plants from severe low temperatures in the western portion of the State. Temperatures during the past period had dropped as low as 10 degrees below zero.

Nebraska - The market for bulk honey showed improvement at some points but was still considered dull at others. Retail sales proved fairly good at most points in eastern Nebraska. Extreme cold weather ruled over most of the State throughout the period. Many colonies in the eastern portion of the State had not been able to make a cleansing flight since the first part of December. However, a few colonies in well protected yards had made a partial flight earlier this year. It was feared colonies would not be able to withstand the prolonged cold spell much longer.

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North Dakota - Extreme cold weather prevailed in the eastern portion of the State and temperatures were below zero on many days. Many colonies and all honey plants were well covered with snow. Colonies were thought to be in fairly good shape. Retail honey sales were considered about normal for this time of the year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 11-26)

Illinois - Nearly half of the days of the past period had temperatures below zero in northern Illinois. Temperatures moderated slightly on the last day of the period and it was thought that a few bees might have tried to make a partial flight. One beekeeper examined a few hives and found colonies clustered and quiet. No signs of dysentery or nosema were noted. There were still several inches of snow cover on the ground.

Ohio - About 4 inches of snow fell in west central Ohio but rain melted most of it. Temperatures averaged below normal and dropped as low as zero on some nights. Bees made a short flight on January 14 and most appeared to be wintering satisfactorily. Movement of honey was considered fairly good in all channels and most bulk honey has already moved out of producers hands. Clovers were considered to be in good shape in this part of the State. However, the ground was bare in northeastern Ohio and there was some concern over the condition of legumes since very low temperatures prevailed during much of the period. Bees were thought to be in good shape.

Michigan - Severe winter weather conditions prevailed in the southern portion of Michigan. Liberal amounts of snow fell and temperatures averaged below normal much of the time. Consequently, it was feared that there might be some extra winter colony losses. The honey market held about steady and prices were unchanged on beeswax. On the Upper Peninsula, very cold weather occurred throughout the period and there was about 27 inches of snow on the ground. Cellar bees were reported to be wintering in a satisfactory manner. Honey sales proved only fair.

Wisconsin - A fairly good demand for extracted honey prevailed in some areas of southeastern Wisconsin but sales were rather slow in others. A good layer of snow cover protected clovers from the extreme low temperatures. In the southwestern section of the State, the weather was cloudy most of the time with continuous below normal temperatures. Consequently, colonies were kept inactive. Honey sales were good in local retail stores. No snow fell in the northwestern part of the State during the period but very cold weather prevailed at all times. Temperatures fell to 19 degrees below zero in central Wisconsin early in the period. Conditions moderated somewhat during the latter portion and the temperature rose to 15 degrees above. Two inches of new snow provided additional snow cover for honey plants. The depth of the snow cover

was said to be about 18 inches. Bees were thought to be wintering in good shape with ample stores on hand. Bitter cold weather dominated the period in east central Wisconsin. Approximately 3 inches of new snow fell, bringing the total accumulation up to about 18 inches. Strong winds accompanied the snow and extreme low temperatures on some days. Drifting occurred in some areas but practically all honey plants were still well covered with snow. The average temperature for the period was said to have been a minus 2 degree. One beekeeper inspected a couple of beeyards and found colonies in good shape. No evidence of dysentery could be found and winter stores appeared to be ample and clusters were of good size. It was felt that most colonies would soon require a good cleansing flight. One beekeeper reported two beeyards completely covered with snow and these will probably have to be shoveled out when warmer weather arrives. Packers reported a moderate demand for honey. Offerings of bulk honey increased during the period.

Minnesota - Subzero weather with temperatures as much as 28 degrees below zero kept bees inactive in southeastern Minnesota. Colonies were reported to be somewhat in distress at one point. A beekeeper in this particular area checked one yard and found 6 colonies out of 35 showing signs of dysentery. It was felt that the extreme cold weather would keep colonies from shifting onto new stores and as a result some would probably starve. A good snow cover protected nectar producing plants and should also provide ample soil moisture for the coming season. About 14 inches of new snow fell in northwestern Minnesota providing a very good protective blanket for honey plants. Temperatures in this part of the State fell as low as 30 degrees below zero on some days.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 11-26)

New York - Very cold weather hovered over the western portion of the State most of the time. However, it was warm enough at some points on January 14 for colonies to make a good cleansing flight. Bees apparently were wintering satisfactorily throughout western New York but it was anticipated that some would require early feeding. Very little new snow fell and more was needed for protection of plants. Honey continued to sell at a moderate pace. Fairly cold weather kept colonies inactive most of the time in central New York. A few colonies were able to get in a partial flight early in the period. No new snow fell in this section of the State and rain had washed off most of the snow cover particularly in the area south of Utica. A blizzard did bring some snow to the area north of Utica near the end of the period. A fair demand prevailed for honey in this part of the State. There was no snow cover at the lower elevations in southeastern New York but there was some at the higher elevations. Most bees appeared to be wintering satisfactorily after having made good cleansing flights during the prior period. Honey sold at a steady pace with

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2

prices unchanged.

Vermont - The honey market held steady but sales were reported to have exceeded any other January on record for one beekeeper. Colonies were wintering quietly as moderate winter weather prevailed. The snow cover was considered inadequate in some areas but satisfactory in others.

New Jersey - Colonies made a cleansing flight in central New Jersey on the last day of the period. Plenty of soil moisture was reported and honey sales were about normal for January.

Pennsylvania - Bees were said to be wintering well in central Pennsylvania. However, there was expected to be some rather severe losses from starvation in this part of the State and in southern Pennsylvania. Colonies in these two regions of the State experienced a cleansing flight early in January.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 12-27)

Maryland - Bees continued to winter in a satisfactory manner in the Cumberland mountain area. However, soil moisture conditions were still inadequate in this part of the State. In the Blue Ridge Mountain section, a little snow fell but there was still no snow cover. Cold weather kept colonies from flying during the period but most were thought to be in pretty good shape. Temperatures averaged about normal in the Silver Spring area. It was not warm enough on most days to permit bee activity. However, colonies did experience a good flight on January 25 when the temperature reached 54 degrees. This flight and a partial one earlier in the period put most colonies into excellent condition for the balance of the winter. Precipitation in this area was limited to one light snow and a couple of rains. Honey continued to sell at a satisfactory pace.

North Carolina - Variable weather conditions prevailed in the Piedmont section throughout the period. Some rain and snow occurred but it was warm enough on the last day of the period for bees to make good flights. Colonies appeared to be in about normal condition for this time of the year in Davie County.

West Virginia - About normal weather conditions prevailed in the eastern Panhandle section during the past period. The precipitation was mostly in the form of sleet and freezing rain on colder days. The temperature reached about 60 degrees near the end of the period and this should have permitted colonies some activity.

Kentucky - Large amounts of new snow fell in the west central portion of the State and very low temperature kept bees generally inactive. It was also very cold most of the time in the north central portion of the State. However, it was warm enough at the very beginning and at the end of the period for colonies to fly. About 3 inches of snow fell

in northern Henry County on January 19. Legumes appeared to be in fair shape and good moisture conditions were reported.

Tennessee - Temperatures fell below zero for almost a week in the western part of the State but it was thought that most colonies were still in satisfactory condition. Colonies had not experienced cleansing flights in over three weeks. Weather conditions proved almost the reverse in the southeastern portion of the State. It was warm and rainy during much of the period and some early maples and winter honeysuckle had started to bloom. Colonies were able to make good flights and appeared to be wintering in fine shape with no signs of dysentery. Clovers were still considered to be in good shape.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 12-27)

Georgia - Colonies in most areas of the State were still in good condition. However, broodrearing was reported to be about two weeks behind schedule in the southern portion of the State on account of the weather. Most colonies had ample stores on hand but some feeding proved necessary at scattered points. It was expected that red maple would soon be in bloom in south Georgia if the weather remains favorable. Some beekeepers were making preparations for moving colonies to Florida for the approaching citrus bloom. Demand for package bees and queens was considered about normal for this time of the year. Demand for extracted honey proved good but available supplies were very light.

Florida - Good weather conditions prevailed in the Tampa Bay area and bees actively worked the first blooms of the season on red maple and willow trees. Broodrearing progressed favorably. Honey was reported to be moving good in retail stores. In the central portion of the State, colonies that had been moved into citrus groves from the forest areas had an average of three frames of new brood. Most colonies had plenty of pollen and honey on hand and were wintering well so far. The citrus bloom was considered to be about three weeks away and prospects appeared fairly good for a favorable bloom providing the weather does not turn bad. Balmy weather prevailed in the extreme northwestern portion of the State during the latter half of the period. Trees had not started to bud in this area but blueberries were beginning to bloom. Bees appeared to be in fairly good shape at most points.

Mississippi - Severe winter weather with temperatures as low as zero kept bees inactive much of the time in the northwestern Delta section. However, temperatures moderated considerably late in the period. Most bulk honey had cleared producers hands in this part of the State.

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Louisiana - The coldest weather in many years damaged plants in the Baton Rouge area during the early part of the period. Some clover was damaged but the extent was still undetermined. Warmer weather moved into the area during the last few days and bees were able to fly. Some were able to gather a light amount of pollen. Elm trees were expected to be in bloom shortly. Many colonies were currently being fed and it was thought that most all would soon require feeding. One scale colony lost 3-4 pounds during the past two weeks. Queen rearing was expected to be later than normal due to lack of brood at this time. In the Bunkie area, two warm days occurred near the middle of the period permitting bees an opportunity to gather some pollen. However, colder weather kept colonies inactive during the balance of the period. Some colonies were reported to have as much as two frames of eggs on hand but it was feared that these would be pulled out as result of the cold weather.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING NOV. 1961 -
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	66,406
Belgium	394
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	61,166
France	1,427
Greece	7,455
Ireland	720
Mexico	214,108
Netherlands	1,667
Sweden	33,069
United Kingdom	576
West Germany	10,792
TOTAL	397,780
TOTAL DOLLARS	51,273

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium	34,200
Bermuda	1,320
Canada (including Newfoundland	91,891
Denmark	960
France	1,200
Hong Kong	2,400
Iraq	1,250
Kuwait	8,400
Lebanon	11,760
Mayala	3,840
Netherlands	160,440
Panama	2,820
Philippine Republic	6,600
Saudi Arabia	2,400
Singapore	3,600
Sweden	29,554
Switzerland	30,000
Angola	2,160
United Kingdom	50,370
Vietnam	912
West Germany	445,365
Republic Congo	4,800
TOTAL	899,242
TOTAL DOLLARS	138,621

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR NOVEMBER 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	66,304
Brazil	77,205
British East Africa	11,231
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	23,000
Chile	108,730
Dominican Republic	39,458
Haiti	6,743
Honduras	1,018
Mexico	48,265
Salvador	2,010
Turkey	59,685
Ethiopia	76,220
TOTAL	519,869
TOTAL DOLLARS	203,878

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of January. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 43,760 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 292,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market firm especially for White Clover. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	13½-14
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 19,424 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	16
Light Amber	13
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals by truck 78,000 lbs., domestic.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady.

Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to conditions and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 250, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 150, Amber 125. Demand slow. Prices to jobbers and chains or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases France 22, Holland 56, Chile 25, Greece 123 and Guatemala 10 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand slow. Market dull.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15-15½
drums	13½-14
For Future N.Y. Delivered Feb. drums	13¼
ARGENTINE	13¼-13½
For Future N.Y. Delivery Feb.-Mar. drums	13½
WEST & MIDWEST White Clover	16-16½
Extra Light Amber 60-lb. tins	14½-15
FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins	15½
Steel pails	16
OHIO Water White Clover 60-lb. tins	15½
Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½
CALIF. Orange 60-lb. tins	19½-20

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
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BEE SWAX: Arrivals - bags Chile 190, Dom. Rep.

133, East Africa 80, Mexico 400, Spain 42, Brazil 547 bags and 63 pkgs., Fr. Somaliland 94 blks. Demand fair. Market firm.

Africa	52-53
Central America	53-54
South America	52½-56
some	57
some	50-51
Mexico	53-55
some	50
Dominican Republic	50-51
some	48½

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

91,850 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	7.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

10,734 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.70
Some lower Extra Light Amber	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.00
Extra Light Amber	5.75-6.00
12, 2½-lb. glass	7.70-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75-7.80
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber	14.95-15.00

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand good.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better- unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber or better 16-16½

Darker 14

Customers furnish containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 13.50-13.70

some 12.70

Darker 11.40-12.15

6, 5-lb. jars or cans 6.20-6.85

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

12, 1-lb. jars 5.45

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30

some 5.30

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

some 5.50

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45-4.60

some 4.10

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles

3.45-3.95

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars 5.75

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

12, 1½-lb. jars 6.30

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars 7.50-7.75

24, 10-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

some 4.85

24, 12-oz. cups 6.75

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

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HONEY PRODUCTION
By Crop Reporting Board, January 26, 1962

State and Division	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Maine	120	192	126	102	126	150
New Hampshire	264	376	270	264	256	272
Vermont	400	605	407	572	484	539
Massachusetts	361	324	304	342	288	288
Rhode Island	50	38	36	42	38	44
Connecticut	322	252	285	325	224	264
New York	5,730	11,529	8,668	9,724	12,224	8,878
New Jersey	870	540	806	990	1,122	1,353
Pennsylvania	2,499	3,645	3,432	5,005	4,408	4,200
North Atlantic	10,616	17,501	14,334	17,366	19,170	15,988
Ohio	3,796	7,826	5,418	12,060	11,466	10,678
Indiana	5,766	6,510	5,152	9,968	9,464	8,041
Illinois	5,796	7,335	5,379	7,344	7,248	9,063
Michigan 1/	6,280	8,946	6,728	9,072	7,488	6,649
Wisconsin	8,036	14,356	15,092	15,936	14,742	18,124
East-North Central 1/	29,674	44,973	37,769	54,380	50,408	52,555
Minnesota	19,280	20,832	27,500	29,150	26,724	29,432
Iowa	12,400	12,008	10,496	14,938	8,880	12,096
Missouri	2,997	3,042	3,782	3,584	2,882	3,618
North Dakota	1,512	2,640	3,024	2,976	3,102	3,744
South Dakota	4,032	5,800	8,085	5,015	7,370	10,730
Nebraska	4,264	3,990	5,670	5,856	4,160	7,920
Kansas	1,302	1,320	1,763	1,935	1,848	1,978
West North Central	45,787	49,632	60,320	63,454	54,966	69,518
Delaware	78	75	78	81	81	132
Maryland	728	725	754	810	810	1,023
Virginia	3,861	3,504	2,919	2,992	3,225	3,741
West Virginia	1,808	1,512	1,648	1,854	2,289	1,666
North Carolina	4,928	3,740	2,562	3,724	5,022	4,531
South Carolina	1,040	1,482	1,392	1,121	1,320	1,083
Georgia	6,210	6,727	6,603	5,325	6,210	6,665
Florida	17,360	18,936	15,618	14,127	19,390	19,527
South Atlantic	36,013	36,701	31,574	30,034	38,347	38,368
Kentucky	2,992	1,904	2,832	1,770	1,824	2,288
Tennessee	3,340	2,380	2,945	2,560	2,584	3,297
Alabama	3,629	2,865	3,629	3,056	4,246	3,940
Mississippi	2,250	1,540	2,044	2,184	2,560	2,604
Arkansas	2,156	1,760	1,936	1,869	1,870	2,125
Louisiana	2,548	2,116	2,552	2,208	2,976	3,131
Oklahoma	1,104	817	1,610	990	2,295	1,820
Texas	6,233	11,970	13,050	13,988	13,974	13,700
South Central	24,252	25,352	30,598	28,625	32,329	32,905
Montana	5,934	7,770	6,240	7,380	5,893	5,913
Idaho	8,850	13,286	11,532	8,580	8,040	12,710
Wyoming	3,850	3,145	3,589	2,479	2,280	3,220
Colorado	4,092	4,154	4,824	3,468	3,055	4,788
New Mexico	405	800	1,045	704	528	700
Arizona	5,561	5,607	7,125	7,000	7,696	6,864
Utah	3,060	3,445	2,700	1,782	1,768	2,964
Nevada	630	760	567	360	414	712
Washington	3,608	4,508	5,141	4,400	4,400	4,700
Oregon	1,989	2,268	1,802	1,815	1,590	1,848
California	29,044	22,360	44,720	13,680	27,072	20,335
Western	67,023	68,103	89,285	51,648	62,736	64,754
United States 1/	213,365	242,262	263,880	245,507	257,956	274,088

1/ Revised 1956-60.
1961 Preliminary.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2

SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

By Sugar Division, Wage, Price and Commodity Programs Branch
As of December 31, 1961

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	No.	Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	15,125	1,951	-	-
Arizona	4	135,630	13,929	88,000	9,185	-	-
California	2	22,000	2,387	13,500	1,505	-	-
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	9,393	1,127	1	31,500
Florida	26	698,610	87,744	552,695	69,552	-	-
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	76,615	9,357	1	1,000,000
Idaho	7	510,895	60,430	510,895	60,430	1	-
Iowa	2	124,025	15,987	122,375	15,774	-	-
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	2,420	312	-	-
Minnesota	10	537,900	69,289	537,900	69,289	2	69,840
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	9,900	1,030	-	-
Nebraska	4	183,810	23,711	183,810	23,711	2	102,000
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	1	93,300
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	7,865	936	-	-
South Dakota	6	550,275	70,985	550,275	70,985	2	635
Texas	11	315,865	36,245	304,260	34,748	3	1,109,600
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	226,105	24,091	-	-
Wyoming	1	49,500	5,940	49,500	5,940	-	-
TOTALS	87	3,501,300	428,417	3,260,633	399,924	12	2,406,925
Comparative Totals:							
1960	31	998,800	93,955	901,835	85,175	-	-
1959	40	1,225,895	104,524	1,064,910	91,360	-	-
1958	148	5,337,365	509,781	5,081,758	483,834	38	8,532,445

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MOST COLONIES EXPERIENCE CLEANSING FLIGHTS

Friday, February 16, 1962

SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI

No. 3

Warmer weather prevailed in most all States, at least briefly, during the period and nearly all bees experienced cleansing flights. Some made only limited flights but for the most part nearly all enjoyed at least one good flight. Most bees appeared to be in generally good condition for the country as a whole. However, there were colonies in some of the extreme northern areas that were considered to be rather weak following the prolonged severe cold weather. Some apiaries in the northern regions were covered by snow drifts but were not thought to be in danger. Broodrearing was in progress in many States with the heaviest rate, of course being in the more southern and warmer regions. One beekeeper in Florida reported 5-6 frames of brood in each hive.

Mild, dry, sunny weather prevailed in most mid-continent areas during the first part of the period. The mild weather greatly reduced the amount of snow cover in the Plains States. Precipitation during the early portion of the period proved relatively light over the entire country. The heaviest was in western Washington and scattered sections of the Appalachians and northeast. During the latter portion of the period, temperatures averaged above normal generally west of the Mississippi River but below normal to the east. Significant precipitation fell in Florida and in the Ohio Valley and to the area west of the Continental Divide. Chinook winds melted much of the snow cover in the Intermountain States.

Heavy rains and some snow improved the crop prospects in many areas of California. This brought the precipitation up to or above normal in most of the State. Orange trees were budding heavily in the southern areas of the State and were expected to bloom early. Sage, buckwheat and other plants were responding to the recent rains. The citrus bloom was expected to be a little earlier than normal in Florida and some buds were already reported. Bees in many areas were able to gather new pollen for the first time this season from pussywillow, filberts, Chinese and American elm trees, maples and willows. Ti-ti was expected to be in full bloom shortly in south Georgia.

A slightly better demand and inquiry for bulk extracted honey was reported in a few areas. Some producers had already sold all their offerings and other expected to have no trouble cleaning up supplies before the new crop arrives. In the heavy producing Midwest area, large lots of bulk honey, mostly white or better clover-alfalfa, sold in a price range of 12-13½¢, mostly 12½-13¢ per pound. California white orange honey brought 16¢ and Arizona alfalfa-cotton drew 11 3/4¢ per pound.

Market activity for domestic beeswax proved somewhat limited. Prices held about steady but very few sales were reported and inquires were also light. Domestic wax was again quoted mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A few scattered sales brought more money. In New York City, imported wax found a good demand and sold about steady. African stock sold at 50-52¢ per pound; Central American offerings 53-54¢; South American supplies brought 55-57¢ and Dominican Republic wax realized 51¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALES	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			KANS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10½¢ del.			Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Alfalfa	12½¢ f.o.b.
White-Orange	16¢ f.o.b.		WIS.	White-Clover (drums exchanged)	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa (used cans)	10½¢ del.			Clover - Alfalfa	12½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	10¢ f.o.b.			Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.
WASH. Water White-Clover (cans returned)	14¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	12½¢ del.
MONT. White-Clover (drums returned)	12 3/4¢ f.o.b.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11-11½¢ del.
N.DAK. White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.		OHIO	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover	13-14¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
Water White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.		ILL.	White-Clover	12-13¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers	10½-11¢ del.		N.Y.	Clover - Basswood	14¢ del.
White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.			Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
NEBR. White-Clover	14¢ del.		GA.	Mixed Flowers (drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Extra Light Amber-Alf.-Cotton	11 3/4¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	WHOLESALESALES	Sales to RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17 1/5¢	18½¢
	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	18¢
S.DAK.	Water White-Clover	-	-	15-16¢
KANS.	Clover	13¢	-	-
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	17½¢
	Alfalfa	12½¢	-	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	15¢	16¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	18¢	20¢
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood	15¢	16¢	18¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA.	Buckwheat	16¢	-	18¢
	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	15¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	19¢	-	-
	Water White-Clover - Basswood	-	27¢	-
S.DAK.	Water White-Clover	-	-	25¢
IOWA	Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Clover-Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	Light Amber-Clover	17¢	20¢	20¢
MINN.	White-Clover	19¢	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	19¢	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	22¢	30¢
	Light Amber-Clover	23¢	29¢	32-37¢
	Buckwheat	23¢	-	32¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Clover	7.10	7.75	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	6.80	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	5.30	-	-
	Water White-Clover - Basswood	5.85	-	-
IOWA	Alfalfa	-	-	63¢
	White-Clover	-	6.50	63-69¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	55-57¢
	Light Amber-Clover	5.75	6.20	-
MINN.	Clover	-	6.25	-
	White-Clover	-	5.30-6.60	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	80-85¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	80¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.85	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	7.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	5.80	-	-
	Water White-Clover - Basswood	6.10	-	-
IOWA	Alfalfa	-	-	33¢
	White-Clover	-	6.50	33-37¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	5.80	31-33¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39¢
	White-Clover	-	5.80-6.70	37-39¢
	Clover	-	6.25	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75-8.00	45-55¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.50	40¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	40-45¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	40¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
TENN.	Clover-Cotton	-	8.00	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 2PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,		Sales to		
STATE	: AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	3.60	-	-
	Water White-Clover - Basswood	3.40	-	-
IOWA	Alfalfa	-	-	23¢
	White-Clover	-	4.25	23-25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	3.60	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.44	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover 24-10-oz.	5.50	-	-
	Clover - Basswood	-	7.20	-
MINN.	White-Clover 24-10-oz.	5.50	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.40	60-65¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers 24-12-oz.	-	7.20	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	9.60	-
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood 13-15-oz.	-	9.60	-
IOWA	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	8.40	-
WIS.	Buckwheat 12-13-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
	White-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	8.00	35-42¢
	13-15-oz.	8.00-8.40	9.00-9.60	49-55¢
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	47-49¢
MINN.	Clover 12-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
	12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	-
PA.	Mixed Flowers 12-13-oz.	-	9.50	-
	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Clover - Buchwheat 16-oz.	-	-	50¢
	14-oz.	-	-	35¢
VA.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	7.50	-	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	8.00	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

VT.	Light Amber-Clover 12-13-oz. plastic box	-	-	69-79¢
TENN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 16-oz.	-	-	60¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.84	-
MINN.	Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
MD.	Mixed Flowers 24-12-oz.	-	7.70	-
	12-12-oz.	-	3.85	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)</u>				
N.C.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
GA.	Gallberry 12-2½-lb. jars	7.85	-	-
	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	8.00	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of February)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures during the first half of February averaged above normal over most of the State. Mean temperatures in the North and Central Coastal areas ranged 1-9 degrees above normal; in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys 3 degrees below to 5 degrees above normal; South Coast and Southern Interior 3 degrees below to 9 degrees above; and in the Cascade and Sierra regions 4-19 degrees above, except 3-15 degrees below normal in the Northeastern sector. Dense fog was common in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys during the early part of the period. Virtually no precipitation was received in the State early in the period. However, a series of storms which moved across California during the last week brought rainfall amounts exceeding those expected for the whole month of February in most of Central and Southern California. In addition, snowfall in the Sierras increased to above normal for mid-February in the area from the Feather River South.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Bee and plant conditions improved considerably during the first half of February. Precipitation is now at or above normal in nearly all sections of the State. Above normal temperatures allowed bees to fly in all but the higher elevations. Broodrearing is later than normal in the Interior Valleys due to the cold winter and a lack of pollen. Broodrearing has just started in most southern California areas with hives reported averaging up to 5 frames of brood in the Ventura County area. Broodrearing has again started in the foothill areas of the Sierra. Many colonies in the central valleys are short on honey and pollen and are in need of feeding. Some loss of colonies has been reported and some light colonies were being fed. There has been some movement of bees to eucalyptus, citrus, desert, avocado, and almond orchard locations. Occasional reports indicate rentals for almond pollination range \$1.00-3.00, mostly \$2.00 per colony. Bees are working eucalyptus, acacia, almond, willow, mustard, filaree, citrus, mistletoe, clover grown as cover crops in citrus, alder, manzanita, and some miscellaneous wild flowers and weeds. Eucalyptus has been late and flowering spotty. Oranges are budding heavily and are expected to bloom early. Annual plants are abundant but have been slow in developing due to the cold weather. Sage, buckwheat and other plants are responding well to recent rains. Sunshine and warm temperatures are needed to stimulate plant growth.

Southern California - There was practically no bulk trading as dealers reported ample inventories. California beekeeper offerings were nil but plentiful supplies of Intermountain clover continued to be offered. Retail sales were very good. A normal volume of bulk honey moved to other commercial users. There was practically no export trading.

Northern and Central California - Trading was good through commercial channels and fair through

retail outlets. Local packers' supplies were reported down from the last period. Central California honey producers' supplies were fairly light and asking prices higher. Intermountain honey supplies were heavy and prices continued to show a weaker trend. Export trading was very light.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 22-Feb. 8)

Washington - The weather was unseasonably warm west of the Cascade Mountains and precipitation averaged below normal. Bees continued in good condition as most colonies made good cleansing flights. Broodrearing had been started by some colonies and some bees had gathered pollen from pussywillow. Demand for extracted honey was fairly good during the period. In the Yakima Valley area, bees were generally in good condition. A few light weight colonies were checked and it was anticipated that these would require feeding or doubling-up within the next two or three weeks. The mild winter weather was reported to have caused some colonies to consume stores at a rapid pace. Temperatures were warm enough on most days to permit colonies fairly good flights. Fairly heavy amounts of rain fell during the last week and snow run-off from the mountains increased but no flooding occurred. No new sources of pollen were available to date in the area.

Oregon - Extremely cold weather prevailed over many areas of the State during the first week. The cold weather kept bees inactive until warm weather moved in during the second week. At this time, bees made several short flights during the warm portion of the day and were able to gather some pollen from filberts and pussywillow. Caneberries and most other honey plants were reported to be looking good. A few colonies were checked and found to be light weight and will probably require feeding shortly.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 22-Feb. 8)

Colorado - The weather moderated considerably and this permitted some colonies to make cleansing flights and others were able to shift clusters to new stores. Beekeepers took advantage of the mild spell and checked colonies and found that some would need feeding in the southern part of the State. In the southwestern section of the State, most colonies appeared to be in pretty good shape after the warm weather permitted them to make needed cleansing flights.

Utah - It was cold and foggy most of the time in northern Utah. Temperatures hovered around the zero mark on several days. Inquiries for large lots of honey showed some improvement during the past two weeks but prices dropped slightly at the wholesale level. Retail prices held steady and it was reported that most producers had about sold out of honey. Most colonies were thought to be in good condition but a few light weight colonies were fed recently.

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Montana - Extremely cold weather hovered over most of the State during the first week and the low temperatures accompanied by strong winds kept bees inactive. It was feared that the cold weather would probably cause higher than normal winter losses. Practically no snow cover prevailed in the north and northeastern portions of the State and additional soil moisture was needed to increase new crop prospects. Warmer weather moved into the State late in the period and spring-like temperatures permitted bees to make cleansing flights.

Wyoming - Temperatures varied considerably in the north central part of the State and some snow fell. Warm weather moved into the area late in the period and most of the snow melted. Prospective mountain run-off of irrigation water in this part of the State was reported to be from 110-120 percent of normal. Soil moisture in the valley areas was said to be satisfactory and prospects for the coming crop appeared promising.

ARIZONA: (Period First half of February)

Recent rains aided growth of honey plants in the desert areas. Irrigation reservoirs were reported to be the fullest in several years. In central Arizona bees gathered some pollen from mustard and other wild flowers and were building up rapidly. Most colonies had ample stores on hand but it was feared that some might build up too rapidly and run out of stores before cottonwood and citrus trees begin to bloom.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

Northeast Texas - No rainfall was reported in the western portion of this area and daytime temperatures reached the upper 70's and lower 80's. This permitted bees to fly freely and many were seen gathering pollen substitute from stock feed troughs. It was thought that most colonies had started broodrearing but no actual inspections had been made. Most colonies were still heavy in stores but it was anticipated that some might possibly run short of feed. Honey sales were considered to have been slightly below those of the same period last year. Warm weather also prevailed in the eastern portion of this area and bees gathered a small amount of pollen from elm trees. Most colonies were strong and it was reported that queens had started to lay. A few colonies were reported to have as much as three combs of new brood already. Packers reported that honey was moving at a very good pace in this area.

Southeast Texas - Soil moisture conditions were below normal in the Bay City area as only about a half inch of rain had fallen during the past two months. Ground flowers were very scarce and lighter than normal. Bees secured the first pollen of the season on February 4. It was expected that willow and elm trees and other early blooming plants would produce very few flowers this spring due to damage of hurricane Carla. Most colonies were in fair condition with plenty of stores on hand.

South Texas - Extremely cold weather kept colonies inactive during the first part of the period. A late spring appeared inevitable and in turn a late honey crop is expected.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Warmer weather prevailed in this area but citrus trees still showed no signs of new growth. However, it was felt that there was still a good chance for some citrus bloom. Colonies had started broodrearing but bees were able to gather very little pollen from natural sources.

Arkansas - Colonies were still considered to be in normal condition but continued cold weather kept them from flying in northeastern Arkansas. Good moisture conditions prevailed in this part of the State.

Oklahoma - Colonies in the western and southwestern portions of the State apparently were wintering satisfactorily. Warmer weather permitted bees to make good cleansing flights and some were busy working chinese elm trees which were in bloom. Young clover and alfalfa plants looked pretty good in some areas but additional soil moisture was needed at some points. Some producers had sold all their honey. Colonies were in pretty good condition in the north and central areas of the State and some made a cleansing flight on January 29. Broodrearing had started at one point in central Oklahoma.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

Iowa - It was very cold in the southwest and western areas of the State at the beginning of the period. Warmer weather moved into these areas at the middle of the period and bees were able to make needed cleansing flights. Some dysentery was reported at one point but winter losses still were not considered excessive as far as could be determined. Cold weather returned to these areas during the latter part of the period. Clover plants had a good snow cover during the extreme cold weather and should be wintering satisfactorily. Practically no frost was in the ground before the heavy snow fell. The bulk honey market remained about unchanged while retail sales continued at a brisk pace. The beeswax market was steady. Colonies in the north and north central sectors of the State were able to make badly needed flights late in the period. This should have improved colony condition to a great extent. It was felt that clovers should be in good shape since they were protected during the severe cold weather by a good snow cover. Practically all bulk honey had cleared producers' hands. Retail sales were about normal and unchanged.

Kansas - The cold weather which prevailed in the southeastern part of the State at the beginning of the period gave way to spring-like temperatures at the middle of the period. During the warm spell most of the snow cover melted and fields were water soaked. Consequently, prospects for

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the coming season were considered good. Bees flew freely during the warm period and most colonies were in good condition. American and chinese elm trees were expected to be in bloom during the latter part of February providing the weather proved favorable. Honey sold good at retail and wholesale levels and producers still had about 1/4 of last year's crop on hand. In northeastern Kansas, the weather was warm enough for bees to make several good cleansing flights and most colonies were wintering favorably. One beekeeper inspected some colonies and found that broodrearing had started in a small way. Maple and elm trees were expected to be in bloom in a week or so and should provide bees with ample pollen and some nectar. Most of the snow had also melted in this section of the State.

Nebraska - Good soil moisture conditions were reported in central Nebraska and beekeepers anticipated a good honey crop during the coming season. Colonies in this section experienced several cleansing flights when the weather moderated at the middle of the period. Most colonies in eastern Nebraska were also able to make good cleansing flights during the warm spell. However, a few in shaded locations failed to get in any flying time. Some winter loss was noted but was not considered to be as bad as had been expected. One beekeeper reported an increase in vandalism in several beeyards and several colonies perished because stores had been stolen. Demand for bulk honey improved slightly in this area.

South Dakota - There was still a shortage of soil moisture in many areas of the State. Bees were experiencing severe winter weather and a loss of about 25 percent was anticipated. A fairly strong honey market was reported.

North Dakota - Bee mortality rate was currently estimated at about 20 percent in the Red River Valley area. The winter weather had been very severe with almost no breaks.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 11)

Illinois - The temperature climbed to about 50 degrees on one day during the period and bees experienced their first good flight in almost 3 months in northern Illinois. Some colonies were inspected and bees appeared to be clustered quietly and showed no signs of dysentery. Consequently, they were considered to be wintering satisfactorily. Rains melted most of the snow cover in east central Illinois near the middle of the period. The ground was still frozen but no clover heaving had been noted. It was anticipated that winter bee losses would be heavy since the weather had been very hard on colonies. A good honey market prevailed in this section of the State.

Indiana - Bees made their first good cleansing flight in the central part of the State on February 3-4 after having been confined for over 4 weeks. Most colonies were thought to be in good condition.

Ample soil moisture prevailed in this section and honey plants were considered to be in good shape.

Ohio - Plenty of rain and snow fell in west central Ohio and soil moisture conditions were in good shape. Temperatures ranged from zero to a high of 60 degrees. During the warmer days, colonies made good cleansing flights and a few colonies were checked and found to be in good shape with plenty of stores on hand. One beekeeper checked 2 yards and out of a total of 70 colonies found no dead bees. Sales of honey perked up slightly at retail level in this area. In central Ohio, snow fell on January 30 and again on February 2. The temperature climbed to 61 degrees on February 4 and bees were able to fly for 2-3 hours. Cold weather moved back into the area late in the period and the temperature was down to zero on February 7. There was no snow cover of any value in this area. In northern Ohio the warm weather at the middle of the period permitted colonies to make their first cleansing flight of the winter. Colonies also made a good cleansing flight on February 4 in the extreme northeastern part of the State. Consequently, colonies were thought to be in fine shape. It was reported that practically all large lots of honey had cleared the producers' hands.

Michigan - Severe winter weather prevailed in southern Michigan throughout the month of January and bees were unable to fly until February 4 when the temperature reached 50 degrees. By Tuesday, February 6, the temperature had dropped back to 10 above zero. Bees appeared to be wintering well and sales of extracted honey were pretty good. Honey sales were only fair on the Upper Peninsula. Cellar bees were wintering quietly as temperatures went as low as 28 degrees below zero during the period and there was 32 inches of snow on the ground.

Wisconsin - Severe winter weather kept colonies confined in the south and southeastern portions of the State and most of them needed a good cleansing flight. However, it was felt that most colonies were still in pretty good shape. Some colonies had not been able to fly since the middle of November. Approximately 15 inches of snow still protected honey plants at some points. It was reported that some beeyards were still covered with snow drifts but were not thought to be in any immediate danger. Honey sales were about normal and prices held about steady at retail level. In southwestern Wisconsin the temperature reached 47 degrees on February 3 and 4 and this permitted bees to make their first good flight since early November. Outside colonies appeared to be wintering satisfactorily despite the long period of confinement. Only traces of snow fell but there was still a very good snow cover protecting legumes. Sales of honey in local stores continued good. Most bees were wintering favorably in the western portion of the State but one beekeeper was making preparations to feed some weak colonies. Colonies in the extreme northwestern portion of the State

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were said to be wintering poorly as severe winter conditions continued. The temperature had fallen as much as 31 degrees below zero during the period. A good snow cover continued to protect honey plants in the east central and eastern portions of the State as about 7 inches of new snow fell. The temperature reached a high of about 40 degrees on February 4 and a few colonies in protected locations made three cleansing flights. Prior to this date and shortly afterwards the temperature averaged around zero. The winter weather was regarded as very severe to date in these areas and many producers were anticipating losses to be heavier than normal. However, some beekeepers reported colonies to be in very good shape. Very little spotting around the hives was reported when the colonies made their limited flights. Some beeyards were still covered by snow drifts. Producer offerings of bulk honey continued to run rather heavy. Packers reported that wholesale movement of bottled honey was rather brisk. Supplies of comb honey were about exhausted.

Minnesota - Severe cold winter weather conditions prevailed in the southeastern section during the first part of the period but warmer weather moved into the region on February 3 and 4. The temperature reached a high of 41 degrees and this allowed bees to break cluster and move to fresh stores. No signs of dysentery were noticed and bees appeared to be in excellent condition. The warm weather also gave bees an opportunity to shift clusters in the southern part of the State. Wintering conditions had been rather severe and extended in this part of the State but clover fields were still covered with a fairly good amount of snow. However, clover fields were reported to be bare at some points and some heaving was anticipated.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 11)

New York - Much of the period was extremely cold in western New York but the temperature climbed to 50 degrees on one day and bees were able to shift clusters. However, they had not made a good flight since last fall. Most colonies were still considered to be in good shape and no dysentery had been noted. Very little snow protected clovers and the ground was said to be frozen deeply at some points. Honey sold good throughout the western part of the State and one producer felt that he would not have enough to supply his customers until the new crop is harvested. Bees made a partial cleansing flight in northern Jefferson County about the first week in February and seemed to be wintering satisfactorily. However, some were becoming light weight. Many clover fields were said to be covered by sheets of ice which resulted from melted snow. Cold weather continued in central New York but moderated enough to permit some partial flights during the period. The amount of snow cover in this section of the State varied from area to area but some areas reported none. Precipitation was mostly in the form of rain which was followed by zero temperatures. Consequently, it was feared that some honey plants especially new seedling clovers would suffer damage.

It was reported that most large lots of bulk honey had been sold in this area of the State. Bees made a good flight on February 4 in southeastern New York and all colonies seemed to be wintering in good shape. Very little snow had fallen to date in this area and additional soil moisture was needed. Honey moved good at wholesale and retail levels in this area and the market held firm.

Vermont - Normal winter weather conditions prevailed over most of the State. However, the amount of snow cover was reported to be below normal and inadequate at some points in the Champlain area. Most colonies appeared to be wintering in pretty good shape and some experienced cleansing flights on February 4 and 5.

New Hampshire - The temperature climbed to the high forties and low fifties on February 4 and most all colonies made good cleansing flights throughout southeastern New Hampshire. This also gave bees an opportunity to move onto new stores. Some colonies have already started broodrearing in a small way as a light amount of capped brood was noted. Most colonies had ample stores on hand. Rain fell occasionally and provided additional soil moisture.

New Jersey - Some beekeepers in northern New Jersey were becoming worried about the condition of their colonies since the prolonged cold spell had kept them confined so long.

Pennsylvania - Bees in the eastern part of the State appeared to be in good shape after having made a cleansing flight on February 4. Some light weight colonies were given additional stores. The ground was frozen in this area and snow fell on February 9. Demand for honey improved during the past period. Some bees in the central region of the State experienced a limited flight early in the period. Most colonies had at least one frame of sealed brood. Variable winter weather conditions had caused a considerable amount of freezing and thawing of the ground which was not favorable for clovers. Some producers in central Pennsylvania had already sold their entire crop of 1961 honey. Colonies in northern Pennsylvania made a much needed flight on January 25 and were wintering well. A scale hive showed a loss of 29 pounds since November 20. Part of the period proved extremely cold and the temperature fell as low as 12 degrees below zero on one day. No dysentery was reported throughout the entire State.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 12)

Maryland - Some 6 inches of snow fell in the southeastern part of the State and temperatures dropped below normal for the first time this year during the first week of February. However, on February 5 and 6 the temperature reached a high of 69 degrees and bees made good cleansing flights. Some additional precipitation occurred later in the period and moisture conditions were considered ample for early honey plants. Honey continued to

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move at a good pace in retail channels in this part of the State. Temperatures in the Silver Spring area were mostly on the low side and dropped to near 10 degrees on several nights. However, a warm spell during the week end of February 4 and 5 permitted bees to make good flights on the two successive days. Several light snows totaling about 4 inches brought additional soil moisture to the area. About 3 inches of snow cover prevailed on the last day of the period. Most colonies were considered in good shape following the cleansing flights. Honey moved at a moderate pace in this area. Bees in the Cumberland mountain region also were able to make flights during the warm spell and nearly all colonies were thought to be in good condition. Honey sales were above average in this area and it was felt that stocks on hand would not last until the new crop arrives. Moisture conditions improved in the mountain region during the past two weeks.

Virginia - Fairly good winter weather conditions prevailed over most of northern Virginia and bees made flights on a couple of occasions. Consequently, most colonies were wintering favorably.

North Carolina - Variable weather conditions were reported in the Piedmont area. Some rain and snow fell and temperatures ranged from warm to cool. Bees appeared to be in pretty good shape. Honey continued to sell good and it was anticipated that all supplies would be sold out before the next crop was gathered.

West Virginia - About normal winter weather ruled over the eastern Panhandle section of the State. Temperatures fluctuated widely and rapidly and about a normal amount of snow fell. Temperatures reached into the 60's on a couple of days and bees were able to make cleansing flights.

Kentucky - Several heavy rains fell in west central Kentucky and most of the period was fairly cold. However, a couple of warm days near the middle of the period permitted bees some activity and most colonies were wintering satisfactorily. Colonies in north central Kentucky also made flights during the warm spell and most bees looked healthy and appeared to be wintering well. However, it was feared that a moderate number of colonies would require feeding soon. Winter losses so far were below average. It was reported that most colonies had some sealed brood and young eggs. Honey sales took a sudden up-turn at one point in retail stores but roadside stand sales continued at a slow pace. January roadside stand sales were reported to have been the worst in years.

Tennessee - Bees in Decatur County experienced a week of spring-like weather during the past period and were able to gather a small amount of pollen from elm trees. Most colonies had wintered well to date but it was feared that some would soon require feeding probably in late February or early March. One beekeeper in this area had already sold out of honey. Variable weather with some warm spring-like

days prevailed in southeastern Tennessee. On favorable days, bees worked maple trees, winter honeysuckle and pussywillows. They also worked watering places heavily and broodrearing was in progress.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 12)

Georgia - Broodrearing was in progress in the southeastern portion of the State as warm weather permitted bees a good bit of activity. Some light colonies soon will require feeding. Colonies in south Georgia were reported to be in a little better than normal condition. It was anticipated that some would require feeding but fewer than last year. Broodrearing was about two weeks late and most colonies had plenty of stores but were short in young bees. The redbud flow was about half over in this section of the State and no surplus honey had been stored. Spring ti-ti had started to bloom and should be in full bloom shortly. Total rainfall during the past two months was below normal in this area and additional precipitation was needed. Some beekeepers in this area were moving bees to central Florida for the orange honey flow. Practically all chunk comb and most bulk honey had been sold by producers in south Georgia. Unusually warm, dry weather prevailed in the northern part of the State but practically no flowers were available for bees to work.

Florida - The citrus bloom was near at hand in central Florida and some migratory colonies were being moved into the area. It was reported that supplies of honey in producers' hands, particularly bakery stock, was cleaning up good. Bees in the Bradenton area were said to be in fine shape with as much as 5-6 frames of new brood. Many orange trees showed buds and were expected to be in bloom earlier than normal.

Alabama - Warm sunny weather permitted bees to gather pollen in some areas of the State on 12 days during the period. This was rather unusual for this time of the year.

Mississippi - Bees worked red maple and huckleberries along the Gulf Coast and most colonies were in good condition with plenty of stores on hand. Honey sales in this area were considered better than normal. Moderately warm clear weather aided bee activity in the Jackson area. Some pollen was brought into the hives from various sources. All hives examined showed some sealed brood and a few colonies were low in population and will need feeding in order to pull through the early spring. Good moisture conditions were reported in this part of the State.

Louisiana - Improved weather conditions with generally mild temperatures permitted bee flights in the southeastern part of the State. Colonies were able to gather much needed pollen from maple and elm trees. The warm weather also started new growth on clover plants. Broodrearing was considered about two weeks late but some colonies had brood in 2-4 combs.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of February. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 99,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good.

Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 272,700 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market firm. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15
Light Amber	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.26
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 17,219 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light Amber	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05

DENVER: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 10-oz. jars 2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 58,096 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 350, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Wis. 125, Minn. 150. Demand for small containers good, for large fair. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals Dom. Rep. 17 drums, Mexico 20 drums and England 17 cases. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15-16
drums	13½-13 ¾
ARGENTINE drums	13½-14
few	14 ¾
WEST & MIDWEST White Clover	16-16½
Bakers Honey-Light Amber 60-lb. steel	
pails	16
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Dom. Rep. 112, Haiti 25, Morocco 67, Turkey 100, Mexico 279, Brazil 200 bags and 84 pkgs., Fr. Somaliland 211 pkgs. and 280 blks., West Africa 198 pkgs. Demand good. Market about steady.

Africa	50-52
Central America	53-54
some	55
South America	55-57
Guatemala	54
Mexico	53-55
some	56
Dominican Republic	51
Chile	54

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 64,710 lbs.; by boat from Puerto Rico 9,750 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U. S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	7.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

14,065 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Market about steady.

Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers; Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.00
fair quality	5.75-6.00
12, 2½-lb. glass	7.70-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber	14.95-15.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75-7.80
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 3REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95

12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
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12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
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12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
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Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
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12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
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few	4.65
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12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
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12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
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24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
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12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage-according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
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few	2.65
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CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply rather heavy. Demand moderate at lower prices. Market weaker. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber or better	16
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Darker	14
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Customers furnish containers	13½
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12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-12.70
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Darker	10.40
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6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.20-6.35
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12, 2-lb. jars	6.30-6.50
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12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
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24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.65
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24, 12-oz. jars	5.60
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
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12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.45-3.50
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FIREWEED: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.30
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24, 1-lb. jars	6.55
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.85
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

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RECEIVED
★ MAR 3 1962 ★
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT
Vol. XLIV
No. 4

Friday, March 2, 1962

AVERAGE WINTER LOSSES EXPECTED

Nearly all colonies throughout the country were still in good condition and expected to pull through the winter without severe losses. Most bees had experienced fairly good cleansing flights during the prior reporting period. Very few in the more northern areas showed any activity during this period. Of course, there was a considerable amount of activity in the warmer and more southern areas of the Nation. Broodrearing made fairly good progress in these areas as bees were able to gather natural pollen from various early blooming sources. Also some beekeepers had fed colonies a pollen supplement in order to stimulate broodrearing. Some colonies were being placed in orchards for pollination purposes in California and some were being moved to Florida to work the citrus bloom.

Unseasonably mild weather hovered over most of the Nation, with the exception of the northeast, during the first portion of the past reporting period. It was cloudy most of the time and precipitation proved frequent. This was the second consecutive week of such weather for the western half of the country and the third straight week of abnormally cold weather in the northeast. Precipitation again was heavy in most California areas where weekly totals ranged up to four inches or more. Heavy snow fell in many areas of the Plains, East Central and North Central States and in New York and New England. The unseasonably mild weather continued during the latter portion of the period in the States south of a line from Texas to New Jersey. It was extremely cold in the northern Plains States where gradually falling temperatures averaged as much as 21 degrees below normal. Snowfall during this last week slightly increased the snowpack in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains. The snow cover was unusually heavy from the northern Great Plains through the Great Lakes region and in the northeast.

Crop prospects for the coming season appeared to be fairly good in most sections of the country. Fairly good moisture conditions were prevalent as heavy rains hit many areas and heavy snows fell in others. Precipitation continued to fall in most California areas and the snow depth at Norden measured 112 inches on February 24, compared to 10 inches on the same day last year. Liberal amounts of snow cover protected legumes in other northern States and when it melts should provide ample soil moisture for honey plants. Early orange trees has started blooming in parts of Florida and bees were already storing supplies in supers. Ti-ti was about ready to begin blooming in both Florida and Georgia. Peach and pear trees were in bloom in northeast Texas and maple and willow trees and pussywillow provided bees pollen in many other southern States.

Supplies of bulk honey were reported to be cleaning up fairly good in some of the heavy producing States. Many producers expected to have little or no trouble depleting their stock before the next honey crop arrives. Of the sales reported during the past period, the prices were about unchanged from the previous period. In the Midwest area, large lots of bulk clover-alfalfa honey, mostly white or better continued to sell in a range of 12-13½¢ per pound, mostly 12-13¢. Florida tupelo brought 23¢, while California orange drew 16¢.

Domestic beeswax continued to sell on a generally steady market. Demand was only fair at most points and actual sales were rather light. Prices were unchanged from the prior period as domestic wax was quoted mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional sales were reported at higher prices. In New York City, imported wax from Africa brought 53¢ per pound; Central American stock took 53¢; Mexican offerings realized 54-55¢; Dominican Republic wax sold at 51¢ and South American supplies brought 55-56¢ per pound.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			WIS.	Light Amber Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange	16¢ del.			White Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Orange	14¢ del.		MINN.	Alfalfa - Clover - Basswood	13½-13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Basswood	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.			White Clover	12½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½¢ del.			Light Amber Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
OREG. White-Vetch (drums)	13¢ del.		PA.	White-Clover	13 3/4¢ del.
MONT. Extra White-Alfalfa	14¢ del.			Light Amber-Clover	10½¢ del.
Clover - Alfalfa (drums returned)	12 3/4¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Tupelo (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover - Alfalfa	13½-14¢ f.o.b.		LA.	White-Clover - Vetch (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
(cans or drums)			OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
IOWA White-Alfalfa - Clover (drums)	12-13¢ f.o.b.		MICH.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
KANS. White-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :		Sales to :		
STATE :		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

KANS. White-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MINN. Buckwheat	-	-	22¢
White-Clover	18¢	-	18-20¢
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
S.DAK. Water White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. White-Vetch	-	-	22¢
S.DAK. Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
KANS. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	28¢
MICH. White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS. Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
Amber-Mixed Flowers	18¢	19¢	20¢
White-Clover	19 1/6¢	-	20¢
Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
OHIO Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
Clover	-	-	32¢
Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
White-Clover	20¢	22¢	27¢
MD. Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	-
VA. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS Clover	7.10	7.75	-
OKLA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.80	-
WIS. White-Clover	5.00	-	-
Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	6.60	69¢
Clover - Basswood	-	6.25	69¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)	

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u> (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	White-Clover	5.71	6.35	66 2/3¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.85	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	5.76	-	-
	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.65	39¢
	White-Clover	-	6.70	37-39¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.00	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	6.24	30¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	White-Clover	6.00	6.75	38¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.70	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	43¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	White-Clover	4.23	4.70	25¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
PA.	Clover	-	6.75	-
MD.	Mixed Flowers 24-12-oz.	-	7.20	-

<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
WIS.	White-Clover 12-oz.	6.20	-	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover 13-15-oz.	8.00-8.40	9.00-9.60	50-55¢
	Buckwheat 12-14-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
	Clover 12-14-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
MINN.	Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
PA.	Light Amber Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	-	7.00	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS						
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>		Sales to			
			WHOLESALE	RETAILERS		CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)		(Generally Delivered)	
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK						
TEXAS	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.50		4.85	-
MINN.	Clover	12-2-lb. jars	-		10.20	1.05
	Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-		9.35	49-55¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	12-1½-lb. jars	-		6.95	-
	Mixed Flowers	24-12-oz. jars	-		7.70	-
N.C.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers	12-2½-lb. jars	-		9.00	1.00
TENN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	1-lb. jars	-		-	60¢
		2-lb. jars	-		-	90¢
		3-lb. jars	-		-	1.25
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	24-1-lb. jars	8.00		8.90	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of January 31, 1962
By Sugar Division
Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch

State	:	:	:		:		Purchase	
	:	:	:		:		Agreements	
	No.	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	No.	Pounds	
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	15,125	1,951	-	-	
Arizona	6	147,620	15,068	99,990	10,324	-	-	
California	2	22,000	2,387	13,500	1,500	-	-	
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	9,393	1,127	1	31,500	
Florida	26	698,610	87,744	475,145	59,635	-	-	
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	64,515	7,827	1	1,100,000	
Idaho	8	549,395	65,050	549,395	65,050	1	48,000	
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	1	12,000	
Iowa	3	127,325	16,379	125,466	13,470	5	4,000,000	
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	1,210	156	-	-	
Minnesota	18	1,004,190	128,678	885,610	113,382	4	662,140	
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	9,900	1,030	-	-	
Nebraska	4	183,810	23,711	183,810	23,711	4	173,200	
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	1	93,300	
North Dakota	2	26,235	3,384	26,235	3,384	-	-	
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	7,865	936	-	-	
South Dakota	8	591,360	76,285	591,360	76,285	2	68,500	
Texas	11	315,865	36,245	266,750	29,909	3	1,109,600	
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	226,105	24,091	-	-	
Wyoming	2	116,050	13,926	116,050	13,926	-	-	
TOTAL	104	4,155,250	510,627	3,667,424	447,694	23	7,198,240	

Comparative Totals:

1960	32	1,055,175	99,536	894,410	85,040	-	-
1959	42	1,306,745	111,804	1,015,995	87,083	5	43,220
1958	156	5,633,650	537,129	5,035,503	479,965	45	11,724,025
1957	76	2,675,155	271,560	2,408,175	245,414	16	1,187,360

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of February)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures were generally above seasonal normals by 5-8 degrees during the first week of the period but were below seasonal normals by 5-7 degrees during the last week of the period. A hard freeze with temperatures in the mid to low 20's was forecast for the almond producing districts of the central valleys at the close of the reporting period. Precipitation, often in heavy amounts, was reported almost daily over much of California during the early part of the period and was general in all localities during the last week. Accumulative totals have been heavy in amounts and are now at or above seasonal normals in all but the North Coast section. Snow depth at Norden was 112 inches on Saturday, February 24, in sharp contrast with the 10 inches on the corresponding day last year.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions range from fair to fine condition depending upon location. Many colonies are short on bees and some are short of stores and will need feeding. Broodrearing has started in most areas of the State. However, colony development in many areas has been reported a little late. Strong colonies are developing satisfactorily. Most colonies in the central valleys are strong enough to take advantage of the almond bloom which has started. However, the orange flow in some areas is expected to start before bees are ready. No swarming has been reported yet. Winter and spring losses have ranged widely with estimates varying from 5 to 40 percent. Starvation of some colonies is in prospect unless they are fed. The amount of starvation in prospect in the various areas was estimated from none to as high as 20 percent. Movement of bees to spring locations is nearly complete. Some colonies were being moved into almonds and pears for pollination and into citrus and eucalyptus locations. Bees have been rented for almond pollination at \$1.50 to 3.00, mostly 2.00, and for pears at \$2.00 per hive. Bees are working almonds, willow, early grasses, mustard, eucalyptus, filaree, wild radish, ceanothus, off-bloom orange, and miscellaneous weeds. All honey plants look good following the above average rainfall. The abundant rain and snow during February will be especially helpful in the recover of plants for next season.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of Intermountain clover continued plentiful. Other available supplies were limited to occasional lots of various size. Bulk trading was slow with most buyers holding up purchases until after the March 5 tax assessment date. However, dealer inventories are reported ample for current bulk demand. Other domestic commercial users were also limiting purchases until after the tax assessment date. Retail outlets continued to move a good volume. There was practically no export trading reported.

Northern and Central California - Trading slowed down appreciably since the last reporting period as

dealers attempted to lower inventories prior to the March 5 tax assessment date. Purchases by local retail and commercial users were limited to immediate needs. Producers' supplies continued fairly heavy in the Intermountain areas but holdings were limited in the Central California area. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Washington - Much of the period was too cold for checking colonies in the Yakima Valley area as temperatures ranged from 8 to 32 degrees with some snowfall. The earlier portion of the period was about normal and bees were able to gather some pollen from pussywillow trees. A little brood-rearing was started at that time. Some producers expected to begin feeding colonies as soon as the weather warms up enough. An occasional sale of beeswax was made at generally steady prices. One beekeeper in the northern portion of the State estimated his winter losses would run around 20 percent. His bees made flights during the period but gather no pollen since no sources were available. Good moisture conditions prevailed in that part of the State. West of the Cascade Mountain range, variable temperatures ruled over the area. It was extremely cold part of the time and above normal at others. Very little precipitation occurred. Nearly all bees appeared to be in good shape and some made cleansing flights on warmer days and some gathered pollen from pussywillow and alder. However, the low temperatures kept them confined most of the time.

Oregon - Generally mild and wet weather kept bees confined during much of the period in the area west of the Cascades. However, some colonies were able to work early blooming willow and maple trees on favorable days, bringing new supplies of pollen into their hives. Winter losses were expected to be rather light but many colonies were becoming light weight and will probably require feeding soon. Most colonies in the Willamette Valley were in fairly good shape but will probably need some feed soon.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Colorado - Some rain and snow fell in the southern part of the State during the first week but it was warmer and favorable for bees to fly during the second week. Consequently, most colonies were thought to be wintering satisfactorily. Honey sold good at retail level. About normal weather conditions prevailed in the northern section of the State and moisture conditions were also considered normal. About average winter losses were reported and it was feared that much feeding will be necessary unless an early spring develops.

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Utah - Warmer weather accompanied by heavy rains moved into northern Utah. The rain provided badly needed soil moisture to many areas and improved the outlook for the coming season. One beekeeper reported that some of his bees may have been lost to flood waters, but he had been unable to reach the yard to check the colonies. It was thought that some bees may have experienced a cleansing flight during the warm spell. Some beekeepers expect to begin feeding pollen to their bees soon.

Montana - Some colonies in the northeastern part of the State showed signs of dysentery and a definite shortage of bees. Therefore, it was anticipated that winter losses might be rather severe in this particular area. Variable temperatures prevailed during the period and some snow fell but precipitation was still below normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Last half February)

Favorable weather conditions continued to aid colonies in the desert areas. Most bees were busy working various floral sources and gathering enough pollen and nectar to maintain good conditions. Citrus trees were expected to be in bloom in about three weeks. A good snow depth was reported in mountain watershed areas.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Unusually warm weather occurred in the western portion of this area and two light rains fell. The warm weather brought bees into action and they busily gathered pollen from several varieties of trees that were in bloom in the river and creek bottoms. Peach and pear trees were in full bloom and bees actively work these. Colonies appeared to be strong and many had up to six frames of new brood. It was anticipated that some colonies would consume too much food and also it would appear that swarming might become a problem. Honey sales showed a slight improvement at retail level and prices held steady.

Oklahoma - Broodrearing was in progress in the central part of the State. Generally warm weather during the period permitted bees to gather pollen from elm trees. Colonies in the western part of the State were in good condition and they were able to gather pollen from elm trees on several days. Soil moisture conditions were becoming a little dry but clover and alfalfa were still in good shape. Prospects for the coming honey crop were also good.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Iowa - A heavy snow cover protected legumes from low temperatures and the central section of the State. Some colonies were beginning to need a cleansing flight and it was feared that many were becoming low on stores. Temperatures averaged normal or above in the southwestern area and some rain and snow fell. Colonies appeared to be wintering satisfactorily despite the long severe winter. Demand for honey was rather slow and some large lots

of bulk honey were still unsold. Heavy amounts of snow fell in the Sioux City area and more was expected. The heavy snow provided good protection for clovers. Bees continued to winter favorably. A brisk demand continued for honey at retail level and market held steady. It was reported that a considerable amount of bulk honey was still being held by producers. Prices held steady on beeswax and supplies moved good. It was generally cold and snowy in the northern part of the State throughout the period. Approximately 20 inches of snow protected clovers in this area. Conditions in the northeastern part of the State were about the same. Ample soil moisture was available in both areas.

Kansas - Good moisture conditions were reported in southeastern Kansas and prospects appeared promising for the next season honey crop. It was expected that soft maple and elm trees would break into bloom as soon as the next warm spell arrives. Honey sold fairly good at retail and wholesale levels. Fairly mild weather accompanied by light precipitation prevailed in the northeastern section of the State. Moisture condition was considered ample and clovers showed new growth in protected areas. Maple and elm trees also showed blooms but bees failed to work these sources. Broodrearing was well underway and winter losses were expected to be only normal.

Nebraska - Up to 12 inches of new snow accumulated in the eastern part of the State early in the period. Bees were wintering in good shape following the good cleansing flight which they recently made. It was felt that most of them had plenty of stores on hand. The honey market showed a slight improvement. One beekeeper in the southeastern section of Nebraska reported rather heavy winter losses following the extended cold spell during December and January. It was felt that colonies were probably in better shape now after having experienced a good cleansing flight during the recent warm weather. Some broodrearing was started in the central portion of the State early in the month but recent frigid weather slowed this process down. Most colonies had adequate supplies on hand. Good soil moisture conditions were reported and additional new snow fell and protected clovers.

South Dakota - Bees seemed to be wintering satisfactorily in eastern South Dakota. Over 40 inches of snow protected honey plants and should provide good soil moisture for the approaching honey season.

North Dakota - Winter weather conditions kept colonies confined in the southeastern part of the State. A good snow cover still prevailed in the area around Fargo. Market conditions were considered about normal for this time of the year. One beekeeper reported that vandals had destroyed some colonies of bees in his area.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 10-25)

Illinois - Some of the snow cover melted in northern Illinois early in the period but several inches of new snow fell later and the ground was still well covered. As the period ended more snow and colder weather was expected. Bees were kept confined throughout the period but they were generally quiet and showed no signs of dysentery. Consequently, it was thought that most colonies were wintering satisfactorily. In southern Illinois, colonies were also in good shape but it was feared that about one-third of them would need feeding shortly. Moisture conditions were about normal in this part of the State and should be adequate for the approaching honey season. Honey moved good at retail stores and prices were unchanged.

Indiana - Long periods of cold weather prevented bee flights in central Indiana. However, it was not cold enough to keep bees from shifting clusters and it was feared that they may have consumed heavy amounts of supplies. Therefore, many of them will probably require feeding soon.

Ohio - Generally moderate temperatures prevailed in the west central section of the State. About 5 inches of new snow provided a snow cover for clovers late in the period. Prior to this, clovers looked good and no heaving was reported. Good moisture conditions also prevailed. Bees in unwrapped hives continued to look good and had plenty of stores on hand. Honey sold good at steady prices at wholesale and retail levels. In northeastern Ohio, about 4 inches of new snow fell during the past 2 weeks, improving soil moisture conditions. Retail honey sales were considered rather slow in this part of the State.

Michigan - Typical winter weather with heavy amounts of snow ruled over southern Michigan during the past period. On the Upper Peninsular, cellar bees continued to winter satisfactorily. Sub-zero weather accompanied by heavy snow prevailed in this part of the State. Honey sales were only fair.

Wisconsin - Moderately cold weather hovered over east central Wisconsin throughout the period. Some thawing occurred during the first few days and the temperature climbed above freezing on the 14th. A few colonies in protected areas made partial flights at that time. One producer checked several of his yards and reported that colonies appeared to be restless. Consequently, he was expecting winter losses to be heavier than normal. Approximately 17 inches of new snow fell in this part of the State. High winds accompanied the snow and some beeyards were almost drifted over with snow. The good snow cover which totaled up to 23 inches protected clovers from the cold weather. The demand for extracted honey continued fair at unchanged prices. Most producers in this part of the State had sold most of their bulk honey. Demand for honey proved good in southeastern Wisconsin. Prices held about steady. Some apiaries were completely covered with snow.

Snow cover was said to be the heaviest in years in this area. About 18 inches of snow cover protected clovers in southern Wisconsin. Honey plants were expected to be in ideal condition. Colonies appeared to be wintering well with practically no spotting of hives noticed at this time. Two heavy snow storms increased the snow cover in the southwestern part of the State. Honey continued to sell good in local stores. In northwestern Wisconsin, producers were reported to be moving supplies at a rather fast pace. Bees were wintering good in the central part of the State and some hives were completely covered by snow. However, most were well supplied with stores. Small patches of brood were reported in one and two combs. Honey plants were protected by about 28 inches of snow cover. Honey moved slowly in this area.

Minnesota - An unusually heavy snow cover was reported in southeastern Minnesota. The weather proved mild enough on numerous occasions for bees to shift clusters onto new stores. Consequently, it was felt that most colonies were wintering satisfactorily. It was reported that the price of extracted honey was being reduced at the retail level in some of the larger market areas of this region. Up to three feet of snow cover protected clovers in the southern areas. Bees seemed to be wintering well despite the rather long cold winter. The market for extracted honey showed a little improvement but offers for large lots of bulk honey were still considered too low to interest some producers. In the Red River Valley section, supplies of bulk honey appeared to be cleaning up at a favorable rate. Severe cold, windy weather with heavy snow continued to keep bees inactive in the northwestern portion of the State. Condition of colonies in this region was still undetermined since beekeepers had been unable to check yards.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 10-25)

New York - Generally mild weather prevailed in the western portion of the State and about 7 inches of snow fell in some areas. The new snow should help to improve soil moisture conditions and in turn brighten prospects for the approaching honey season. Colonies needed cleansing flights at some points but most were wintering satisfactorily. Demand for honey was fairly good and supplies were expected to be exhausted before the new crop arrives. Most colonies were in good shape throughout the central portion of the State and some experienced cleansing flights during the past two weeks. Temperatures moderated and there was practically no snow cover in Tompkins County. However, a good snow cover prevailed at other points. Winter losses were expected to be heavier than normal in the Clayville area. Honey sales were considered only fair throughout the area. Typical old fashioned winter weather hovered over the southeastern section of the State during the last two weeks. Heavy snow fell and low temperatures kept been generally inactive. However, daytime temperatures proved warm enough for colonies to shift clusters. Condition of colonies was

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undetermined since the weather was too bad for beekeepers to check hives. The ground was covered with a heavy crust of snow but depth of the snow did not cover hives completely. Consequently, it was felt that bees in hives with top openings would fare satisfactorily. Sales of honey continues at an active pace and prices held firm. It was expected that supplies of old crop honey would be sold out before the new crop arrives.

Vermont - A heavy snow cover protected honey plants in most areas of the State. Generally moderate weather prevailed but it was still too cold for bees to make badly needed cleansing flights. The market for extracted honey was considered good at the retail level.

New Jersey - Colonies continued to winter in excellent condition in central New Jersey. Brood-rearing had started in some colonies. Plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants and conditions looked good for the approaching honey season.

Pennsylvania - Moisture conditions were generally good in eastern Pennsylvania and snow covered most fields at the end of the period. Most beekeepers reported that colonies were still wintering favorably but had been unable to fly during the past two weeks due to cold weather. Their last good flight was on February 4. Honey sales continued good and supplies were low at some points. Bees were also wintering in good shape in central Pennsylvania. One producer reported that all of his stock of extracted honey had been sold. Bees in the southwestern part of the State experienced flights several days. Most were in good shape but it was anticipated that some would need feeding soon. Broodrearing had been started in practically all colonies. Heavy rains fell near the end of the period and should have soaked the sub-soil and in turn improved prospects for the coming honey season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Maryland - It appeared that colonies were still wintering satisfactorily in the Blue Ridge Section despite the continued cold weather which kept colonies inactive during the past two weeks. Colonies were able to shift clusters onto new supplies when needed. Honey sales were considered rather slow. Cold, wet weather kept colonies inactive much of the time in southeastern Maryland. Heavy rain fell on several occasions but this additional moisture aided condition of early honey plants. Bees flew a little on some of the mild days and worked chickweed which was the first source of nectar and pollen this season. The flow from this source generally lasts about three weeks depending on the weather conditions. Prospects looked good for the new season in this area and bees were in excellent condition. Honey continued to move at a good pace.

Virginia - Colonies made several good flights in the southern portion of the State and gathered pollen needed for early broodrearing. Most bees were wintering favorably and losses were reported to be rather light. Lots of rain fell in this part of the State and honey plants should be in good condition for the spring flow. Honey continued to move well and most of it had already been sold.

North Carolina - The first part of the period was cold and wet in the Piedmont region and this kept colonies inactive most of the time. A good bit of rain fell in the latter portion but temperatures were much higher. The warmer weather permitted bees to fly and gather pollen on favorable days. Clovers also made new growth and looked good. Many colonies had been fed a pollen substitute in order to stimulate broodrearing. Most bees had ample stores on hand but pollen was needed. Elm and maple trees provided some natural pollen and broodrearing was considered above average for this time of the year at some points. In the southeastern part of the State, colonies gathered some pollen from maple trees. It appeared that gum trees and blueberries would be blooming early this year in this area. Heavy amounts of broodrearing was in progress in this region and beekeepers were optimistic over the approaching honey season.

West Virginia - Fairly mild weather prevailed in the eastern Panhandle region. Precipitation proved light until the last day of the period when a heavy rain hit the area. It was felt that most colonies were still wintering favorably.

Kentucky - Fairly cold weather kept bees restricted to hives in the western portion of the State much of the time. However, it was warm enough on several days to permit bees an opportunity to fly. Most colonies were still in good shape with ample stores on hand. Honey continued to sell good in the north central portion of the State. A heavy rain fell late in the period and this combined with some light snow which fell earlier, put moisture conditions into good shape. Some plants were beginning to show a little new growth in this area. Bees were wintering very good and some of them experienced a good flight on February 25.

Tennessee - Temperatures proved mild most of the time in southeastern Tennessee and some heavy rainfall occurred. Much vegetation had started new growth and bees gathered pollen and some nectar mostly from maple and elm trees. Many hives were considered light weight at one point and probably will require feeding if bad weather develops.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 12-27)

Georgia - Unusually warm weather permitted bees to build up rapidly in south Georgia. Some areas of south Georgia received a considerable amount of rain but a few places still needed moisture. Bees were busy working ti-ti which had just begun to bloom. They also worked some wild currants. Many beekeepers were busy moving bees to

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central Florida for the orange blossom honey flow. Package bees were reported to be in fairly good condition and shipments expected to begin in about another month. Practically no honey was available in south Georgia and the beeswax market held steady.

Florida - Very dry weather continued in the southern portion of the State. However, honey plants were about normal in starting new growth. Scale colonies showed gains of about one-half to one pound per day. Hot, dry weather continued in the Tampa Bay area also. Early orange trees were in full bloom and bees worked this source heavily during the early part of the day. Temperatures reached the high eighties on many days and this slowed nectar secretion in the afternoon. Colonies were reported to be storing supplies in supers in this area. Hot, dry weather prevailed in the north central part of the State. Many colonies were reported to be rather weak in this part of the State and some required feeding. It was expected that the ti-ti honey flow would begin in about two weeks. Colonies gathered liberal amounts of pollen from various newly blooming plants in the northwestern

part of the State. Winter losses varied considerable in this area. One beekeeper reported a good demand and inquiry for extracted honey but his supplies had been depleted. Another producer expected to clean up supplies before the new crop arrives.

Louisiana - The weather proved almost ideal for bee activity in the Baton Rouge area and they were able to fly nearly every day. Broodrearing made good progress as colonies gathered liberal amounts of pollen and some nectar. Queen rearing was underway and stocking of nuclei was expected to start shortly. Drone brood was present in some colonies. Pear trees, wild plum, wild cherry, red bud, willows and a few white clover plants were in bloom. Dewberries had started to bloom at the close of the period. Demand for extracted honey was said to have been good. Bees in the Pineville area were reported to be at least three weeks ahead of the same week last year. Colonies that had ample supplies on hand already had six to eight frames of new brood. Queenrearing had started and good progress was being made. Honey continued at a fair pace but had been slowed at retail level by warm weather.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of February. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 37,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 267,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand for bulk moderate, market firm. Demand for comb slow, market dull. Demand for jars good, market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans per lb.-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	13½-14
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 16,719 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

DENVER: Cont'd

EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 79,488 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list price, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 275, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers good, for large fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases- England 13, France 9,

Germany 100, Italy 22, Greece 200, Sweden 25, Norway 2; Argentina 166 drums and 84 pks. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market firm, except for White Clover bottle goods slightly weaker.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15-16
drums	13½-13 ¾

ARGENTINA 13½-14½

WEST AND MIDWEST White Clover 16-16½

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb.-

Steel pails and tins 16

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.65-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.25-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.30

Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	7.80
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEE SWAX: Arrivals bags- Brazil 240, Chile 193,

Dom. Rep. 100, Haiti 24, Mexico 132, Turkey 100; West Africa 99 pkgs. and 188 blks.; Egypt 440 pkgs. and French Somaliland 187 blks. Demand fair. Market about steady.

Africa	53
Central America	53
Mexico	54-55
South America	55-56
Dominican Republic	51

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

18,450 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand light to moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	7.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

8,495 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.00
fair quality	5.75-6.00
12, 2½-lb. glass	7.70-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber	14.95-15.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75-7.80
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

- 12 -

Friday, March 2, 1962

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

ST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber or better	16
Darker	14
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-12.70
Darker	10.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.20-6.35
12, 2-lb. jars	6.30-6.50
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.65
24, 12-oz. jars	5.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.45-3.50
FIREWEED: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.55
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.85

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals Central Calif. 800 cans,

Mont. 400 cans. Packers' wholesale list price, delivered California and to nearby State. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage-according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered Industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

42470

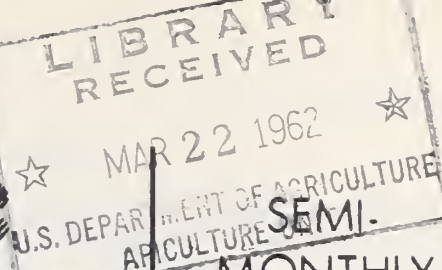
Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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Fruit and Vegetable Division



MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI

No. 5

Monday, March 19, 1962

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER CONTINUES

Cold and snowy weather hit many of the western and northern areas during the first portion of the period. Mild temperatures and heavy rains fell in the southeast for the second straight week. Minneapolis recorded a minus 32 degrees on March 1, the lowest ever recorded there in March. Subzero minima extended southward into Oklahoma and freezing temperatures prevailed to parts of the Gulf Coast. Freezing weather hit parts of Arizona on February 28. Light to heavy snowfall with low temperatures prevailing kept a heavy snow cover in the northern Rockies. Typical March weather moved across the country during the second week. It was much colder in the southeast and weekly averages were 6 to 12 degrees below normal. Freezing temperatures damaged Louisiana crops on the 5th and 6th. On March 8th, crops in the Florida Everglades suffered some freeze damage. Another snowstorm dumped heavy amounts in some of the Plains States and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. The snow cover in these States was very heavy for this late in the season. Up to 40 inches of snow hit the Blue Ridge Mountain area of northern Virginia and snow covered large areas of North Carolina and extended to the Atlantic Coast. Considerable snow fell in South Carolina and up to 7 inches in northern Georgia.

Many beekeepers in the Plains States and in the East Central and North Central States had become somewhat concerned about the wintering condition of their bees as the extreme winter weather lingered. Beekeepers had managed to check a few yards at some points and found conditions to be pretty good so far. However, it was impossible for other colonies to be checked due to the low temperatures and extremely heavy snow. Some hives were completely covered by snow drifts. Cold weather also probably did some damage to early brood in some of the southern States. However, it had warmed up enough at the end of the period for colonies to resume broodrearing. It was felt that raising of queen and package bees was only slightly behind schedule in these States. Feeding was being done in some States to maintain strength and in others to stimulate brood-rearing.

Fairly good moistures continued in practically all areas and was much improved in some by the heavy snow and rains. Prospects for the coming honey crop appeared promising as a result. The citrus honey flow was in progress in Florida but cold, windy weather slowed the nectar yield on some days. Freezing weather damaged early yielding pollen and nectar plants in many southern States.

Bulk honey was reported to be clearing producers hands in a satisfactory manner in many of the heavy producing Midwestern States. However, bad weather conditions slowed movement to some extent. In this portion of the country, large lots of clover- alfalfa extracted honey, mostly white or better sold mostly at 12½-13¢ per pound. California orange brought 14½¢.

The market for domestic beeswax was generally featureless during the period. Demand proved only fair and only limited sales were reported. However, the few sales made were generally unchanged at mostly 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. There were of course, occasional higher and lower sales. Only light offerings of imported wax were available in New York City and supplies from Africa brought 52-55¢ per pound; Central American offerings 53½-56¢; Mexico supplies drew 53½-55¢ and South American stock realized 56-57½¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 4

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			IOWA	White-Clover	12½-13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange		14½¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover	13-13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ del.	MICH.	White-Clover	13-13½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	
Light Amber-Cotton - Alfalfa		10½-11¢ del.			13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		9 3/4¢ del.		White-Clover	11½-13½¢ f.o.b.
OREG. White-Vetch		13¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
IDAHO White-Clover - Alfalfa		13¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover (cans or drums)		13-14¢ f.o.b.	PA.	Clover - Thistle	13¢ del.
WYO. White-Clover		13½¢ f.o.b.	ALA.	Mixed Flowers	11½-13¢ del.
			LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	12-13¢ f.o.b.
				Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	
					10-11¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	SALES TO WHOLESALE	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Vetch			20¢
COLO.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	16 2/3¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	17 1/5¢	18 1/3¢	-
	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	16¢	-	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	17¢	16-20¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
S.DAK.	Clover	-	-	16½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Vetch	-	-	25¢
COLO.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	20¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	21½¢	27¢	-
	White-Clover	-	-	27½¢
WYO.	White-Clover	-	18½¢	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
	White-Clover	23¢	-	32¢
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	20-22¢
KANS.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	25¢	20-30¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	17¢	-	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	20¢	24¢	-
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	27¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	32¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27½¢	35¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	22¢	28¢
	Buckwheat	-	27¢	30¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)</u>				
VA.	Amber-Poplar	-	27¢	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.40	8.28	-
WYO.	White-Clover	-	6.10	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
	White-Clover	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	7.80	-
KANS.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	5.55	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	57-59¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	65¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.65	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	65¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
PA.	Clover - Thistle	-	6.35	79¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	69¢
N.C.	Tulip - Poplar - Gallberry	-	8.00	1.00
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.70	8.14	-
WYO.	White-Clover	-	6.70	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	7.65	-
	White-Clover	6.90-7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	8.40	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.20-7.20	20-30¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	5.65	31-33¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover	-	6.70	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	36¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.25	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	40¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75-8.00	45-55¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.50	40¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	6.75	38-39¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.50	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	41¢
N.C.	Tulip - Poplar - Gallberry	-	8.00	50¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	8.00	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.70-7.40	-	-
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	4.00	5.28	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	4.15	-
	White-Clover	4.08	-	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.65	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.60	20¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.44	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	Clover - Thistle	-	4.70	25¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.70-4.10	-	-
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	8.40	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa	-	8.40	-
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	36¢
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
PA.	Clover	-	6.75	38-39¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	16-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa	14-oz.	-	8.40	-
MICH.	Clover	12-14-oz.	-	-	40¢
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	12-oz.	-	7.20	40¢
	White-Clover	12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover - Basswood	12-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	Amber-Poplar	12-oz.	-	7.00	-

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Vetch - Clover	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	White-Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.10	90¢
	White-Clover	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	60¢
		12-2-lb. jars	-	8.40	90¢
		8-3-lb. jars	-	8.00	1.25
	Cotton	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
		5-lb. cans	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of March)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures averaged below normal throughout the State during the entire period. Temperatures were 4 to 11 degrees below normal in the central valleys and coastal districts early in the period and 1 to 5 degrees below late in the period. Cascade and Sierra temperatures ranged 11 to 15 degrees below normal early and normal to 7 degrees below normal late in the period. Precipitation was almost statewide with heavy snowfall in some sections of the mountains. Winds of 40-60 miles per hour were reported along the north coast and strong and gusty winds were reported in the southern two-thirds of the State around the middle of the period. Snow packs increased. At Norden there was 139 inches of snow on the ground on March 10 compared with only 12 inches a year earlier.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Broodrearing in the northern and central California areas has been delayed 2 weeks or more due to the lack of pollen. Colonies are below normal for shaking package bees and in order to build up for shaking, feeding is necessary. In the warmer coastal areas, some interior valley areas, and in southern California broodrearing activity has been slow due to the cool nights but cool weather has also retarded plant growth. Feeding has been necessary in most areas of the State and swarming has not started. Winter and spring loss has varied widely with estimates ranging from 5 to 45 percent with a large percentage reporting 10-20 percent loss. Starvation is in prospect for a considerable number of colonies in some areas unless saved by warmer weather or feeding. Only a few colonies are being moved at this time. Most of the movement is into citrus, avocado, almond, and foothill sage areas. A large number of colonies have been rented for almond pollination at 50¢ to \$3.00, mostly \$2.00 per colony. Some poorer condition colonies have been moved into almonds at no charge. Bees are working almonds, chickweed, mustard, filaree, ceanothus, fiddleneck, eucalyptus, willow, citrus bloom, dandelion, pepper grass, plums, other deciduous fruit trees, vetch, and miscellaneous wild flowers. Honey plants have made very good growth as a result of the February and early March rains. Soil moisture is good throughout the State. However, some honey plants still show the adverse effects of the drought the past few years. Due to the continued wet, cold weather wild flowers are late and warmer weather is needed to make honey plants produce nectar and pollen.

Southern California - Bulk trading was light although beekeeper offerings of Intermountain clover continued ample. California offerings were limited to occasional small lots. Present indications are for a most favorable sage and citrus flow and beekeepers are busy getting their bees ready. Feeding of sugar sales to other commercial users remains normal. Inquiries for export have increased but sales and shipments were nil account lack of supplies desired.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading was very good through both retail and commercial channels. Export trading continued very slow with no sales reported. Producers' supplies continued fairly heavy in the Intermountain areas but holdings were limited in the Central California area. Purchases by local packagers and handlers were light.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Washington - Heavy amounts of snow fell in the area to the west of the Cascade Mountain range during the latter part of February and temperatures averaged below normal. It was a little warmer during the first week of March and clear skies prevailed on numerous days. The cold and snowy weather kept colonies confined during the first portion of the period but they were able to show a little activity after the weather cleared up. Some feeding proved necessary on light weight colonies. Demand for extracted honey continued fairly good at retail level. The weather in the Yakima Valley area was about like that to the west of the Cascades. Rain and snow with below normal temperatures kept bees inactive early in the period but warmer weather latter permitted them to make flights and collect pollen from pussywillow and maple. Many beekeepers were busy checking condition of colonies. It appeared that colonies that went into the winter with ample stores had wintered in good shape. Some young colonies and others that were weak at the beginning of winter were being doubled-up and some stores transferred to light weight colonies. Winter losses were expected to average 40-50 percent at one point in the north central area of the State. During the recent cold spell, many bees died trying to protect brood that had been started before the cold weather developed.

Oregon - It was wet and cold during much of the past two weeks in the western portion of the State. Some rain and snow occurred in many areas keeping bees inactive. Despite the additional precipitation, it was reported that the March 1 snow-pack was about 12 percent below average across the State. Some broodrearing resumed near the end of the period. This process had started in many colonies last month but the recent severe cold spell halted all brood activities. Pussywillow provided very little pollen in the area west of the Cascades due to the late season bloom. Indian peach trees and some willows had started to bloom in the Willamette Valley area. Producers had very little old crop extracted honey on hand.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Colorado - Bees were inactive most of the time in the valley areas of southern Colorado. Many colonies were said to be light weight and will require a considerable amount of feed. Most of the snowcover melted during the past two weeks.

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In the southwestern part of the State, a considerable amount of snow fell. Abnormally cold weather accompanied by rain and snow retarded the activity and yard checking in the western area of the State. Some yards had been checked and showed about normal losses from starvation. It appeared that some bees would need feeding shortly and it was also reported that broodrearing had progressed into the second cycle. Moisture conditions were about normal and prospects for the coming crop looked fairly good.

Utah - Cold, wet weather covered most of the State throughout the period. About an inch of precipitation fell during the period in the northern Rocky Mountain area. Moisture conditions were said to be above normal in most areas of northern and southern Utah. Temperatures averaged below normal, keeping bees from making cleansing flights. Consequently, it was feared that heavy losses would result since some bees had not flown in over two months. Some beekeepers were making preparations for feeding pollen cake to bees in order to stimulate broodrearing. One beekeeper in the northern part of the State saw some bees flying on the last day of the period.

Idaho - Many beekeepers in eastern Idaho lost some colonies during the February flood. Some were completely washed away while others were crushed against rocks and destroyed. It was reported that the highest individual loss was 300 colonies and the smallest was 60 colonies. A considerable amount of snow fell in southern Idaho, improving soil moisture conditions.

Wyoming - Cold weather prevailed in the northeastern section of the State most of the time. However, a warming trend started near the end of the period and it was hoped that colonies might be able to make cleansing flights shortly. About 4 inches of snow occurred at the beginning and this helped to improve the outlook for the approaching honey crop. Most of the bulk honey has already cleared producers hands in this part of the State.

ARIZONA: (Period first half of March)

Good soil moisture conditions prevailed throughout the State and beekeepers appeared to be quite optimistic about the approaching honey season. A multitude of wild plants provided bees a working source of pollen and some nectar in many areas. However, temperatures had been a little too low for good nectar secretion. The citrus bloom was expected to begin in a few days in the Salt River Valley. Some colonies that had built up rapidly were beginning to need feeding.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Northeast Texas - Unseasonably warm weather moved out of the Dallas area shortly after the beginning of the period and temperatures fell below the freezing mark on three consecutive mornings. This freezing weather was reported to have killed nearly all of the peach, pear and apple blooms that had just developed. It was anticipated that little

if any brood was lost during the cold spell since most colonies were in pretty good shape. Some bees were beginning to gather small amounts of pollen towards the end of the period. Nearly all colonies were still in good shape with ample stores on hand. However, a few will probably require feeding soon. Three light rains fell in the Dallas area putting soil moisture conditions into fairly good shape but rainfall to-date was still about one and one-half inch below normal. Vetch looked good and made excellent growth during the warm February weather. Practically all early blooming plants were killed by freezing weather in the eastern portion of this area. It was anticipated that some feeding will be necessary in colonies where several frames of brood had been raised during the past warm spell.

Southeast Texas - Cold weather during the period resulted in some frost damage to honey plants in the western portion of this section. It also retarded the progress of other honey plants. Bees currently worked dewberry blossoms and a few other flowering plants. Broodrearing was behind schedule and many colonies had consumed lighter amounts of winter stores than normally. As a result, most bees were in good condition. In Matagorda County, variable weather conditions prevailed. Cold weather damaged the fruit bloom and some other early blooming plants in this area. About three inches of rain fell and helped to relieve the drought conditions. A few areas still needed rain badly.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Conditions for a favorable build up of colonies prevailed and bees gathered an abundance of pollen. Colonies that had plenty of feed on hand made the best progress and had plenty of young bees on hand. It was reported that the January freeze probably damaged citrus trees to a greater extent than was first anticipated. Most citrus trees probably will have to be pruned back to within a foot or so of the ground. Most young trees were beginning to put out new growth at the top of the soil which had been banked around the trees. Many grove owners were reported to be pushing down the old trees and burning them.

Arkansas - Good moisture conditions prevailed in the northeastern Delta area of the State. The cold, wet weather of the past period kept bees generally inactive and they consumed excessive amount of stores. This was particularly true since many colonies had started excessive broodrearing during the few warm days of February.

Oklahoma - Bees had come through the winter in fairly good shape in the western portion of the State and losses were very few. Most hives were still pretty well supplied with stores. Generally dry and windy weather prevailed but there was ample sub-soil moisture for alfalfa and clover plants. There had been several days favorable for bees to fly.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5PLAINS STATES: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Iowa - Severe winter weather conditions continued in central Iowa. Heavy amounts of snow again fell in this area and temperatures averaged ten degrees below normal. This made it almost impossible to check conditions of colonies and many were completely covered by snow. The heavy snow cover provided a good protection for honey plants and should also provide ample soil moisture for the coming honey crop. Winter losses were considered uncertain but it was anticipated that they might be heavier than normal due to the continued long cold spell. Retail honey sales continued fairly good and prices were reduced at some stores. Temperatures also averaged below normal in southwestern Iowa and some beekeepers were fearful that losses would be heavier than normal. Much snow fell during the period and it was particularly heavy on March 8. This provided a good ground cover and protection for clovers. Movement of honey and beeswax proved very slow during the last two weeks. The severe blizzard hit the northwestern part of the State late in the period and dumped about six inches of new snow. It was so severe that most roads were closed. It was thought that most colonies were wintering satisfactorily. Still it was anticipated that a considerable amount of spring feeding would be necessary. Bulk honey moved good and retail sales were also good at unchanged prices. Beeswax moved at a moderate pace and prices were unchanged. Cold and snowy weather kept beekeepers from checking hives in the northern part of the State. Therefore, beekeepers are still in doubt about the condition of colonies. The temperature fell as low as 34 degrees below zero on one night in northeastern Iowa and this, accompanied by heavy snow kept bees and beekeepers inactive.

Kansas - Colonies were in good shape in northeastern Kansas and broodrearing progressed favorably in colonies that had ample stores on hand. Warmer weather moved into the area late in the period following another siege of rather wintry weather conditions.

Nebraska - Sub-zero temperatures accompanied by high winds and heavy snow caused much concern among beekeepers in eastern Nebraska and they feared that the severe conditions would harm their bees. Some beekeepers had already reported rather large winter losses but others reported only light losses. However, it was still too early to fully determine the overall winter loss. Many beekeepers had not been able to check colonies in exposed yards. Demand for honey proved slow at some points but good at others at the retail and wholesale level. A good snow cover prevailed in central Nebraska and this should provide favorable soil moisture during the coming season. Only limited winter losses were anticipated in this part of the State.

South Dakota - A heavy snow cover was reported over most of the State. About sixty inches of snow had fallen during the last twenty-five days in the southeastern part of the State. Bees were thought to be wintering fairly good but it was also antici-

pated that some would require early spring feeding.

North Dakota - Below zero weather prevailed during most of the period in northwestern North Dakota. It was expected that colonies wintering outside would sustain rather heavy losses. Consequently, most beekeepers were ordering enough package bees from the south to replace anticipated losses.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 10)

Illinois - About seasonal weather conditions prevailed in northern Illinois. More snow fell during the last week and it drifted badly. Some colonies were almost completely covered by the snow drifts. Bees in this part of the State had not experienced a cleansing flights since early February and some were becoming restless. Many bees were escaping and falling in the snow although the temperature had not been above the forty degree mark. All the colonies examined by one beekeeper appeared to have plenty of bees with the exception of one colony. It was anticipated that winter losses would be above average unless bees are able to make cleansing flights soon. Normal winter losses in this part of the State are estimated at about ten percent during an average year.

Ohio - Bees in northeastern Ohio had been unable to fly since February 4. It was still too early to determine just how well they had been making out during the present period of confinement. It was anticipated that most colonies had plenty of stores. Most colonies in other areas of the State were also kept inactive and had not been able to make a flight since early in February. Most beekeepers seemed to think that bees were wintering fairly well. However, a few beekeepers were concerned about small and light weight colonies. A heavy ice coating covered central and southern Ohio on February 23 through 25 causing considerable damage to the trees. Central Ohio experienced a nine inch snow fall on March 5 and this was the heaviest of the season. Most of this snow had melted by the end of the period.

Michigan - A heavy blanket of snow protected clovers from severe temperatures in the south central part of the State. The low temperatures kept bees confined and they had not been able to make a cleansing flight in about a month. The exact condition of colonies was unknown since beekeepers had been unable to check hives. Lots of snow was reported on the Upper Penninsular but some of it was beginning to melt at the end of the period. Bees were wintering satisfactorily and honey was selling at a fair pace.

Minnesota - A record breaking snowfall was reported in southeastern Minnesota during the past two weeks and this provided a blanket of protection for legumes. Some beekeepers were said to be uneasy about condition of colonies since it was

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anticipated that some probably needed feeding or a good cleansing flight. One beekeeper estimated his winter losses to-date at about five percent. Two percent of this was said to have been a result of colonies failing to break cluster and move to new stores. Also about two percent had been lost due to queenlessness and drone layers. The other one percent loss was attributed to nosema, dysentery or unknown causes. In southwestern Minnesota, it was felt that bees were still in pretty good shape. A good snow cover was also prevalent in this part of the State. Honey sold at about steady prices. Extremely cold weather accompanied by heavy snow to the northern portion of the State. It was expected that winter losses would probably be heavy due to the continued and prolonged cold spell. Also some dysentery was beginning to show up.

Wisconsin - Generally cloudy and cold weather prevailed over the southern portion of the State and temperatures averaged below normal and about eight to ten inches of new snow fell. Consequently, it was expected that honey plants were in good shape due to the heavy snow cover which had been present throughout the winter. It was thought that bees were also in pretty good shape but were in need of a good cleansing flight. Some colonies were completely covered by snow drifts. Some beekeepers were unable to check beeyards as a result of the deep snow. Cellar bees were becoming restless at some points. Honey continued to move at a fairly good pace and it was reported that packers were complaining that producers were rushing bulk honey to the market which in turn caused prices to decline at some points. Much snow prevailed in the western portion of the State and bees were beginning to spot snow heavily. Consequently, it appeared that winter losses would be rather severe. Temperatures were running about fifteen degrees below normal. It was also extremely cold in the Lake Superior area. About fifty-four inches of snow cover was reported in this part of the State. Honey sold slowly in this area. The temperature dipped as much as twenty-six degrees below zero in central Wisconsin during the first week of the period. About seven inches of snow fell and much of it drifted badly. Milder weather moved into the area during the latter half of the period and a few colonies made limited flights in sheltered areas. However, many colonies were still covered by snow drifts and also honey plants had about a thirty inch snow cover. Nearly all colonies needed a good cleansing flight but most were thought to be in fairly good shape. The east central and eastern areas of the State received a considerable amount of snow and some very low temperatures. It was twenty-nine degrees below zero on one day and below zero on three other occasions. This kept bees tightly clustered most of the time at some points. The new snow completely covered some hives and this helped to protect them from the severe low temperatures. An increasing number of beekeepers were becoming concerned about the wintering of their colonies. Good cleansing flights had been impossible because of low temperatures or colonies being buried in snow drifts. Temperatures moderated slightly towards the end of the period

and this gave beekeepers an opportunity to check a few colonies and to dig some hives out of the snow drifts. One beekeeper found a colony dead due to queen failure. Still other colonies were reported to be boiling with bees. Some bees were being fed sugar and were wintering quietly. At one point in this area a few bees in sheltered areas experienced a partial cleansing flight late in the period. Demand for honey remained fairly good and prices were unchanged as supplies continued to clean up nicely.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 10)

New York - It was too cold for bees to fly in western New York during most of the period. They made a partial flight on one day and appeared to be wintering favorably but no doubt needed a good cleansing flight. About three inches of snow fell and there was twenty-six inches of frost on the ground at one point. There was also ice fourteen inches thick on the lake. Honey moved good in this area of the State and supplies were expected to clean up before the new crop arrives. It was reported that several beekeepers were selling their bees. In northern Jefferson county, the weather was mild enough on the last few days to permit bees an opportunity to fly. Colonies appeared to be in normal condition and winter losses were not expected to be excessive. There was a good snow cover throughout the area. Bees made excellent cleansing flights on March 7 and 8 in some areas of central New York. Fairly heavy amounts of snow occurred at frequent periods and a fairly good snowcover prevailed. Frost penetrated the soil about two feet at some points when the ground was bare and caused some damage to honey plants. Heavy broodrearing was underway in Tompkins County. Heavy snow and thick crusted ice kept bees confined during much of the period in southeastern New York. Colonies had wintered fairly well up this point but the severest winter weather of the season hit the area during the past two weeks. Honey sales were brisk at some points but slow at others.

Vermont - About normal winter weather hovered over most of the State, keeping bees inactive. It was still too early to fully determine winter losses. Honey sales slowed up during the last ten days.

New Jersey - Bees apparently wintered in good shape in northern New Jersey and consumed rather light amounts of stores. Broodrearing had started in a minor way and most beekeepers felt that this was a good sign that spring would be late. Broodrearing had also started in the central part of the State and colonies also wintered good in this area. Plenty of soil moisture prevailed and the outlook for the approaching honey season looked good.

Pennsylvania - Rain and snow continued to improve soil moisture conditions in eastern Pennsylvania. Low temperatures kept colonies confined most of the time but it was warm enough

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on a few days for them to fly a little. Wintering to-date was said to be much better than last year. Maples were expected to be in bloom soon and will provide colonies a supply of pollen which should stimulate broodrearing. Honey sales continued fairly good and one beekeeper reported that his supplies were completely exhausted. It was too cold for the bees to fly in central Pennsylvania but it was thought that most colonies were still in pretty good shape. An eighteen inch snow storm hit the area on March 5-6, and plenty of rain fell prior to those days. Consequently, good moisture conditions prevailed. In southwestern Pennsylvania, it was warm enough on several days for bees to make partial cleansing flights. However, snow covered the ground all during the period. It was reported that many colonies will require feeding or else be lost. Losses to-date had been very light.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Maryland - Very good moisture conditions prevailed in the Cumberland mountains and there was still some snow cover. Bees were reported to be wintering in better than normal conditions. It was too cold most of the time in the Blue Ridge section of the State for beekeepers to check colonies. Some hives were completely covered by snow for several days during the period. Temperatures moderated enough at one point to permit colonies brief cleansing flights and no dysentery was noticed at that time. Extracted honey moved slowly at retail levels and the one pounder was reported to be the most popular size. A fairly good demand prevailed for chunk and comb honey. It was very wet during the early portion of the period in southeastern Maryland. High water covered many lowland areas but there was no report of any colony losses. Warmer weather moved into the area during the weekend of March 10 and bees flew freely and worked chickweed. Broodrearing was well underway and most colonies seemed to be in good condition. Some feeding was being done but it was anticipated that maple trees would be in bloom shortly and should provide a good supply of pollen. Honey continued to move good in local retail outlets.

Virginia - A heavy snowstorm, totaling about forty inches hit the northern section of the Blue Ridge mountains about the middle of the period. This combined with low temperatures kept bees confined during most of the period.

North Carolina - Cold weather with rain and snow kept bees inactive during much of the time in the Piedmont section of the State. Very little of the snow remained on the ground for any length of time and this combined with the additional rainfall put soil moisture into good shape. Clovers were reported to be looking good. The weather cleared up late in the period and bees were busy gathering pollen from elm, maple and a few other early blooming plants. Colonies appeared to be in pretty good shape.

South Carolina - Broodrearing was well underway throughout the State. Colonies averaged from four to five frames of brood per colony in the Piedmont section and five to six frames in the coastal area. Much feeding proved necessary in many areas because of the exceptionally dry fall. Package bee colonies were said to be a little ahead of schedule. It was anticipated that many colonies would be up to swarming strength by March 20 if weather conditions remain favorable.

West Virginia - Generally unfavorably weather conditions prevailed throughout most of the period in the eastern Panhandle section, keeping colonies confined most of the time. Heavy rains and up to twenty-four inches of snow brought soil moisture conditions up to a good level.

Kentucky - Lots of rain and cool weather slowed bee activity in the western part of the State. It was also rainy much of the time in north central Kentucky and it was feared that some beekeepers may have lost some colonies as a result of flood waters. Bees were considered to be in fairly good condition but very few beekeepers had actually checked their colonies. There were still no sources of natural pollen available for bees to work. Retail honey sales continued at a good pace but roadside stand sales were slow due to the rainy weather.

Tennessee - Generally cold, wet weather hit the western portion of the State early in the period and the temperature fell to around the twenty degree mark on one day. Beekeepers feared that this cold weather may have killed or severely damaged much of the early brood that was started before the cold weather arrived. They also reported that maple and elm trees may have been damaged by the freezing weather. Some beekeepers expected to feed weak colonies in the very near future. It was estimated that thirty to forty percent of colonies in the eastern part of the State were currently being fed or would soon require feeding. Generally cold, wet weather hindered bee activity during the period in this section of the State. Heavy amounts of snow fell in the Smoky Mountains and this combined with the heavy rainfall had put soil moisture conditions into very good shape. Consequently, many beekeepers were anticipating a heavy spring honey crop. Many colonies were reported to be expanding brood rapidly.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Georgia - Bees in the northern portion of the State appeared to be in fairly good condition with ample stores on hand and very little feeding had been necessary. In the central part of the State, heavy broodrearing was in progress and colonies were able to gather necessary pollen from maple trees on favorable days. In south Georgia, bees gathered supplies from maple trees, huckleberry and ti-ti which were in full bloom. Colonies in this section of the State were in good condition and beekeepers anticipated that they would be able to ship package bees by April 1, if current condi-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5

tions continued. Two nights of below freezing temperatures hit many areas of the State. This was particularly true in the southeastern sector and it was estimated that the low temperatures would delay queenrearing operations about three days. It was also anticipated that the cold weather would affect the first honey crop in this area. The first crop generally is gathered from ti-ti which was currently in full bloom. Orders for package and queen bees were arriving at a steady pace and it was reported that some northern beekeepers were somewhat sceptical about ordering at the usual early date due to the current heavy snowfalls in their areas. Honey prices held generally steady but there was a marked increase in inquiries for small lots of honey from individual producer packers and small packers. Movement at retail level continued very good.

Florida - Colonies were in fairly strong condition in the Homestead area. Scattered rainfall improved condition of honey plants in some areas and scale colonies showed light gains during the past period. In the Tampa Bay area, the citrus honey flow was in progress. However, five days of cold windy weather kept bees generally confined during the past two weeks, restricting their ability to gather nectar from this source. Warmer weather toward the end of the period permitted bees a chance to work the orange trees in a big way. Beekeepers reported that the cool, dry and windy weather had affected the citrus nectar secretion in some areas of the citrus producing region. As of March 12, it was estimated that bees in the northern citrus area had stored about twenty-five pounds of nectar from this source. Colonies in the central and southern areas of the citrus region were thought to have stored heavier amounts. Retail honey sales were reported to be very good in this part of the State.

Alabama - Below freezing temperatures moved into some areas of the State on a couple of days, killing blossoms of early plants. Temperatures averaged above normal on most other days and heavy rains fell aiding moisture conditions. Some feeding was being done at some points. Heavy broodrearing was in progress in many sections of the State.

Mississippi - Heavy amounts of rain fell in the northern Delta area. Bees were able to gather liberal amounts of pollen from elm and red maple trees before the cold spell arrived. The colder weather stopped most of the activity. Cold weather also hit the central portion of the State during the first week in March, restricting bee activity to some extent. However, the cold spell did little or no damage to honey plants. Broodrearing was well underway in this area and a considerable amount of feeding proved necessary. Prospects for the approaching honey season appeared good. Cool, rainy weather prevailed during much of the time in the Jackson area and this practically stopped pollen and nectar production by early blooming fruit trees and shrubbery. A hard freeze hit the area on March 6 severely damaging peach and plum trees and other early blooming fruits. Some colonies were becoming short on supplies and will soon require feeding. Heavy broodrearing had started before the cold spell arrived, causing colonies to consume supplies at a rapid rate. Some dead brood had been reported as a result of the freezing weather or from food shortage.

Louisiana - The first part of the period was not suitable for bee activity since it was cool and wet much of the time in the Baton Rouge area. Freezing weather and frost damaged or hindered honey plants at some points. However, warmer weather moved into the area late in the period and colonies were able to gather some pollen from willow and oak trees and dewberry. Broodrearing was well underway before the cold weather developed and was expected to resume now that warmer weather had arrived again. Colonies in the Bunkie area had built up real good during the warm weather in late February. However, many of them were currently using heavy amounts of stores and were requiring much feeding of sugar syrup.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of March. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 43,800 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 260,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand for bulk and jars moderate, for comb slow. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans per lb.-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	13½-14
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case	6.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 5,892 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75

DENVER:(Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 72,248 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White-Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins. Minn. White Sweetclover 275, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 125. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottlers	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Argentina 132 and Mexico 40; cases - France 5 and Germany 50. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 15-16
drums 13½

ARGENTINA drums 14-14½

WEST AND MIDWEST White Clover 15½-16

FLA. AND MIDWEST Bakers honey-Light Amber

60-lb. steel pails and tins 16

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.65-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.25-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.30

Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	7.80
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEESSWAX: Arrivals bags - Brazil 300, Guatemala 40, Morocco 66, Chile 60, Dom. Rep. 195, Haiti 30, Mexico 117, Spain 83 and West Africa 143 bls. Demand good. Market slightly stronger. Offerings light.

Africa	52-55
Central America	53½-56
Mexico	53½-55
South America	56-57½

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 81,072 lbs.; by boat from Argentina 32,500 lbs., Puerto Rico 9,750. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blend-mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 23,759 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.00
fair quality	5.75-6.00
12, 2½-lb. glass	7.70-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber	14.95-15.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75-7.80
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 5REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand good. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber or better	16
Darker	14
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-12.70
Darker	10.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.20-6.35
12, 2-lb. jars	6.30-6.50
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.65
24, 12-oz. jars	5.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.45-3.50
FIREWEED: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.55
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.85

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals Central California 100

cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage-according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

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Honey Market News

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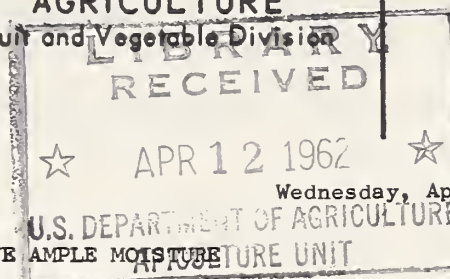
Fruit and Vegetable Division

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Vol. XLVI

No. 6



Wednesday, April 4, 1962

HONEY PLANTS HAVE AMPLE MOISTURE

Good soil moisture conditions prevailed in most areas of the Nation. Consequently, the outlook for the coming honey season appeared promising providing conditions remain favorable and bees pull through the winter without severe losses. Rain was needed in parts of Texas and Oklahoma and, of course, in southern Florida drought conditions continued. Melting snow improved subsoil moisture in many areas.

Cold, dry and windy weather prevailed over most of the Nation during the first portion of the past period. Low temperatures and new snowfall maintained a heavy snow cover in many of the Midwestern States. Freezing temperatures extended as far south as southern Arizona and over most southern areas to the east of the Continental Divide with the exception of Florida. A general frost damaged some crops in the Texas Winter Garden area and in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. A light freeze occurred in most Georgia areas on March 18. Precipitation in most northern areas generally was in the form of snow and snow cover totaled up to a foot in the eastern Dakotas, southwestern and eastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin. During the second week of the period, it was windy with frequent widespread precipitation and rising temperatures. Slightly below normal temperatures prevailed in the areas west of the Continental Divide and a few degrees above normal in the northwestern Plains States area. Additional precipitation continued to aid soil moisture conditions in the western States. The extended California drought was definitely broken and conditions were much improved in Nevada.

Beekeepers in many of the Plains States still had not been able to check conditions in their beeyards since weather conditions proved unfavorable. Many roads to outlying apiaries were impassable due to muddy conditions or heavy snowdrifts. Colonies at a few points were still reported to be covered by drifts of snow. Some beekeepers appeared to be optimistic over conditions of their bees, while others anticipated heavier than normal winter losses. Broodrearing was slowed by the cold weather during the first week of the period in many of the southern areas. However, the warmer weather of the second week brought about a resumption of this operation at most points. Colonies in Florida were busy working the ti-ti and citrus honey flow. However, cool weather reportedly slowed nectar secretion from these sources. Many colonies were able to make cleansing flights during the last week and some gathered pollen from various sources.

Most producers in the mid-section of the country reported that they expected to be fairly well sold out of supplies by the time the new crop arrives. It was reported that buyers were attempting to force prices downward on bulk honey at one point. Many beekeepers in other areas of the Nation appeared to be cleaning up their stock at a satisfactory pace. Large lots of clover-alfalfa extracted honey, mostly white or better continued to sell mostly in a price range of 12½-13¢ per pound in the Midwest.

Domestic beeswax found a generally steady market throughout the country. Demand proved good enough at most points to consume available offerings and prices held about steady. Most sales were made in a range of 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44½¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional sales brought higher and lower prices. In New York City, very light offerings of imported wax found South American offerings selling at 52-53¢ per pound, Chile supplies going at 58¢ and Mexico stock bringing 55¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
<hr/>					
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			IOWA	Amber-Clover	10-11¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber Clover	11½¢ del.			White-Clover	12½-13½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			NEBR.	Light Amber-Clover - Smartweed	11 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange	16¢ del.			White-Clover	13¼¢ f.o.b.
White-Bean	14¢ del.		KANS.	Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Bean	11½¢ del.			Alfalfa	12½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.			White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			MINN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10¢ del.			Clover	12½¢ del.
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	13¢ del.			White-Clover	14¢ del.
COLO. Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ f.o.b.		OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	White-Tupelo	23¢ del.
MONT. Water White-Alfalfa - Clover			LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	12½¢ f.o.b.
(cans returned)	12 3/4¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Mixed Flowers	
UTAH Clover	11½-12¢ f.o.b.			(cans or drums)	10-10½¢ f.o.b.
N.DAK. Clover Basswood	14½¢ del.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover					
(cans or drums)	13-14¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

		: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :	
		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)			

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	13¢	-	-
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	18¢
S.DAK.	Clover	-	-	16½¢
WIS.	White-Clover	13¢	-	16¢
	Light Amber-Clover	13¢	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	16½¢	-
	Buckwheat	-	14¢	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18-20¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
	Clover - Basswood	14¢	14½¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	19¢	-	-
COLO.	Clover	21¢	22¢	26¢
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood	-	20¢	25-27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Alfalfa	-	-	25-30¢
	Clover	-	-	25-30¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	26½¢
	Light Amber-Clover	16¢	21¢	27¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	White-Clover	20¢	20-21¢	25¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	32¢
	Light Amber Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27½¢	30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	29¢	37¢
TENN.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	-	-	32¢
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	6.48	-	-
COLO. Clover	6.40	6.70	69¢
TEXAS Clover	7.10	7.75	-
ARK. Mixed Flowers	-	-	68-80¢
OKLA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.80	-
N.DAK. Clover - Basswood	5.60	5.85	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
KANS. Alfalfa	-	-	63¢
Clover	-	-	63¢
WIS. White-Clover	5.00	-	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	6.60	69¢
Clover - Basswood	-	6.00-6.25	63¢
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	70¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	7.85	8.35	85¢
LA. White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	6.70	-	-
COLO. Clover	6.70	7.10	39¢
TEXAS Clover	7.20	7.80	-
ARK. Mixed Flowers	-	-	35-39¢
OKLA. Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
N.DAK. Clover - Basswood	5.90	6.20	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
KANS. Alfalfa	-	-	35-37¢
Clover	7.20	-	35-37¢
WIS. White-Clover	5.50-6.25	-	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	6.70	37¢
Clover - Basswood	-	6.25-6.30	35¢
Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	45¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	42¢
TENN. White-Clover	-	8.00	33 1/3¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	8.10	8.60	45¢
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
LA. White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

PRODUCER-PROCESSOR OR PROCESSOR SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	4.08	-	-
COLO.	Clover	4.20	4.40	23¢
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood	3.60	4.10	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Alfalfa	-	-	23¢
	Clover	-	5.50	23¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	5.25	5.60	25¢
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

COLO.	Clover	12-oz. plastic trays	-	9.60	41 1/3¢
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	12-13-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood	12-oz. min.	-	9.60	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa	12-oz.	8.40	-	45¢
WIS.	White-Clover	14-oz.	9.50	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	13-15-oz.	-	9.60	50-55¢
MINN.	White-Clover	12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover - Basswood	12-oz. min.	-	8.40-9.00	43-55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	12-oz. min.	-	7.44	-
		14-oz. min.	-	8.40	-
TENN.	Cotton	12-14-oz.	-	8.00	33 1/3¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.70	-	-
COLO.	Clover	7.10	7.35	-
TEXAS	Clover	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
N.DAK.	Clover - Basswood	6.90	7.20	39¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.48	35¢
N.Y.	Clover	12-oz.	6.96	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	Clover	12-14-oz.	-	7.68	39-42¢
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MINN.	White-Clover	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Cotton	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Mixed Flowers	1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
		2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
		3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
		10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50
LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.10	75¢

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of March)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures continued below normal throughout the State during most of the period. However, by the close warm, sunny weather prevailed over much of the State. Temperatures early in the period ranged 1-8 degrees, mostly 3-5 degrees below normal but by the close were 5-10 degrees above normal throughout the State. Temperatures at the close ranged 7-8 degrees above normal in the central valleys. Southern desert areas temperatures at the close were in the high 80s-low 90s; in the central valleys in the high 70s; and in the coastal areas in the mid 50-60s. Warmer nights in the fruit growing districts has lessened the chance of frost damage. Precipitation was light but general throughout the State. Precipitation in nearly all areas is now above seasonal normals. The Sierra snow pack is reported heavy with ample water supplies assured for the coming crop year. Strong winds of 35-55 miles per hour occurred at north coastal points early in the period. Some inland areas reported fresh to strong southerly winds.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Bees are very slow in increasing brood. Colony development is reported 10 days to 2 weeks later than normal in most sections. The late build-up has been due to the cold, rainy weather. However, the honey flow will also be late due to the weather. Colony conditions improved and bees developed rapidly as the weather warmed up. Bees in the southern California citrus producing areas are expected to be ready for the citrus flow which is expected to start within a week to 10 days. Swarming has not become general. Colony increases in most localities are expected to be about the same as the winter-spring losses estimated at 5-50%, generally 10-15%. Some additional starvation is in prospect and moderate to heavy feeding has been necessary in some areas. Almond bloom is about over and bees are being moved to cherries and other fruit trees or to mustard and wild flower locations. Some colonies are being moved into citrus and sage locations. Bees for pollination of almonds, plums, and cherries are reported rented at \$.50-2.50 per colony. Bees are working almonds, manzanita, willows, mustard, plums, cherries, peaches, wild lilac, broccoli, filaree, fiddleneck, pop corn flower, radish, ceanothus, cottonwood trees, poppies, lupins, eucalyptus, some citrus, and various wild flowers. Annual ground flowers look very good with plenty of moisture to make them produce. Additional late rains will be needed for best results. The early manzanita bloom on the central coast was estimated a 95% failure due to a hard frost late in February. Sage is starting to grow in the warmer areas and looks good. Manzanita blossom buds are developing slowly due to the unsettled, cool weather. Road access to some locations will be hampered by excess moisture and snow banks. Pasture land plants are in excellent condition. Brush bloom is late and some brush looks damaged from past dry years. Oranges in southern California are heavily budded in some orchards but very light in others.

Southern California - The citrus flow has started lightly in Ventura County and blooms in other southern California citrus areas are expected to be ready shortly. Some bees are being moved into these districts. Moderate sized lots of Intermountain clover moved into dealer channels. Plentiful producer supplies of Intermountain clover are still available. Occasional small lots from California were also purchased. Dealer inventories were reported to be worked down into favorable position in anticipation of a good new crop. Retail sales continued very good while sales to other commercial users are normal. Export orders and shipments are very light.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading by local handlers and packagers was very good. Export activity was very light. Handlers' and packers' inventories were slightly higher than normal. Supplies in Intermountain areas continued fairly heavy while northern and central California supplies were light. Trade sources reports indicate a favorable new crop. Purchases by local packagers and handlers are light and mostly in small lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 8-22)

Washington - West of the Cascade mountains, temperatures averaged a little below normal most of the time, restricting colony activity. Above average amounts of precipitation occurred and several inches of new snow fell in the higher elevations. The wet weather also hindered bee activity much of the time. However, most colonies were in good condition and broodrearing was well underway in most hives. A few colonies were light weight and were having to be fed. Clear and warmer weather moved into this region during the last few days, enabling bees to make cleansing flights and gather pollen from squaw plant, alder and pussy-willow. Generally favorable weather permitted bees to work apricot blooms in the lower portion of the Yakima Valley. Some colonies had been placed in fruit orchards for pollination purposes. Many colonies had been checked and it was found that those who went into the winter in good shape had wintered satisfactorily. Some of the weak colonies were being fed in order to strengthen them before the main honey flow develops. Some were being doubled-up. Broodrearing was well underway and conditions looked favorable for the coming season. However, only a few ground flowers were in bloom but others were expected to blossom out rapidly with the coming of warmer weather.

Oregon - Good weather conditions prevailed both east and west of the Cascades late in the period. This allowed bees to make several good flights and they were able to gather some pollen. This pollen was badly needed to stimulate broodrearing which had been partially delayed by the cold, wet spring weather. Much of the early portion of the period was too cool and damp for bee

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activity. The fruit tree bloom had been delayed by the cool weather in the eastern part of the State. Colonies appeared to have wintered favorably in this portion of the State but they were behind schedule in the rearing of brood. Supplies of bulk honey was reported to be very light by most producers.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 8-22)

Colorado - Colder than normal weather continued over much of the State. This kept bees inactive most of the time. However, there were a few days when the temperature climbed high enough to permit beekeepers a chance to check a few yards. One beekeeper reported that his winter colony losses from starvation and queenlessness varied from 5 to 10%. It was anticipated that some of the weaker colonies would soon require feeding. Some snow fell in the southwestern part of the State, further improving soil moisture conditions.

Utah - Typical March weather ruled over northern Utah during the past two weeks. Conditions kept colonies and beekeepers inactive during much of the time. It was too wet and muddy for beekeepers to reach some apiaries. Snow and rain accompanied by low temperatures kept bees from flying at will. It was reported that winter losses would average about 15% at one point due to starvation. The retail market for honey held about steady in this area and some bulk honey sold at about unchanged prices.

Idaho - Warmer weather permitted increased bee activity in the southern portion of the State. It was reported that some producers had sold all their bulk extracted honey in this area.

Montana - Good moisture conditions were reported in western Montana and snow still covered much of the area. Consequently, the outlook for the approaching honey flow appeared favorable. Fairly good weather conditions prevailed late in the period and some colonies appeared to be lightweight as they began to fly about. Winter losses still had not been fully determined but it was anticipated that quite a few were lost to starvation and dysentery. The temperature continued to fall below the zero mark on most nights in the Gallitan Valley area of southwestern Montana. Daytime temperatures generally climbed to about 40 degrees. Lots of snow continued to cover the ground, making it difficult for beekeepers to reach some yards. This no doubt will delay unpacking and yard work. Below normal temperatures also prevailed in northeastern Montana. Moisture conditions improved during the past two weeks and the outlook for the approaching honey season was considered brighter. Winter losses of bees to date were not considered excessive. However, it was anticipated that feeding will be necessary to prevent starvation because of a shortage of stores from last fall.

Wyoming - The last few days of the period proved favorable for bee flights in the northeastern

section of the State. Many colonies showed the results of long confinement which was brought about by the severe winter conditions. Very little new precipitation fell but it was reported that the soil was pretty well saturated with moisture.

ARIZONA (Period last half of March)

Abnormally cool weather hovered over much of the State during the past two weeks. During this time a few colonies were lost to starvation. However, warmer weather developed on the last few days, permitting colonies to gather nectar and pollen from a multitude of wild flowers. Generally most colonies were in good shape and were expected to build up rapidly if the weather remains favorable. The citrus bloom was just beginning in the Salt River Valley and should provide colonies in that area a good working source.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Relatively mild temperatures prevailed in the western portion of this area most of the time. However, one short cold spell passed through this area on the 14th, bringing about two inches of wet snow. The temperature fell a little below freezing on the morning of the 15th but the warm-up was rapid and by late afternoon all the snow had melted. Since that time, afternoon temperatures averaged from 70 to 80 degrees. Bees were able to gather a little pollen but not enough to carry on normal broodrearing. Some colonies in outyard locations were not getting any pollen at all. These colonies had used up their pollen stores and it was necessary to feed them a supplement in order to stimulate broodrearing. It was hoped that these colonies would be strong enough to fully work the approaching honey flow from vetch. Vetch looked good on the gray soil but it was feared that some vetch acreage had been damaged by the freeze on the blackland soil. Some of the older colonies with young queens were in very strong condition and will require close watch to prevent swarming before the vetch flow begins. Honey sales proved fair in this area of the State and producers stocks were running low and some will probably be depleted before the new crop arrives. In the eastern portion of this area, colonies were able to gather some pollen from various sources. Colonies appeared to be in fair condition but some had been interrupted in their broodrearing activities by the severe February freeze. The freezing weather at that time cut off pollen supplies which in turn brought about the cessation of broodrearing.

Southeast Texas - Cold, drizzly weather kept bees confined during most of the first week. Warmer weather developed during the second week and bees flew freely gathering plenty of pollen from numerous sources. They were also able to obtain a little nectar. It was feared that swarming would soon become a serious problem in this area.

Arkansas - Colonies were in good shape but were becoming low on feed in the northeastern

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section of the State. It was anticipated that much feeding would be necessary unless warmer weather develops soon. Moisture conditions were more than ample and the weather was too cold most of the time.

Oklahoma - Soil moisture conditions were somewhat on the dry side in the central portion of the State. This combined with the hard freeze early in the month had slowed progress of most colonies. Rain was needed to prevent the soil from blowing and to stimulate the growth of honey plants. Colonies in the western portion of the State were in good condition and winter losses were generally considered light. Dry, windy weather prevailed in this area during the past two weeks but good sub-soil moisture kept clovers and alfalfa looking good. Wild plum trees were in bloom and bees gathered some pollen and a little nectar from this source at some points.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Iowa - It was cold in the southwestern part of the State during the first week but above normal temperatures moved into the area during the second week. Only a light amount of precipitation occurred and much of the snowcover melted. An unusually high amount of sub-soil moisture was reported. Consequently, it was thought that honey plants were all in good condition and prospects for the approaching honey crop appeared most favorable. Winter losses of bees still had not been fully determined. Movement of supplies of extracted honey proved light during the past two weeks. Flood conditions developed in the Sioux City area as much of the snowcover began to thaw. However, much of the moisture was being absorbed into the ground, providing excellent sub-soil moisture conditions. Winter losses were estimated at about 25 percent by one beekeeper in this area and much feeding was being done. Some of the stronger colonies were reported to be in excellent shape. Much bulk honey moved in small lots in this particular area of the State. It was reported that buyers were attempting to push the price of bulk honey down. Honey moved very good at retail level and prices held firm. Supplies of beeswax cleaned up at a favorable pace at steady prices. One beekeeper in central Iowa checked one of his beeyards and found activity in most colonies. However, much snow remained on the ground in this portion of the State, making it impossible to check some beeyards. It was expected that it would be some time before roads would be in good enough shape to permit checking of such yards. Frequent snows occurred throughout the past two weeks in this area. Similar conditions kept bees and beekeepers inactive most of the time in northern Iowa. It was expected that some colonies would have to be dug out from under the heavy snowcover. Heavy losses from dysentery and starvation were anticipated by some beekeepers in this portion of the State. Honey sold good at retail stores in this area.

Kansas - The recent warm spell proved a boon to bees since they were able to make good cleansing flights. Elm trees were approaching the bloom stage and some late maples were being worked for pollen. Some colonies were inspected and sudden reduction in broodrearing was reported but queens were beginning to lay again. Most colonies had ample stores in well managed apiaries. Colony strength was reported to be well above normal and with continued favorable conditions they should be ready for the yellow sweetclover bloom in May.

Nebraska - Blizzard conditions paralyzed much of the central and northeastern portions of the State during the first week. Some roads still had not been cleared on the last day of the period since snow drifts of 15 to 20 feet high were very common. Consequently, this made it impossible to check colonies in most areas. One beekeeper was able to check condition of some of his bees and found most had wintered satisfactorily. However, other beekeepers were not as optimistic about the condition of their colonies. Variable market conditions prevailed over the eastern half of the State. Supplies moved slowly at some points but fairly good at others. Drifted snow and muddy roads made it almost impossible to feed some colonies and check conditions of others in the western section of the State. Soil moisture conditions were considered excellent throughout the State. As a result, prospects for the approaching honey season appeared very good.

North Dakota - The heavy snowcover was beginning to melt in eastern North Dakota and a large portion of the moisture was being absorbed into the ground. It was still too early to fully determine the condition of colonies but it was anticipated that losses would be heavy. Chances for an early spring appeared very dim in this particular portion of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 10-25)

Illinois - Much of the snowcover had melted in northern Illinois. It was thought that most of the moisture had gone into the ground since it melted rather slowly and there was no ground frost. Winter losses were expected to be above average. They had not been able to make a cleansing flight since early in February. Temperatures had reached the 40 degree mark during this period but bees were still unable to fly. Some had attempted to fly but were lost. Some colonies that had survived the winter were in weak condition and will require feeding.

Ohio - It was still too cold to open hives and check condition of colonies in northeastern Ohio. However, it was thought that winter losses would be light and that most colonies still had plenty of stores on hand. It was reported that some bees were sold in this area at seven dollars per single-story hive. In west central Ohio, temperatures ranged a little above normal but it was

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still too cold for bees to fly. However, they did make good flights on March 18 and 19 when the temperature reached a high of 55 degrees. One beekeeper checked about 300 colonies on this date and found only 4 dead. Bees looked good with plenty of stores on hand. Soft maple trees were beginning to swell and were expected in bloom in a few days providing the weather stays warm. Clovers looked good and almost no heaving was reported. Honey moved good in all channels and there was a good demand for bakers grade honey.

Michigan - Winter weather conditions lingered throughout the period in the southern part of the State. Very few beekeepers had been able to check colonies for winter losses. However, one beekeeper had been able to check his colonies and reported a winter loss of about ten percent. The market for honey held about steady. Beeswax prices were also unchanged. Package bee orders were slow since beekeepers had been unable to fully determine winter losses.

Minnesota - Bees experienced a fairly good cleansing flight in the southeastern section of the State on March 22 and some dysentery was noticed. A couple of beekeepers expected their winter losses to average from twenty to twenty-five percent mostly due to failure of bees to shift clusters during the severe cold weather. One beekeeper reported a fifty percent loss in one yard. Bees in this particular yard had worked the buckwheat honey flow last season and had wintered on stores from this source. Huge piles of snow were still visible in many areas of this part of the State and much thawing took place during the daylight hours. Apparently, much of the moisture was being absorbed by the soil since there had been very little run-off. Honey continued to move quite well despite some price cutting by certain packers. It was still too early to fully determine winter losses in the extreme southern portion of the State. Honey moved out of producers hands at a fairly slow pace in this particular portion of the State.

Wisconsin - The market for extracted honey held about steady in the southeastern section of the State and supplies moved at a normal pace. One beekeeper reported that his colonies had gone through the winter in good shape. Bees in the extreme southern portion of the State made several good cleansing flights late in the period. It was felt that some colonies had come through the winter in excellent condition with ample stores left over. However, at one point, winter losses were estimated at about fifteen percent as a result of long confinement and dysentery. Some beeyards were still about knee deep in snow, making it impossible to fully appraise colony conditions. Pollen supplement cakes were being fed some colonies and they had consumed from two to three pounds since March 1. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent condition but were still dormant. Melting snow provided good moisture conditions since most of it had been absorbed into the ground. In southwestern Wisconsin, outside bees had several cleansing flights late in the period. Cellar bees were becoming restless. There was still

so much snowcover in this part of the State that it was difficult to get around in the outside yards. Some of the snow melted each day but there had been little or no run-off. Winter losses appeared to be rather low in this area. Sales of honey in local stores proved good. Bees in the west central area of the State were in generally good shape and had experienced a couple of good flights on March 21 and 22. Some colonies were short of pollen supplies and many had been fed. Deep snow still prevailed in many areas and some hives were completely covered. Very little honey remained in producers hands in this section of the State. It was reported that sixty-two inches of snow had fallen in the Lake Superior area of the State this winter. Some of this snow was beginning to melt and provided good soil moisture. It was felt that colonies had not fared to well in this area during the winter months. Fairly mild winter weather prevailed in central Wisconsin and colonies made several good cleansing flights. One beekeeper reported that a few colonies of his bees had died during the winter but the full extent of his winter losses had not been determined. However, it was anticipated that a good bit of feeding would be required. It was expected that sugar maple sap would be available in a few days and that soft maple and elm trees would be in bloom in about another week. Five pound jars of honey sold good in this area. Slightly below normal temperatures continued in the eastern portion of the State. Several light snow falls brought from five to eight inches of new snow to the area. About sixteen inches of snowcover was reported at one point but a good bit of snowcover was melting during the warmer portions of the day. Temperatures moderated enough on at least a couple of days for bees to make a flight. Judging by the appearance of hive entrances, some colonies had suffered from dysentery, particularly in yards where the quality of stores proved inferior. One beekeeper estimated his winter losses to be a little over fifteen percent due to dysentery, starvation and queenlessness. It appeared that feeding would be necessary at some points and beekeepers had stocked sugar in anticipation of such an operation. Still others expected to do little or no feeding. Bottled honey moved very slowly during the period but bulk honey moved at a satisfactory pace. Stocks of white honey appeared to be adequate but it was thought that a shortage of amber honey was developing.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 10-25)

New York - Winter losses were estimated at about two percent at one point in western New York. However, about forty percent were said to be very short on stores and required feeding. Some colonies were extremely strong and had more food than normal for this time of the year. Colonies experienced several good flights during the second week of the period. No natural sources of pollen were available yet. In northern Jefferson County, fairly mild winter weather prevailed but there were no new sources of pollen available in this

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area either. Bees appeared to be in good condition and the snowcover was beginning to melt away. Most of the bulk honey had been sold but it was thought that the current supply would last until the new crop arrives. Bees experienced several good cleansing flights in central New York during the past several weeks. Many beeyards were still too wet and muddy to permit a good check for winter losses. Most of the snowcover had melted in this area. Winter losses appeared to be variable throughout the section. Some beekeepers expected heavy feeding to be necessary in order to bring their colonies up to full strength. It was thought that most colonies had come through the winter in good shape in the middle Hudson River Valley area. In the lower Hudson River Valley area of the State, colonies also had apparently pulled through the winter without serious losses. It was felt that colonies that were packed in November had come through the winter in the best condition. Colonies in this part of the State currently had a small amount of sealed brood and queens were just starting in small patches. Favorable weather permitted bees to gather light amounts of pollen at a few points on March 22. This was the first of the season. Plant conditions were reported to be excellent since there was plenty of moisture. However, it was reported that there was about a foot of ground frost below the snowcover.

Vermont - A heavy snowcover remained in all areas of the State except at the lowest elevations. Winter losses appeared to be about ten percent or less. However, some colonies had used heavy amounts of stores. The honey market held about steady but retail sales had slowed down somewhat.

New Hampshire - One beekeeper checked his colonies on March 17 and found most of them in good condition. One colony was lost due to starvation. Some broodrearing was in progress but it was necessary to feed pollen in order to stimulate this process. Snowcover melted rapidly in some areas but there was still as much as three feet at some points in the State.

Pennsylvania - Bees made excellent flights on the last few days of the period in eastern Pennsylvania. Broodrearing made good progress and winter losses in this area were estimated to be a little over ten percent or about normal. Good soil moisture conditions were reported and this combined with the good condition of colonies created a favorable outlook for the approaching honey season. Honey sales proved about normal at retail level and supplies were gradually diminishing. In central Pennsylvania, bees were able to fly on several days. However, there still were no signs of them gathering any new pollen.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Maryland - Bees were in better than average condition in the Blue Ridge and Cumberland mountain regions. Most colonies appeared to have plenty of stores on hand for the spring build-up in the Blue

Ridge area. Most had several frames of brood and should be in good condition for use in orchard pollination in a few weeks. It was reported that there was no mouse damage to colonies this year. Colonies that were covered with snow during early March showed no ill effects. Plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants in the western half of the State. In southeastern Maryland, generally good weather conditions prevailed and bees worked early maple and willow trees gathering pollen. Broodrearing made fairly good progress. Colony strength was well ahead of the same time last year. Good soil moisture prevailed and prospects looked good. Winter losses in this part of the State were estimated at about three percent.

North Carolina - Bees were in pretty good condition in the Piedmont section. Most had ample supplies on hand but some required feeding. Early fruit trees and some shrubs were in bloom, providing bees a working source. Fairly warm weather permitted bees to work on many days. Some rain fell keeping moisture conditions in good shape.

West Virginia - The weather moderated during the period in the northeastern part of the State. It became quite warm on the last few days and bees were seen carrying pollen from elm trees and a few other plants. Most colonies had made it through the winter without serious losses in this section of the State. Soil moisture conditions improved slightly during the past two weeks.

Kentucky - Lots of rain fell in western Kentucky again during the past period. This spring season was said to be very late in this part of the State. Generally cold and rainy weather dominated the first half of the period in north central Kentucky. However, much warmer weather moved into the area during the second week and bees were able to gather their first new supply of pollen from red maple and elm trees and a few other miscellaneous sources. Most bees were in pretty good shape but some were light on stores and were being fed dry sugar. Vegetation had started to make new growth. White and sweetclover looked good and was beginning to make growth in a few areas. Colony losses to disease and damage from rodents proved practically nil in this area during the winter months. Honey sales remained about normal at roadside stands and in retail stores.

Tennessee - In Decatur County, bees were mostly in fair condition and some were still heavy with stores. Occasional losses occurred due to queen failure or starvation. Most colonies had built up well but quite a bit of feeding was being carried out. Plum and maple trees provided some new pollen. The weather proved generally unfavorably for bee activity in southeastern Tennessee. Conditions were such that they slowed down brood-rearing operations. Heavy amounts of feeding proved necessary. Colonies were able to make only short flights on a few days. Red bud and fruit trees and dandelions were in bloom.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Georgia - The ti-ti honey flow was in full swing in south Georgia and bees were quite active gathering nectar from this source. They were also able to gather some nectar from huckleberry bushes that were in bloom and most colonies were building up rapidly. The first shipment of package bees were expected to move out of this area on or about April 1. Central Georgia bees appeared to be in fairly good condition. In north Georgia, bees flew freely on most days but were running short of pollen which slowed build-up activities. There were not enough working sources available for colonies to make much headway to date in this portion of the State. Warmer weather prevailed throughout the State during the past two weeks and more than ample supplies of soil moisture were available.

Florida - Citrus trees continued to provide some nectar but yields proved rather spotty because of cool weather and rain in some areas. Some beekeepers in citrus growing areas reported a good yield and expect the flow to continue for some time. Ti-ti was in full bloom in many western and northwestern areas of the State. Some beekeepers reported that their colonies had made good gains from this source while others had not fared so well. Cold weather reportedly hindered the flow of nectar from this source at some points. Rains improved moisture conditions in many areas of the State. One beekeeper in the extreme northwestern portion of the State reported that his bees were too weak to work available flowering sources on favorable days. Continued cool weather hindered buildup of colonies in that area.

Mississippi - Only light amounts of rain fell in the Jackson area and favorable temperatures permitted colonies much activity. Broodrearing increased favorably, particularly with colonies that had ample stores on hand. A good many weak colonies were being fed.

Louisiana - Some scale colonies gained about 5 pounds in the Baton Rouge area. However, weather conditions proved unfavorable for bee activity during much of the time. Outyard feeding proved heavier than normal at some points in this area. It was reported that some colonies were heavily infested with nosema and were not building up to desired strength. Plants in bloom included willows, senecio, dewberry, thistle, tupelo and white clover. Stocking of queen yards had been completed at one point and queens were being mailed. Unusually warm weather caused bees to use more than normal amounts of feed in the Pineville area. Colonies that were in good strength were reported to be storing a light surplus of honey. Swarming appeared to be a current problem unless colonies are watched closely. Honey sales were considered below normal for March because of the warm weather. Bees worked willows, dogwood, wild honeysuckle, clover and fruit tree blooms in this area of the State. In the Bunkie area, colonies were also in good shape and most had plenty of pollen stored and were able to gather a little nectar from various sources of flowering plants.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of March. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 39,880 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.44
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 245,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market firm. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans per lb.-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14-14½
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	6.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 9,600 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 45,432 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 300, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Argentina 609 and Mexico 145; cases - Belgium 15 and Italy 7. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair. Market continues about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 15-16
drums 13½

ARGENTINA drums 14-14½

WEST AND MIDWEST White Clover 15½-16

FLA. AND MIDWEST Bakers honey-Light Amber-

60-lb. steel pails and tins 16

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.65-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.25-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.30

Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	7.80
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEE SWAX: Arrivals bags - Turkey 105, Chile 153, Haiti 28, Mexico 56 bags and 32 bls., Brazil 100 bags and 63 pkgs., Fr. Somaliland 96 pkgs. and West Africa 370 blks. Demand good. Market firm. Offerings very light.

South America	52-53
Chile	58
Mexico	55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

56,430 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

18,583 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Clover, Vetch Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	11.40-13.70
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 16-oz. jars	4.25
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	4.25
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.95
12, 1-lb. squeeze bottles	4.25
12, 1-lb. drip server	5.45
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.95-15.00

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-Light Amber or better	16
Darker	14
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-12.70
Darker	10.40
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	6.20-6.35
12, 2-lb. jars	6.30-6.50
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.65
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.30
24, 12-oz. jars	5.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.45-3.50
FIREWEED: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.55
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.85

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California
1,150 cans, Northern California 580 cans.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage-
according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-	
12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. tins 13-14

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961 - BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES OF : TOTAL : JAN. : FEB. : MAR. : APR. : MAY : JUNE : JULY : AUG. : SEPT. : OCT. : NOV. : DEC.													
DESTINATION	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Algeria	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-
Afghanistan	5,348	-	1,200	-	1,348	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	18,211	-	-	-	855	-	-	-	13,310	4,046	-	-	-
Bahrein	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	-	-
Belgium	679,192	36,000	32,820	82,022	-	70,800	-	68,158	107,297	122,500	92,395	34,200	33,000
Bermuda	18,797	-	-	5,620	-	3,764	-	-	-	4,222	-	1,320	3,871
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	927,314	14,400	42,478	75,043	49,088	37,937	29,859	16,500	120,893	236,566	198,188	91,891	14,460
Denmark	3,600	-	-	-	1,680	-	-	960	-	-	-	960	-
Egypt	2,880	-	2,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	39,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,860	-	-
France	128,983	-	600	14,682	-	60,000	-	3,000	5,881	-	-	1,200	43,620
Hong Kong	50,040	5,040	7,800	1,080	9,600	2,520	1,080	3,000	4,200	1,680	6,840	3,000	4,200
Iran	5,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	960	-	1,440	2,400	-
India	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	17,479	7,430	3,158	-	-	2,784	-	2,857	-	-	-	1,250	-
Japan	13,720	-	1,200	1,200	1,440	1,600	1,200	-	6,360	-	-	-	720
Kuwait	25,277	2,057	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	2,400	8,400	-
Lebanon	36,857	-	-	-	24,000	-	1,097	-	-	-	-	11,760	-
Liberia	5,560	-	600	-	-	600	840	2,320	-	-	1,200	-	-
Malaya	24,494	-	4,943	720	1,800	3,423	3,591	3,500	1,200	-	-	3,840	1,477
Mexico	3,432	-	-	-	-	1,132	-	-	-	1,100	1,200	-	-
Netherlands	340,656	-	-	-	6,000	-	3,900	30,660	2,291	-	110,760	160,440	26,605
Federation of Malaya	6,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,960	-	-
Indonesia	1,440	-	-	-	-	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,304	-	-	-	-	-	2,304	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,420	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	2,820	-
Peru	1,920	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	720	-	-	-	-
Philippine Republic	269,398	34,766	27,417	70,538	54,500	-	67,923	4,354	-	3,300	-	6,600	-
Saudi Arabia	20,100	-	2,400	8,100	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Singapore	54,247	2,280	3,480	3,111	2,760	8,522	6,812	7,410	3,454	4,368	6,002	3,600	2,448
Sweden	103,510	-	2,400	5,400	14,550	-	-	-	12,000	8,406	11,400	29,554	19,800
Switzerland	287,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,600	95,400	38,400	30,000	24,000
Angola	3,120	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	-	2,160	-
United Kingdom	359,057	13,682	9,456	16,378	7,260	25,800	68,400	8,389	34,832	28,112	76,947	50,370	19,431
Vietnam	13,248	4,500	-	-	1,620	-	-	2,376	2,208	-	1,632	912	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961 - BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION (CONT'D)

(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES OF : TOTAL : JAN. : FEB. : MAR. : APR. : MAY : JUNE : JULY : AUG. : SEPT. : OCT. : NOV. : DEC.	DESTINATION : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds : Pounds												
West Germany													
Bahamas	3,563,292	526,110	135,120	192,480	15,840	14,640	-	99,700	453,369	556,957	794,597	445,365	329,114
Thailand	3,078	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,440	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,703	600	-	3,240	-	-	863	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Congo	980	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	28,720	-	-	4,920	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	-
Pakistan	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	-
	12,368	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	3,968
TOTALS	7,150,555	647,465	280,552	484,534	194,021	256,962	196,429	257,744	873,213	1,079,617	1,451,661	899,242	529,115
TOTAL DOLLARS													
	1,096,798	88,354	43,496	81,267	37,109	52,582	39,512	52,466	122,434	153,764	202,657	138,621	84,536
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS													
Vermont	6,540	-	-	-	-	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	2,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,389	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	37,148	-	-	1,800	-	2,597	12,000	-	-	-	3,676	13,475	3,600
Buffalo	17,083	-	-	-	-	-	10,659	-	-	800	2,812	2,812	-
New York	131,314	9,487	13,658	20,967	1,200	5,564	8,560	9,170	11,531	4,222	6,200	32,916	7,839
Philadelphia	98,418	-	-	-	24,000	2,784	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	68,634
Maryland	2,640	-	600	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	1,200	-	-
Georgia	139,248	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	41,247	77,441	1,560	-
Florida	654,028	31,201	-	46,922	-	-	-	170,858	378,692	1,440	11,755	-	13,160
New Orleans	3,024	-	-	-	-	-	2,304	-	-	-	720	-	-
San Diego	63,432	-	-	-	-	1,132	-	-	-	1,100	29,340	31,860	-
Los Angeles													
	3,179,141	438,391	162,396	252,522	39,853	25,322	10,832	30,660	165,635	604,324	689,429	458,681	301,096
San Francisco													
	1,537,753	153,986	61,420	94,662	79,880	16,423	78,737	22,910	129,502	115,026	433,548	227,734	123,925
Oregon	5,400	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	270,764	-	42,478	-	39,000	-	-	-	21,893	44,278	78,000	42,164	2,951
Dakota	236,960	14,400	-	27,000	-	28,800	-	16,500	-	24,990	92,370	24,990	7,910
Wisconsin	360,700	-	-	-	-	148,800	68,400	-	66,000	65,500	-	12,000	-
Michigan	336,663	-	-	35,261	10,088	-	-	-	99,000	162,534	21,330	8,450	-
Chicago	67,910	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	5,257	960	14,156	3,840	42,600	-
TOTALS	7,150,555	647,465	280,552	484,534	194,021	256,962	196,429	257,744	873,213	1,079,617	1,451,661	899,242	529,115

SEMI MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961 - BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Angola	482,815	22,163	55,158	45,723	11,220	11,039	11,010	121,872	48,888	21,855	67,583	66,304	-
Argentina	50,651	-	-	28,605	22,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,028,119	167,991	112,964	115,914	96,921	139,204	60,956	34,215	11,000	44,092	50,660	77,205	116,997
British East Africa	78,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,231	67,190
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	100,435	-	-	-	-	-	21,579	-	18,511	2,400	31,645	23,000	3,300
Chile	631,707	25,418	28,724	92,081	29,252	70,082	13,516	44,364	68,701	54,826	52,051	108,730	43,962
Colombia	7,342	-	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,830	-	-	-
Cuba	94,350	54,000	26,100	14,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	522,770	43,982	53,145	50,386	54,596	80,208	17,233	44,803	30,534	49,683	37,771	39,458	20,971
Egypt	61,914	40,329	21,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somaliiland	43,292	21,077	-	-	-	22,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	92,303	-	14,830	-	23,525	17,622	10,066	4,999	-	18,112	-	-	3,149
Haiti	107,195	7,143	-	18,583	7,079	12,103	-	22,470	6,537	20,174	2,540	6,743	3,823
Honduras	2,138	-	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	-
Italy	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Mexico	918,687	72,349	53,523	67,679	38,749	38,388	169,733	242,101	33,554	54,589	56,778	48,265	42,979
Morocco	131,282	17,874	22,473	-	11,136	22,947	-	11,124	11,441	11,358	11,354	-	11,575
Mozambique	7,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,568	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	33,396	-	-	-	33,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,452	-	-	-	2,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	40,521	2,865	4,070	-	-	22,046	-	-	-	2,205	-	-	9,335
Portugal	66,384	-	-	44,240	-	11,138	-	-	-	11,006	-	-	-
Western Portuguese Africa	78,399	22,564	55,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	7,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	2,010	-
Turkey	237,629	22,046	2,204	43,463	44,092	11,023	-	-	-	11,025	11,025	59,685	33,066
United Kingdom	450	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Germany	16,202	-	-	-	-	770	-	-	15,432	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	560,409	26,366	39,659	22,152	38,986	-	11,036	66,165	122,393	22,026	86,663	76,220	48,743
Costa Rica	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	18,088	-	-	-	-	-	18,088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	25,243	-	-	-	-	-	2,251	-	-	-	-	-	22,992
TOTALS	5,452,072	546,167	496,902	543,526	413,450	458,785	339,368	592,113	379,759	325,181	408,870	519,869	428,082
TOTAL DOLLARS	2,578,223	282,691	237,528	262,350	200,803	218,918	158,351	283,156	178,136	155,038	197,161	203,878	200,213

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961 - BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Argentina	2,765,807	276,780	173,894	870,733	333,932	577,981	-	199,049	133,226	133,806	-	66,406	-
Australia	24,642	2,040	-	11,800	-	-	-	7,670	792	-	1,260	-	1,080
Belgium	1,160	-	-	397	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	394	-
Brazil	40,245	-	-	-	-	40,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	142,610	-	-	10,400	-	7,600	-	-	-	-	21,720	61,166	41,724
Cuba	20,696	-	-	6,606	900	-	-	-	13,190	-	-	-	-
Denmark	1,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	713
Dominican Republic	126,174	12,487	16,636	18,567	-	-	58,633	14,498	-	5,353	-	-	-
Franco	5,102	465	428	-	-	375	-	-	384	-	622	1,427	1,401
Greece	62,681	121	5,168	2,538	600	5,102	14,343	1,190	4,107	4,077	2,400	7,455	15,580
Guatemala	79,935	27,028	-	-	14,982	-	-	18,885	-	19,040	-	-	-
Haiti	100,869	39,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,861	-	-
Hungary	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	4,296	756	-	720	600	360	-	-	480	-	-	720	660
Italy	2,350	-	-	-	-	563	-	188	-	488	548	-	563
Jamaica	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Mexico	5,336,456	208,694	620,619	823,511	385,007	831,547	744,630	386,368	604,608	181,931	218,291	214,108	117,142
Netherlands	7,057	1,040	-	-	1,272	-	-	-	1,330	-	-	1,667	1,748
New Zealand	2,160	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	-
Norway	1,964	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	529	-	-
Poland	4,515	-	-	4,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	444	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	233,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	3,310	-	-	926	-	-	463	-	-	33,510	99,193	33,069	67,344
Switzerland	540	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	1,921
United Kingdom	12,618	3,878	600	-	939	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,560	1,825	285	755	576	-
West Germany	58,611	2,100	264	2,330	11,608	2,981	4,691	1,313	2,446	6,717	480	10,792	7,698
TOTALS	9,041,839	575,351	817,609	1,754,123	749,840	1,468,554	823,300	634,121	762,757	386,132	414,410	397,780	257,862
TOTAL DOLLARS	1,056,125	64,069	79,094	174,792	79,230	145,835	84,866	103,774	75,472	44,457	113,453	51,273	39,810

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 6

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1961 - BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Massachusetts	366	121	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence	52,124	-	-	10,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,724
New York	3,378,009	381,729	151,718	692,538	271,133	328,825	258,966	183,776	305,370	262,974	107,914	298,633	134,433
Philadelphia	1,992,514	136,868	402,700	465,967	168,066	430,016	13,294	66,138	203,818	13,909	78,530	-	13,208
Virginia	787,109	-	-	66,138	192,969	132,276	132,276	131,174	132,276	-	-	-	-
Florida	714,702	-	-	6,606	-	325,750	269,167	66,471	13,190	26,243	7,275	-	-
New Orleans	1,298,597	30,252	214,391	480,833	85,979	95,900	75,397	104,265	105,821	44,312	61,447	-	-
Galveston	92,328	-	46,032	19,841	26,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laredo	42,700	-	-	-	-	-	42,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	41,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,187	-	3,000	35,265	-	-
Arizona	28,660	-	-	-	-	-	28,660	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	329,974	26,381	-	5,900	-	80,384	-	73,826	-	33,069	10,833	34,736	64,845
San Francisco	98,316	-	-	5,900	-	1,200	-	1,524	288	-	88,360	-	1,044
Washington	34,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,420	-
Montana and Idaho	53,186	-	-	-	-	7,600	-	-	-	-	18,840	26,746	-
Dakota	2,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,880	-	-
Michigan	69,843	-	-	-	-	66,603	2,840	400	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago	22,499	-	2,523	-	5,238	-	-	1,200	1,994	2,625	3,066	3,245	2,608
TOTALS	9,041,839	575,351	817,609	1,754,123	749,840	1,468,554	823,300	634,121	762,757	386,132	414,410	397,780	257,862

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Honey Market News

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SEMI-MONTHLY
AGRICULTURE UNIT
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 7

Tuesday, April 17, 1962

WINTER LOSSES AVERAGE ABOUT NORMAL

Most bees appeared to have pulled through the winter in satisfactory fashion. More beekeepers had been able to check colonies for the first time this spring and were in a more favorable position to estimate losses. Some colonies had been unwrapped or removed from cellar wintering quarters. Some exceptionally heavy losses appeared eminent in parts of the Plains States. These appeared to be centered at points in South Dakota, North Dakota, western Iowa and in eastern Nebraska. The lingering cold weather in many of the more northern States kept bees generally inactive and many made hardly any flights.

It was as much as 12 degrees warmer than normal in parts of the Northeast during the first week of the period. Slightly cooler than normal weather prevailed in the Mid-continent area and somewhat warmer than the seasonal average west of the Continental Divide. Heavy amounts of rain fell in the South and East sections of the Nation. Several inches of snow fell in the north central areas. The second week of the period proved cold in the Central and Southeastern portions of the Nation. It was also cold in the coastal areas of Washington but temperatures averaged above normal in other regions. By the end of the period, much of the Country was covered by variable amounts of precipitation. Little or no rain fell in California, Arizona and in the Intermountain States. Very little fell in New Mexico and in the southern Plains States. However, much of the eastern half of the Nation received sizeable amounts. Up to 12 inches of new snow covered the ground in parts of Minnesota. Most of the snow cover was gone east of the Rockies except in the extreme northern States.

Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture at most all points. This encouraged most beekeepers as they prepared their bees for the fast approaching honey flows. Numerous early blooming plants provided bees a new source of natural pollen which they in turn used to stimulate broodrearing. The citrus and wild flower honey flow had started in southern California. In Arizona, the citrus flow proved rather light and was about over. Yields proved about half of normal from orange trees at some points in Florida. The ti-ti nectar flow was still in progress in southern Georgia.

Many beekeepers have about depleted their supplies of bulk extracted honey. However, some in the Plains States reportedly still have a sizeable amount on hand but seemed to be in no particular hurry to sell. Sales during the period appeared to be generally light throughout the Country. Prices slashes were reported at retail level in parts of Minnesota. Most large lots of bulk extracted honey, clover-alfalfa, mostly white or better brought 13¢ per pound in the Midwest. Southern California extra white orange honey realized 15¢.

The market for domestic beeswax proved extremely quiet and only a limited number of sales were reported. Most of these were at the same prevailing prices of the previous week which were 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44½¢ on a trading basis. In New York City, very light offerings of imported wax found African stock bringing 52-53¢ per pound, South American supplies demanding 55-57¢ and Central American goods going at 55-56¢. Mexican offerings realized 53-55¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :
:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN		S.DAK. Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	
Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	12½¢ del.	(drums)	13-14¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN		NEBR. White-Clover	13¼¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange	15¢ del.	KANS. White-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10½-11¢ del.	MICH. White-Clover	13-13½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL		WIS. Clover	13¢ del.
White-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.	MINN. Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Bean	12¢ f.o.b.	Mixed Flowers (drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.	Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ f.o.b.	White-Clover	13½-14¢ del.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover - Alfalfa		OHIO Goldenrod	10¢ del.
(cans)	13-14½¢ f.o.b.	White-Clover	14¢ del.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17 1/5¢	18 1/3¢
S.DAK. Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	16-17¢
MICH. White-Clover	-	25¢	-
MINN. Buckwheat	-	14¢	20¢
White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
White-Clover	-	-	18¢
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
TEXAS Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa	-	25¢	25-30¢
WIS. Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	-	20¢
Mixed Flowers	16¢	-	18¢
OHIO White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y. Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
Clover	-	-	32¢
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
CONN. Light Amber-Clover	-	27½¢	35¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	27¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
Clover	7.10	7.75	-
OKLA. Clover	-	6.80	-
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	63¢
WIS. Clover	5.25	-	-
MINN. White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
Mixed Flowers	4.50	4.70	49¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	7.80	-	85¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CAONTINERS, COLOR,		: -----Sales to-----		
STATE	: AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	7.00	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.20-7.20	35-37¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Clover	5.60	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
	Mixed Flowers	5.18	5.40	25¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
CONN.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75-8.00	49-59¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>				
		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.65	23-25¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover	3.25	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	37¢

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	8.40	-
MINN.	Mixed Flowers 10-oz.	-	-	25¢

<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
COLO.	Clover - Alfalfa 28-oz.	-	8.00	-
MONT.	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.50	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-15-oz.	9.60	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢

<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Betch 12-2½-lb. jars	9.20	-	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of April)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures were near normal over the greater portion of the State early in the period. From mid-period on, mean temperatures were near the seasonal normal along the coast, 2-5 degrees above normal in inland areas adjoining the north coast, 3-7 degrees above normal in the central valley, and 3-9 degrees above normal in the mountain areas. Precipitation was limited to scattered showers along the north coast. Warmer weather has created excellent growing conditions but much of the State needs additional rainfall. An abundant water supply for irrigation has been assured by the heavy rains in February.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are building up fast and generally are in good condition. Although colony development has been 10 days to 2 weeks late, bees are near normal for packaging and shaker colonies are coming up satisfactorily. Colonies are developing very well in relation to major honey flows. Some colonies are expected to be below desired strength for the citrus flow. Some colonies in the northern part of the State may be ready too soon for major flows. Swarming is near normal and so far has been reported mostly in the southern sections of the State. Winter and spring loss estimates now range 5-40%, generally 10-15%. Bees are being moved out of almonds and pears and into citrus locations, a few to late pears, to prune locations, to manzanita, mustard, sage, alfalfa, and wild flower locations. Bees have been rented for pollination of almonds and pears at \$1.00-3.00, cherries \$1.00-2.50, and alfalfa \$4.00-5.00 per colony. Bees are working late fruit bloom, manzanita, mustard, wild lilac, filaree, ice plant, eucalyptus, willow, mountain mahogany, fiddleneck, radish, bur clover, popcorn flower, avocados, button sage, desert flowers, and other wild flowers and weeds. Honey plants are in good shape but more rain would be beneficial. Wild flowers are very prolific and abundant and are producing nectar and pollen. Plant conditions are generally the best that have been seen in several years.

Southern California - Citrus and wild flower flows have started. Weather and colony conditions are reported favorable for a good crop. Dealers expect a light supply of extracted new crop honey in late April or early May. Trading on old crop honey was very light and limited to occasional small lots. The old crop orange remaining has moved at lower price levels. Retail sales were above normal although the total volume was a little below the previous month. Bulk sales to bakeries and other commercial users declined as some bakeries are reported to have cut honey recipes in half. Export trading was nil.

Northern and Central California - Dealer and handler reports indicate it is too early to make predictions on the Central California honey production due to cold weather earlier. Possibly a small amount of sage has started but production is

usually not anticipated until around mid-May. Trading through both retail and commercial channels remained generally good and compared favorably with the previous period. Dealer supplies continued to decline but are believed to be ample until the new crop is available. Some old crop honey is still available but is generally of dark color. Movement of old crop honey is slow. Export trading was nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 22-April 8)

Washington - Especially good weather permitted bees an excellent opportunity to work heavy blooming fruit trees in the Yakima Valley area. They were able to gather good amounts of pollen but very little nectar. It was felt that the bees had probably done an excellent job of pollinating the fruit trees. Dandelions were in bloom in a few early sections. The new supplies of pollen stimulated broodrearing at most points. An occasional shower fell during the past two weeks keeping moisture conditions in good shape. West of the Cascade Mountains temperatures averaged about normal and small amount of precipitation occurred during the first few days. Mostly sunny weather during the latter portion of the period allowed bees to work blossoms of dandelions and pussy-willow. Colonies appeared to be in fairly good shape and very few required feeding. Broodrearing made favorable progress. Some colonies were being moved to locations east of the Cascades in order that they might work the early fruit bloom.

Oregon - It was rainy over much of the State during the first week but mostly clear and mild during the second week. The rainy weather kept colonies confined most of the time but they were busy gathering pollen and a very small amount of nectar during the second week. In Washington County, wintering losses were estimated at about 3 percent and most colonies were in good condition. Most had ample supplies of pollen on hand and broodrearing was well underway. Bees in this part of the State gathered pollen from filberts and some early blooming fruit trees. Vetch and crimson clover looked promising. Some beekeepers rented colonies for pollination purposes for as much as \$5.00 per colony. In southern Douglas County, honey plants looked good and bees worked dandelion, willows, soft maple and various wild flowers for pollen.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 22-April 8)

Colorado - Variable weather conditions prevailed in southwestern Colorado during the period. It was warm enough on some days for bees to make flights. However, it was cold, cloudy and very windy on many days, keeping colonies inactive. Some required feeding in order to maintain weight and to stimulate brooding. In Mesa County, warmer than normal weather prevailed much of the time and this increased bee activity. They were able to

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obtain a surplus of pollen from various trees and some ground flowers. Apricots had started blooming at some points. Colony conditions were said to be better than normal for this time of the year. However, some were being fed combs of honey.

Utah - Beekeepers in the northern portion of the State estimated that winter losses would run from 15 to 20 percent in most apiaries. Most losses were a result of starvation during the long cold winter. Many colonies were low on stores and required a considerable amount of feeding in order to bring them back up to normal strength. Elm, silver maple and a few other trees were beginning to bloom and were expected to provide bees a source of natural pollen which was badly needed for brood-rearing.

Idaho - Practically all producers had sold their supplies of bulk honey in the eastern portion of the State. In this area, wintering losses were reported to have been higher than normal or about 16 percent. Colonies that survived the winter were said to be in about normal or a little below normal condition. Some honey had been placed under government loan but it was anticipated that producers would redeem it in the very near future.

Montana - The weather had warmed up some in the northeastern part of the State and most of the snow cover had melted. Moisture conditions were considered to be pretty good but it was still too early for any pollen supplies to show up. Colonies had been able to experience several cleansing flights and most had been fed and seemed to be wintering in satisfactory condition. Colonies were being unpacked in the southwestern part of Montana and most appeared to have pulled through the winter in pretty good shape. Most colonies had ample stores on hand and some had started brooding operations. Honey plants were looking good and should begin to provide bees some new natural sources of pollen in a few days.

Wyoming - Cloudy and windy weather prevailed in the northern portion of the State but very little precipitation occurred. It was warm enough on some days for bees to fly freely and they were able to gather a little pollen from chinese elm. Should the weather remain favorable, it was expected that ample supplies of pollen would soon be available from cottonwood and willow trees, bull berries and dandelions. More than normal amounts of feeding proved necessary since the winter was so long and severe.

ARIZONA: (Period first half of April)

The citrus honey flow was about over and yields were reported to have been lighter than normal due to the unseasonable high temperatures during the bloom. Some colonies almost starved while they were waiting for the citrus flow to get underway. This was caused by the citrus trees coming into bloom about 2 or 3 weeks later than expected. Creosote bush was in bloom and palo verde mesquite had started to bloom in a few areas.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 23-April 9)

Northeast Texas - Several good rains fell in the western portion of the area, putting soil moisture conditions into fine shape. Temperatures averaged a little on the cool side but bees were able to fly on most days when it was not raining. Colonies were a little weaker than normal for this time of the year and it was expected that some would not be at full strength when the vetch honey flow begins in a few days. Ample supplies of pollen were available and some feeding had been done in hopes of stimulating broodrearing. Most colonies had gone into the winter in strong condition but failed to fare very well during the winter months. Vetch looked good and it was hoped that farmers would apply insecticides at an early date this year. This should aid bees as they work the vetch bloom at a later date. Bees were reported to be building up rapidly in the eastern part of this section and about one out of every ten colonies required feeding. Despite the cool, rainy weather during most of the past 2 week weeks, prospects for the approaching honey season look good. Colonies gathered pollen from various sources during the warm days. Honey sold at a fair to good pace in this area.

Southeast Texas - Some rain fell in Brazos County putting honey plants into good shape. Bees were able to gather nectar and pollen from youpon, willows and various ground flowers. However, bees were hindered by prolonged cold and cloudy weather in their attempts to work the sources available. The poor weather slowed nectar secretion to some extent. Most colonies had built up extremely well and some colonies were preparing to swarm. In Matagorda County, cool windy and drizzly weather kept colonies confined much of the time. Plenty of pollen was available but very little nectar was coming into the hives and many colonies were living on a hand-to-mouth basis. It was feared that much feeding would be required soon unless the weather improves. Frost occurred on a couple of mornings during the last week but very little crop damage was reported. A good rain which measured as much as 2 inches at some points, fell during the last week and was expected to greatly benefit farmers and beekeepers.

Oklahoma - Cold weather slowed broodrearing operations in central Oklahoma. The cold weather also slowed growth of honey plants. In the western part of the State, bees gathered pollen from cottonwood trees. However, it was too cool on many days for them to fly. However, most colonies were still in good condition. Clover and alfalfa plants looked good and some rain fell during the past 2 weeks aiding soil moisture conditions.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Mar. 23-April 9)

Iowa - Winter losses in the central part of the State were estimated to be about average. Most colonies checked by one beekeeper appeared to be in good shape and some divisions were made

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during the last week. Many colonies had lots of young bees and brood on hand. Good moisture conditions provided a good outlook for the coming honey season. In the Council Bluffs area about normal temperatures, accompanied by light precipitation, prevailed during the period. Many colonies had been checked and were found to have pulled through the winter with only normal losses. Bees were beginning to gather a little pollen from various sources and should be in good shape for the main honey flow. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent conditions with plenty of moisture available. It was reported that a few lots of bulk honey remained to be sold in this area. The market for this honey averaged a little lower. In the Sioux City area, one beekeeper estimated that winter losses would average about 25 percent following the severe winter seige. Surviving colonies were mostly in good condition but required a considerable amount of feeding. Most of the snow cover had melted but some drifts were still noticeable. Honey plants were thought to be in good condition and soft maple trees were in full bloom. Bees worked this source vigorously gathering pollen. It was reported that many producers in this area still had a considerable amount of extracted bulk honey on hand. Honey continued to move on a very strong retail market with no change in prices. Market for beeswax held steady and supplies moved at a moderate pace. Cold, wet weather kept bees confined much of the time in the extreme northern portion of the State. Winter losses appeared to be running around 10 percent and some colonies were said to be very weak. Similar weather conditions hindered bee activity in the eastern portion of the State.

Kansas - Maple and elm trees had finished blooming in northeastern Kansas and bees had not been able to gather very much pollen since weather conditions proved generally unfavorable. It was too windy and cool on most days for good bee activity. Apricots were in bloom and cottonwood trees were expected to begin blooming shortly. Both were expected to furnish new stores of nectar and pollen. Redbud was also expected to be in bloom shortly and provide a good source of early nectar. Some weak colonies were currently being fed in order to bring them up to full strength for the main honey flow. Colonies had wintered favorably in southeastern Kansas and were in good shape. Some new sources of pollen were available and cottonwood and wild mustard were expected to be in bloom soon.

Missouri - Warm but rainy weather hovered over the southeastern portion of the State much of the time. However, bees were in good condition and gathered pollen and honey from various sources on favorable days. Fairly mild weather permitted bees to gather a considerable amount of nectar and pollen in the western portion of the State. Most colonies had come through the winter in satisfactory condition and appeared to be building up fast.

Nebraska - Heavy winter losses to colonies were reported in the eastern portion of the State. At some points it was estimated that losses would run as high as 80 percent. However, it was still a little early to fully determine what winter losses would average. Surviving colonies made fairly good gains during the past 2 weeks as they gathered pollen from maple and dandelion. Many colonies needed to be cleaned out since they had an inch or more of dead bees in the bottom super and bottom board. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent condition and crop prospects appeared promising. The market for bulk extracted honey continued dull. Winter losses in the central part of the State were reported to be much lighter. It was felt that average losses would run between 5 and 7 percent. However, most bees had about depleted their stores and heavy feeding proved necessary. Broodrearing was running about 10 days behind schedule and more warm sunny weather was needed. Good moisture conditions prevailed in central Nebraska but it was rather dry in the western part of the State.

South Dakota - There was still some snow cover in the southeastern part of the State. It was thought that honey plants were in good condition. However, wintering losses of bees were expected to be rather heavy.

North Dakota - Nearly all of the snow cover had melted in southeastern North Dakota and this saturated the soil to such an extent that it was impossible to reach many beeyards. Consequently, it was still impossible to fully determine winter losses. One beekeeper reported his wintering losses to be as high as 80 percent due to vandalism. The warmer weather made it possible for colonies to make ample flights. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent shape.

EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 25-April 10)

Illinois - Warmer weather in the northern part of the State permitted bees to make numerous flights, gathering some natural pollen. Winter losses in this part of the State were reported to be about normal. Most colonies were considered to be about average strength but it appeared that broodrearing was running a little late. Legumes appeared to have wintered satisfactorily and soil moisture was considered ample. Therefore, conditions looked favorable for the approaching honey season.

Indiana - It was thought that winter losses would not be excessive in the northeastern sector of the State. Some colonies appeared to be weak which was probably a result of dysentery. Some bee losses were a result of poor queens. Bees had opportunities for good flights on several days. However, cloudy and cool weather had kept them confined on many days. Only light precipitation had fallen in this area but heavier progress. Most honey had already cleared producers hands in this section.

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Ohio - Colonies in northeastern Ohio were in pretty good shape but cold weather hindered bee activity much of the time. One beekeeper reported only normal winter losses in beeyards that he had checked. Most of these colonies had enough supplies on hand to last them until the spring honey flow arrives. Extreme variable weather conditions prevailed in west central Ohio during the period. Some snow and rain kept bees inactive much of the time. Bees looked very good and many colonies were extremely strong with 3 to 5 frames of new brood. They also had plenty of stores on hand or else were being fed in order to stimulate broodrearing. Consequently, it appeared that bees in this area would be ready when the main honey flow begins. Soft maple, elm and willow trees were in full bloom and bees gathered pollen from these on favorable days.

Michigan - Bees wintered better than anticipated in the south central portion of the State. However, it was thought that many were short on supplies and would require a lot of feeding or else they would starve. Some snow cover still prevailed on the Upper Peninsula and some bees still had not been removed from cellars. However, they appeared to be wintering satisfactorily. Honey movement was only fair.

Minnesota - Unusually cold weather continued to hinder bee activity in southeastern Minnesota. Snow and ice still covered fields on the morning of April 9. Winter losses varied considerably in this area and dysentery was noticeable in many yards. Also many colonies required feeding. One beekeeper reported that his package bees were already arriving from the south. He found it necessary to hire tractors with snow scoops to make a temporary place to set the hives while the packages were installed. Bees and equipment had been carried to locations where it was impossible to drive trucks. Some nosema was in evidence and fumidil was to be fed in a number of beeyards. This was reported to have been the most severe winter in 20 years. Some price cutting had developed at retail stores in this area. The long severe winter also lingered on in the southern areas of the State. Snow still made it almost impossible to reach some outlying beeyards. Some beekeepers had started unwrapping operations while others had not, due to condition of roads which made it hard to reach their apiaries. The extent of wintering condition of colonies had not been fully determined but it was found that the colonies which had been checked had fared favorably. Losses appeared to be about average and resulted mostly from queen failure or cold starvation when clusters failed to shift. One beekeeper removed his bees from cellars and found that they were strong and showed no signs of dysentery. However, they needed a good cleansing flight as do many of the outside bees. Weather conditions had not permitted colonies to get in a good flight lately. Supplies of bulk extracted honey was said to have been depleted in some counties of southern Minnesota while a fairly large amount remained in producers hands in others. Available supplies moved rather slowly at about steady prices

during the past period. Blizzard weather conditions brought additional snow cover to the Lake Benton area on the last day of the period. Cellar bees had not been moved outside in this area. It was reported that some price cutting had taken place in the Upper Red River Valley area since sales at retail level had been moving rather slowly.

Wisconsin - Bee activity was very limited in the southeastern section of the State due to continued cold weather. It was anticipated that heavy winter losses had hit some beeyards with reports of losses as high as 40 percent at some points. However, not all yards had been fully checked and this made it impractical to determine the extent of losses. The market for extracted honey remained unchanged. Colonies in the more southern areas appeared to have pulled through the winter satisfactorily. Some were said to be getting short on honey stores. They were consuming pollen supplement at a rate of about five pounds per colonies on an average. Soft maple trees were in bloom and bees were seen bringing in their first pollen on April 6. Temperatures continued below normal in southwestern Wisconsin and this kept bees confined to their hives on most days. Most beekeepers had checked only their light colonies and many of these were found to be below normal for this time of the year. Winter losses were estimated to be around 10 percent. Fairly large amounts of snow could still be seen in sheltered areas. Honey sold good in local retail stores. Rather heavy winter losses were anticipated in the western area of the State as the prolonged cold winter spell kept it's grip. The poor weather conditions kept bees from flying on most days. Most of the snow cover had about melted on the last day of the period and soil moisture conditions were good. Clovers looked good and crop prospects appeared promising. Bees consumed pollen supplement readily since no natural sources were currently available. Popular trees were beginning to bloom and should provide pollen if the weather warms up some. Honey sales were good in this area. Winter losses turned out to be lighter than anticipated in the central area of the State. It was mild enough on some days to permit bees fairly good cleansing flights and some bees were observed bringing in their first pollen of the season on April 6. Elm and maple trees were expected to be in full bloom in a few days. Crop prospects appeared to be very good in this area. Most of the snow cover had melted providing ample soil moisture since there was very little run-off. Beekeepers were making preparations for replacing winter losses with package bees. About four inches of new snow fell in the eastern section of the State during the period. This further delayed the spring season which was considered to be already about 10 days late. One beekeeper had unwrapped and inspected all of his bees and found them in fairly good shape and mostly with ample stores. Pussywillow was in bloom and would provide new pollen if the weather allowed them an opportunity to work the source.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 25-April 10)

New York - It appeared that most bees had withstood the winter without very heavy losses. However, one beekeeper reported a loss of about 50 percent. Some colonies were being fed pollen supplement at a rather heavy rate since no natural supplies were available as yet. Some colonies had consumed stores at a heavy pace and possibly will require additional feeding soon. Supplies of the 1961 honey crop had about been all sold as demand proved good during the past two weeks. In northern Jefferson County, bees were able to make flights during the warm portion of several days and most appeared to be in pretty good shape. However, it still was not warm enough for any new pollen to appear. Honey plants were considered to be in good conditions and prospects looked promising. Unpacking of bees was in progress in some areas of central New York and most colonies appeared to have wintered satisfactorily. Some dysentery was noticed at one point but was considered to be very severe. Pussy-willow and skunk cabbage were just coming into bloom and should provide some natural pollen if the weather gets warm enough.

Vermont - Extracted honey moved at a slow to moderate pace during the period. Supplies of comb honey had been depleted at one point. Bees wintered well and most came through in strong condition.

Pennsylvania - Plenty of rain in the eastern section of the State provided ample soil moisture for clovers and they appeared to be coming along nicely. One beekeeper had already received a shipment of package bees from Alabama and these were to be used to strengthen colonies to be used in pollination of pear orchards. Additional packages were due to arrive in the area shortly. Bees in central Pennsylvania gathered large quantities of pollen on March 28 and 29 and this was the first of the season. Colonies were building up slowly and gathered some pollen and nectar on the warmest days of the period. A few colonies required some feeding following the prolonged winter spell. The honey market held steady in the central area of Pennsylvania.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 25-April 10)

Georgia - Rain and low temperatures slowed bee activity in northern Georgia during the last week of the period. A few bees were able to gather a little pollen during the warm parts of some days. In central Georgia, bees gathered pollen and nectar from mixed ground flowers. South Georgia bees made fairly good progress as they continued to work the ti-ti honey flow. Swamp huckleberry was also in bloom and white holly should be in full blossom shortly. A light volume of package bees were beginning to move this area to beekeepers in the north. Little or no feeding of bees proved necessary through the State and most colonies were in good shape.

Florida - Cool, dry and windy weather reportedly cut the orange blossom honey flow in half at some points. A good soaking rain fell in Manatee County, improving prospects for a good honey flow from palmetto. Bees were in strong condition in this area.

NOTICE:

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Coverage of the South Atlantic, South Central and Southeastern States is incomplete since information questionnaires were not mailed to contacts in those States as a result of oversight.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of April. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 62,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market weaker. Domestic White-Clover-EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.65-7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35
24, 1-lb. jars	6.65-7.15
12, 1-lb. jars	3.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95-4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 251,300 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market firm to slightly stronger. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans-White Clover mostly	16
Light Amber mostly	15
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 31,290 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:	
Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 69,512 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:	
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10
SECTION COMB HONEY: White Clover-	
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweetclover 325, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:	
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Argentina 98, Dom. Rep.

9, Mexico 30; cases - Ireland 40 and Israel 50.

Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair to good. Market slightly stronger on extracted White Clover, others about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15-16
drums	13½
ARGENTINA drums	14½
WEST AND MIDWEST White Clover	15½-16
FLA. White Orange drums	17
Bakers honey Light Amber-	
60-lb. steel pails and tins	16
Mixed Flowers drums	14½
tins	15½
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½
CALIF. Buckwheat Ex Dock 60-lb. tins	17½
Mixed-blended Wild Flowers-Light Amber	18½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
Bulk-	
12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21
Bulkwheat-	
24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45
BEE SWAX: Arrivals - bags Argentina 100, Brazil	
100, Dom. Rep. 342, Haiti 26, Mexico 34 and	
Chile 570. Demand good. Market slightly	
stronger. Offering very light.	
Africa	52-53
South America	55-57
Central America	55-56
Mexico	53-55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic
 25,710 lbs.; by boat from Argentina 32,500 lbs.
 Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market
 steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

17,365 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains
 and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market
 steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed

Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 16-oz. jars	3.95
12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallons cans	14½-15

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 7REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Northern California 300 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars few	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
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12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
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12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
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24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover-according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
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White Orange, Clover, Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
-----------------	-----------

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber Alfalfa

mixture; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover

17

Light Amber

15

6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
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6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
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12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
----------------	-----------

24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
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12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
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24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
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12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
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CREAMED HONEY 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
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24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
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SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market stronger. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
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Darker	11.40
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12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
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6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
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Darker	5.70
--------	------

6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
-----------------------	------

12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
-----------------	-----------

12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
----------------	------

12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
-----------------	------

6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
----------------	------

24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
----------------	------

12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
----------------	------

24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.00
-----------------	-----------

24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
----------------	-----------

12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
----------------	------

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
------------------------------------	------

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
---------------------------------	------

12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
----------------	------

24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
----------------	------

12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
-----------------	------

Orange and Sage-

12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
----------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
--------------------------------	------

24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
-----------------	-----------

24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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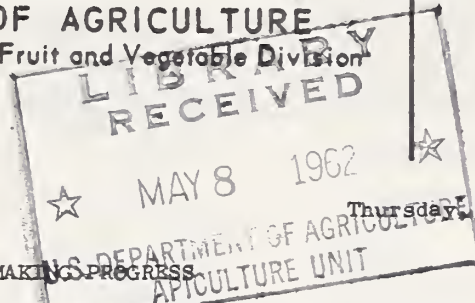
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Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Fruit and Vegetable Division



SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 8

Thursday, May 3, 1962

COLONIES MAKING PROGRESS

Colonies made favorable progress in most parts during the past period. Some beekeepers found it necessary to feed bees in order to stimulate broodrearing, particularly in areas where the cool weather kept them inactive much of the time. Package bees were being placed in hives in many areas in order to build up colony strength. Poor weather conditions made this operation very difficult at some points. Package bees were said to be very much in demand in some areas of the Plains States where heavy winter losses occurred. Some swarming had started in some of the more southern areas of the Country. Numerous flowering plants provided bees a working source of pollen in many areas.

Freezing weather reached down into Georgia and northern Florida during the first week of the period. One of the latest frosts on record in Florida hit Lake and Sumter counties on April 17th. The entire week proved abnormally cold in Florida. It was rather cool in many other areas of the Nation, keeping bees inactive much of the time. Precipitation generally averaged light until late in the week when a cold front spread from New England southwestward to southern Texas. During the second week of the period, below normal temperatures prevailed in the Far West, Florida and parts of New England. Precipitation proved general in the Southeast, parts of the Southwestern States and in the eastern Plains States. Moderate to heavy amounts of rain fell in Texas.

Generally good moisture conditions aided honey plants in most areas of the Country. However, there were some exceptions. Rain was needed in some of the Southwestern States in order to stimulate growth of clovers and other legumes. Most honey plants in California looked good but could use additional moisture. Sage looked better than it had in some three years. Green manzanita was partially frozen back in the Sierras. The orange and sage honey flows had gotten underway in southern California and prospects looked good. The mesquite honey flow was in progress in south Texas and in some other parts of the Southwest. The orange blossom honey flow proved rather disappointing in most parts of Arizona. In Florida, the tupelo honey flow was just beginning and prospects appeared promising.

Some new crop orange honey had been extracted in California and a light amount of ti-ti had been processed in Florida. However, not enough had been sold to establish a market. Old crop bulk honey continued to move very slowly on an extremely dull market. A few large lots of bulk extracted clover-alfalfa honey sold at 13-13½¢ per pound in the Midwest. Texas mixed flower honey brought 11½¢.

Trading proved very light on domestic beeswax. Sales were scattered but most were unchanged from the past period when stock moved at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading basis. Only light supplies of imported wax were offered in New York City. African stock brought 55-57½¢ per pound, South American 57¢, Central American 55-57¢, Mexican 55-57¢ and West Indies 58½¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
WYO.	Clover	13¢ f.o.b.	MINN.	White-Clover	12-14¢ del.
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
S.DAK.	White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ del.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ f.o.b.
IOWA	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ del.	OHIO	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	11¢ del.
	White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
NEBR.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	13½¢ del.		White-Clover	14¢ del.
MICH.	White-Clover	13½-14¢ del.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	13¢ del.
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	12½¢ del.

PRODUCERS-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to -----		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	18¢	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
OHIO	Goldenrod	10¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
UTAH	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27-28¢
WYO.	Clover	17½¢	18 1/3¢	-
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	21 2/3¢	27¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27-28¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20-21¢	24-27¢
	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	19½¢	-
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
UTAH Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	63-65¢
WYO. Clover	-	6.10	-
TEXAS Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	-
Clover	7.10	7.75	-
ARK. Mixed Flowers	-	-	79¢
OKLA. Clover	-	6.80	-
N.DAK. White-Clover	5.75	-	-
S.DAK. Clover	6.00	-	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.06	63-65¢
WIS. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.95-6.50	69¢
Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	57¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	75¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
UTAH	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	35-37¢
WYO.	Clover	-	6.70	-
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	39¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	7.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
S.DAK.	Clover	6.50	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	35-37¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.30-6.50	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	42¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>				
UTAH	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	23-25¢
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	4.00	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	50¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	3.70	-	-
S.DAK.	Clover	3.60	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	23-25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20-21¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
N.DAK.	Clover	-	7.20	-
S.DAK.	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	3.60	-	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	-	45-49¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.50-9.60	49-55¢
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	42¢
MINN.	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	White-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	-	7.00	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:		:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	White-Clover	12-oz.	-	-	39-40¢
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover	12, 1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	1-lb. jars	-	-	45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
S.DAK.	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	3.95	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	White-Clover	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
		2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
		3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
		5-lb. cans	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SUMMARY OF 1961-CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
By Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Sugar Division
Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of March 31, 1962

State	:	Loans Made		:	Loans Outstanding		:	Purchase Agreements	
	: No.	: Pounds	: Dollars	:	: Pounds	: Dollars	:	: No.	: Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951		-	-		-	-
Arizona	6	147,620	15,068		-	-		-	-
California	2	22,000	2,387	13,500		1,500		-	-
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	9,393		1,127	1		31,500
Florida	26	698,610	87,744	358,985		44,801	-		-
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	46,970		5,612	1		1,000,000
Idaho	8	549,395	65,050	401,170		48,140	1		48,000
Illinois	1	26,620	3,168	17,820		2,121	1		12,000
Iowa	3	127,325	16,379	95,150		12,241	5		4,000,000
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	-		-	-		-
Minnesota	18	1,004,190	128,678	856,460		109,621	4		662,140
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	9,900		1,030	-		-
Nebraska	4	183,810	23,711	183,810		23,711	4		173,200
Nevada	-	-	-	-		-	1		93,300
North Dakota	2	26,235	3,384	26,015		3,354	-		-
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	-		-	-		-
South Dakota	8	591,360	76,285	318,852		41,132	2		68,500
Texas	11	315,865	36,245	235,895		25,929	3		1,109,600
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	226,105		24,091	-		-
Wyoming	2	116,050	13,926	33,464		4,016	-		-
TOTALS	105	4,181,870	513,795	2,833,489		348,428	23		7,198,240
Comparative Totals:									
1960	32	1,055,175	99,536	631,895		60,310	-		-
1959	42	1,306,745	111,804	694,215		58,748	5		43,220
1958	156	5,633,650	537,129	3,742,048		353,310	46		11,730,025
1957	81	2,912,480	289,885	2,114,525		211,375	16		1,212,118

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of April)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures averaged above normal over the entire State during most of the period. Temperatures averaged up to 4 degrees above normal along the coast and in the northern and central valley; 2-6 degrees above in the San Joaquin Valley; and 5-11 degrees above normal in the southeastern interior and Cascade-Sierra mountain regions. Temperatures were near seasonal normals at the close. Precipitation was light. Rain occurred from the Monterey and Fresno areas north early in the period and along the north coast and in the northern counties late in the period. Some snow fell at the higher elevations. Beekeepers in most sections of the State reported that additional rainfall is needed to prolong nectar flow.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are in good to fine shape in most areas of the State. However, reports indicate that bees in the Imperial Valley are in very poor condition for this time of the year due to cold weather in March which stopped the early flow. Swarming is about normal. Bees are being moved into the sage and orange flows. Some colonies have been moved from pollination to temporary locations waiting for a honey flow. Some colonies were rented during the period for pollination of apples in the Watsonville area at \$2.00-3.00, mostly \$2.50 per colony and some colonies have been rented for alfalfa pollination, but have not been moved in, at \$4.50 per colony. Bees are working mustard, wild radish, blackberries, eucalyptus, filaree, sage, ice plant, oak trees, fiddleneck, clover, apples, green manzanita, orange blossoms, tamarisk, willow, and other wild flowers and weeds. Honey plants generally look good but are in need of more rain. Sage looks better than during the last 3 years. Green manzanita at the 5,000 foot level in the Sierras was partially frozen on April 20, setting back that bloom for several weeks. Lack of rain in the southern part of the State has caused wild flowers to disappear rapidly. Mesquite is blooming in the desert areas but apparently no nectar is being secreted since bees are not working it. Additional rainfall is needed in most areas of the State.

Southern California - Orange and sage flows are well under way. The crop prospects look favorable. Occasional small lots of orange honey have been extracted but the quantity is insufficient to establish a market. Dealers are waiting to determine the available supply before making any price commitments. No bulk purchases or export trading were reported. Sales through retail channels slackened but total movement to date has been satisfactory. Commercial users continued to purchase the usual amounts.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading through both retail and commercial channels was down slightly from the last period and possibly slightly below the corresponding period a year earlier. No purchases from beekeepers were reported by bottlers

and handlers during the period. Export trading was practically nil. A good honey crop is anticipated in Central California if present favorable honey producing conditions continue.

ALASKA (Last half of April)

Native bees were beginning to emerge from winter hibernation in the Palmer-Anchorage area. Willows had started to bloom and should provide bees their first pollen of the season. It was reported that the heavy moose population in this area had chewed many of the lower limbs off of pollen producing trees. Package bee shipments were anticipated from the western coastal States in a week or so. Excellent air service makes it possible for package bees to reach the producers in a day or two.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 8-22)

Washington - Apple trees were blooming heavily in the Yakima Valley area and bees were able to obtain heavy amounts of pollen from broodrearing. They were also able to gather some nectar from dandelions and various other flowers. However, cooler weather slowed activity during the last few days. Colonies of bees were much sought after for use in orchard pollination. Colonies in the area west of the Cascade Mountains were reported to be in the best condition in several seasons. Most were very active gathering pollen from maple trees, dandelion and skunk cabbage during the first week. However, cool, damp weather interfered with activity during the second week.

Oregon - Generally favorable weather during the first week permitted bees to gather good amounts of pollen from fruit tree blooms in many areas of the State. However, cooler weather accompanied by some precipitation kept bees inactive much of the second week. Most colonies had made good broodrearing progress and some beekeepers found it necessary to feed their bees when the cooler weather developed. It was feared that some colonies were approaching the swarm stage. Many beekeepers had moved colonies into orchards for pollination purposes and were being paid up to \$4.00 per hive. Honey plants looked good in the Turner area.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period April 8-22)

Colorado - Bees had been building up rather slowly in the southeastern part of the State but were beginning to improve at a faster rate with new supplies of pollen available. Colonies had wintered fairly good and most had fair amounts of stores on hand. Spring moisture had been short and top soil was beginning to become a little dry. However, there was good snow depth in the mountains and it was beginning to melt and should provide irrigation water. The market for bulk honey continued dull. Warm, windy and very dry weather prevailed in southwestern Colorado. The snow cover in the mountains was melting rapidly. Bees were

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8

in normal condition for this time of the year. Record breaking high temperatures increased bee activity in the extreme western areas of the State. The warm weather caused fruit tree blooms to yield better than normal. Several beeyards showed signs of disease.

Utah - About a half inch of rain fell during the second week, improving moisture conditions. Many fruit trees and various wild flowers were in bloom, providing colonies a working source. Most colonies were building up favorably but some had required feeding. Heavy winter losses were reported by numerous beekeepers. Losses were said to have been a result of colonies failing to shift clusters during the cold weather.

Montana - Bees were reported to be doing fairly good in building up strength in the southwestern part of the State. Many colonies had made exceptionally good gains. No precipitation fell and rain was needed badly at some points.

ARIZONA: (Last half of April)

Some colonies built up strength very well on the citrus honey flow and some even gathered a little surplus. However, other colonies failed to do as well and some even had to be fed. Cool weather kept bees inactive during much of the early citrus bloom and when the weather turned warmer the bloom was about over. At some points, bees were currently working mesquite, salt cedar, palo verde, creosote and various other desert flowering plants. Safflower was expected to be in bloom in about three weeks and should provide a good source of nectar this year.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period April 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Colonies in the eastern portion of this area were in good condition and were able to gather enough stores for daily needs when the weather permitted. However, some colonies were reported to be running short of stores. Vetch was beginning to bloom at the end of the period. In the western area of this section, a good two inch rain fell on the last day. Prospects for a good vetch honey flow appeared promising since there were no aphids in fields that had been poisoned. It was feared that bee losses might be rather severe when the next application of insecticides are applied to the vetch crop. Bees were generally in good condition but many were light weight and required some feeding. Honey sales were considered about average or a little below the same time last year.

South Texas - A cold, dry, late spring set back about thirty days or more. The dry weather was causing mesquite to bloom profusely and it appeared that colonies would be able to gather a fairly good crop of nectar from this source. Bees also were busy working cactus blooms for pollen.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Broodrearing made favorable progress as they worked various blooming

plants throughout the area. Migratory colonies had required some feeding in order to build up to desired strength before being shipped to another location. There was no citrus honey flow this season since trees had been damaged by a severe freeze earlier in the season. In fact, it was anticipated that there would be no citrus honey flow for at least a couple of years.

Arkansas - Bees were in good shape in northeastern Arkansas but many required feeding. Cool weather continued and very few flowering plants were available for bees to work. Lots of brood was found in hives where bees had plenty of stores on hand.

Oklahoma - Honey plants needed rain in central Oklahoma. Bees in this area were in good shape. Colonies in the southwestern part of the State were said to be building up very good after having suffered moderate winter losses. It was also very dry in the western portion of the State and there were no honey plants in bloom. Clovers and alfalfa still looked good and were expected to provide a good nectar flow if it rains soon. Willows were expected to bloom shortly.

PLAINS STATES: (Period April 9-23)

Iowa - Fairly warm temperatures in the north central areas of the State permitted bees to work maple trees. Dandelions were about ready to begin blooming. Some colonies had dwindled in strength and it was feared that they would not be strong enough to fully work the approaching honey flow unless the weather turns warm and remains that way. About normal temperatures prevailed in the southwestern area of the State and a light amount of precipitation fell. Clovers and other honey plants were thought to be in pretty good shape. Many beekeepers had finished checking wintering losses and some were reported to have been about average while others went as high as 15%. Some colonies were weak and may not be up to par by the time the main honey flow develops. Dandelions were beginning to bloom. Some snow banks were still visible in the extreme western portion of the State. Practically all colonies had been checked and winter losses appeared to vary from 15 to 60 percent, depending upon how much attention was given to early feeding. Plenty of soil moisture was available and clovers apparently wintered satisfactorily. Bulk honey was moving out of producers hands at a slow pace. However, the retail movement was considered very good. Beeswax supplies moved freely at a little higher price. In the Titonka area, colonies had been unpacked and showed evidence of having pulled through the winter with about a 10 percent loss. Many were weak and this combined with a late spring was expected to result in them not being ready for the main honey flow. Some rain and snow continued to hinder bee activity in northeastern Iowa. The temperature fell below freezing on most nights.

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Missouri - Clovers looked the best in several years in western Missouri as warm, dry weather prevailed. Bees had stored a considerable amount of nectar and pollen from various early blooming honey plants. In the southeastern portion of the State, bees were in good condition. They were able to work early blooming flowers and willows as warm sunny weather permitted them much activity. Most extracted honey had been sold in this area but some bulk comb was still available.

Kansas - Cottonwood trees were in bloom in the northeast and provided bees pollen on warmer days. Late in the period, it was much warmer and bees were able to gather supplies from various blooming fruit trees and a few other flowering plants. Red buds were expected to bloom shortly and provide the first valuable flow of nectar of the season. Colonies were able to gather enough nectar to provide a fairly good build-up and should be in good shape for the main honey flow. The first queen cells of the season had been noticed in some of the stronger colonies. A couple of rains improved soil moisture conditions and clovers progressed favorably and prospects for a good honey crop appeared promising.

Nebraska - The bulk honey market was still very dull and sluggish in the eastern part of the State. It was reported that most of the larger buyers were not accepting any offers. Consequently, it appeared that there would be a rather large amount of bulk honey carried over this season in this particular area. Retail honey prices held steady and supplies continued to move at a good pace. General conditions for the approaching honey season appeared good as far as plants and moisture are concerned. Colonies in this area came through the winter in fairly good shape and had been gathering pollen from maple and elm trees. Some colonies had been fed in order to bring them up to normal strength. Wintering losses in the northern and central portions of the State were expected to be over fifteen percent. In the extreme southeastern part of the State one beekeeper estimated winter losses at twenty-five to thirty-five percent. It was reported that many producers were finding it difficult to obtain package bees due to the great demand. In a few areas of eastern Nebraska, beekeepers found it necessary to divide colonies to prevent swarming.

North Dakota - Dandelions had started blooming in sheltered areas of southeastern North Dakota. Alfalfa and sweet clover were still in a dormant stage. Some package bees had been installed and were making excellent progress. Conditions appeared favorable for an average or better honey season in this part of the State. In the northeastern portion of the State, there was still some snow cover in sheltered areas. It was still too early to fully determine the extent of wintering losses since all of the outside bees had not been unpacked. Colonies wintered in basements were reported to have suffered losses of about forty percent. Plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants.

EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 10-25)

Illinois - About seasonal temperatures prevailed in the northern portion of the State. It appeared that most colonies were in good shape, judging from the number of bees visible on the outside of the hives. Some rain had fallen and no heaving of clovers had been noticed.

Indiana - Heavy losses of bees were reported in the northern part of the State. Some colonies were in very bad shape and needed feed. Dandelions were in bloom in the central portion of the State and the current warm weather was expected to aid bees in their attempt to work this source.

Ohio - Bees appeared to be in very good shape in northeastern Ohio. Wintering losses were estimated at about six percent and much of this was due to queen failure. A few colonies were becoming a little light on stores. Poor weather conditions kept bees inactive during much of the past period. Honey plants were considered in good shape and no heaving of clover was reported. In the west central portion of the State, colonies experienced several good flights and gathered pollen from maple and other flowering plants. Most colonies were strong with up to five frames of brood and plenty of stores on hand. Some beekeepers reported almost no winter loss while others had heavy losses. Clovers looked good in this area of the State. Honey sales proved good at all levels.

Michigan - One beekeeper in southern Michigan reported a winter loss of thirty-five percent. Most of these were unprotected colonies. Fairly good weather conditions prevailed during the period permitting colonies to make some gains. Winter losses in the eastern area of Michigan appeared to have been about ten percent. Much of the past period was cold and windy and bees were inactive much of the time. Most colonies still had ample stores on hand. On the Upper Peninsula cellar bees were expected to be moved outside in a few days. Most of these appeared to have wintered well.

Minnesota - The weather finally turned warm in the extreme southern portion of the State late in the period. The temperature went above 90 degrees on one day. Most bees responded favorably. However, some were extremely weak following the severe and prolonged winter. Losses appeared to have varied considerably throughout this portion of the State. Some beekeepers reported much heavier losses than anticipated while others had only average winter losses. Some colonies were extremely weak and it was felt that they probably would not be up to par for the main honey flow. Some package bees were being placed into hives at one point. Salt maple and box elders were in bloom and provided bees enough pollen to stimulate broodrearing. Cellar bees had been unpacked at one point and came through the winter in average

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or better condition. Plenty of soil moisture was available following the extremely heavy snowfall during the winter. Consequently, it was anticipated that clovers would provide an abundant source of nectar this season. Large lots of honey moved extremely slow and it appeared that some of the crop would be carried over into next season. Better than eighty inches of snow fell during the winter at one point in southeastern Minnesota. About six inches of this total fell during the last period causing difficulty for beekeepers as they attempted to install package bees. Many yards were blocked by snow drifts making it necessary to carry package bees into the apiaries on foot. The temperature dropped to eight above zero on April 13th and this freeze destroyed the maple and poplar bloom. An unusually heavy queen loss in package hives was being experienced by one beekeeper due to unseasonable weather and some instances heavy infestation of nosema. Over wintered colonies were being fed pollen supplement and sugar syrup or honey. Moisture conditions were considered ample and legumes were considered to be in good shape. Winter losses varied considerable with some running as high as sixty percent. Some cellar bees were removed after having been confined for the longest period of time in fifty years. Bulk honey moved extremely slow and it was reported that the market was very weak as packers refused to purchase at current asking prices. In the Upper Red River Valley area, beekeepers had started unpacking operations and early estimates indicated that losses probably would average 50 percent. It appeared that poor quality winter stores was one of the major reasons for the heavy loss. Many hives were badly spotted and needed cleaning out. Many package bees will be needed to replace losses and the late arrival of spring had not helped the situation to any extent. Good moisture conditions were present and the melting snow was soaking into the soil further improving conditions. It was estimated that about 30 percent of the old crop honey remained in producers hands in this section of the State.

Wisconsin - Condition of colonies appeared to be somewhat variable in the southern portion of the State. Some came through the winter in favorable shape at some points but did not fare as well at others. Warm weather moved into the region during the second week and bees were able to gather some pollen from a few early sources. This helped brood-rearing expand rapidly. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture but additional moisture will soon be needed at some points. One beekeeper found many of his colonies to be in a rather weak condition and it appeared that they might not be up to full strength by the time the main honey flow arrives. Colonies gathered pollen from willows late in the period in southwestern Wisconsin and this was used to stimulate broodrearing which was reported to be about three weeks behind schedule. Winter losses ran as high as 20 percent in this area. Legumes looked healthy with ample soil moisture available. Sales of honey proved good in local stores. Both clovers and bees were thought to have pulled through the winter satisfactorily in western Wisconsin. However,

some colonies of bees were currently suffering from nosema. They gathered their first pollen of the season on April 14th. Winter losses totaled about 30 percent at one point in the east central section of the State and the losses were being replaced by package bees. Quite a bit of feeding proved necessary. Large lots of extracted honey moved slowly but most comb honey had already cleared producers hands.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 10-25)

New York - Winter losses were not expected to be above normal at most points in western New York. However, unusually cold weather restricted activity during most of the period. They were able to gather their first pollen on April 20th. Last year they obtained their first pollen on March 28. Some feeding was currently being done in order to help colonies gain strength before the fruit tree and dandelion bloom develops. Colony and plant conditions were considered about normal at some points in northern Jefferson county. However, some were weak and needed feeding. They were able to gather pollen on several days and this aided broodrearing operations. Most supplies of bulk honey were about cleaned up. Many apiaries in central New York have been unpacked and the bees appeared to have wintered very well on the average. Most colonies still had sufficient stores on hand. The weather proved unfavorable for flights on many days. However, colonies did gather pollen on some of the warmer days. Southeastern New York beekeepers reported that their bees wintered satisfactorily. Most losses were a result of food shortages. Plenty of pollen was currently available and most colonies were able to gather some nectar from various plants. Colonies were considered at about 80 percent of strength for this time of the year. Extracted honey continued to move good and prices held steady. It was anticipated that supplies would be depleted before the arrival of the new crop.

Vermont - Generally cool weather slowed bee activity. However, bees were able to obtain some new pollen from early producing plants. It appeared that colonies were rather strong for this time of the year. Old crop honey moved good and supplies were becoming short.

Pennsylvania - Cold, wet weather prevailed in the eastern sector of the State during most of the past two weeks. Some colonies had starved and others were becoming rather weak. Package bees were being ordered to replace losses. Some fruit trees were beginning to bloom. Bees in central Pennsylvania gathered some new pollen on favorable days. However, cool nights curtailed queen laying. Consequently, swarming was not considered a problem. The spring season was considered about 3 weeks late in northern Pennsylvania. It was thought that most colonies had pulled through the winter satisfactorily.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 12-26)

Maryland - Apple trees began blooming in the Blue Ridge mountains and colonies had been moved into orchards for pollination purposes. It was anticipated that some swarming would occur since some colonies were so strong. Good weather late in the period permitted increased activity. Better weather during the second week allowed colonies in the Eastern Shore area to work blossoms on maple, oak and gum trees. Peach and apple trees were also in bloom and colonies were used in pollinating these trees. Buildup of bees and brood were said to be above normal this year since they had been extremely active lately. Honey continued to move good on a firm market. Some shipment of queen bees had been made. There had been no swarming yet, but some was expected since the colonies were getting very strong with the above average temperatures.

Virginia - Bees were kept inactive during most of the first week by cold weather in the northern Blue Ridge mountain area. It was warmer during the second week and bees were busy gathering supplies from blooming redbud trees. This was badly needed and should greatly stimulate progress of most colonies.

Kentucky - Fruit trees and dandelions were just beginning to bloom in the west central section of the State. Spring was said to be running about one month late. One beekeeper reported three swarms already but other colonies were starting. In northern Henry country, redbud and peach trees and also dandelions were in full bloom. Bees gathered pollen and nectar and were in good shape and making favorable progress with broodrearing. Some package bees were installed during the first week in April and were in fair shape. Honey sales proved good at retail stores and fair at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Colonies in some areas of western Tennessee were in strong condition but a good bit of feeding was being done. Some strong colonies showed signs of being ready to swarm. Fruit trees were in full bloom and white clover had just started. Ample soil moisture was available and this brightened prospects for the main honey flow. Cold, rainy weather kept bees inactive during most of the first week. During that time colonies in many instances died due to lack of feed. Warmer weather prevailed during the second week and colonies with ample stores on hand were beginning to swarm. Some bees located in wild cherry groves had already stored some surplus honey in supers. However, other colonies were barely able to make a living. White dutch clover, redbud and apple trees and dandelions were in bloom. Black locust and poplar were running late. At some points oak trees yielded heavy amounts of pollen on favorable flying days.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 12-26)

Florida - Honey plants badly needed rain in the Homestead area. Most colonies were in good

condition and made some light gains during the past month. The ti-ti honey flow was reported to have been about forty percent of normal in north Florida. About one-fourth of this crop has already been extracted but supplies sold slowly. The tupelo nectar flow had started and good yields are anticipated. The honey flow was in full swing in northwestern Florida but some colonies were too weak to take full advantage of the flow. Rainfall was needed in this area. Demand proved good for new crop honey in this area.

Georgia - Conditions proved generally favorable for colonies in central and north Georgia during the second week. However, cold weather and frost hindered both bees and honey plants during the first week. The cold weather also interrupted the honey flow in south Georgia and some beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies during the second week. Colonies that had been brought back into this area from Florida consumed most of their stores during the cold weather. Soil moisture conditions had become rather dry in some spots. Bees currently worked blackberries and the main gallyberry flow should begin in about ten days. Package bee movement from this area had been good but was about over.

Mississippi - Cool weather limited bee flights during the first week in the Jackson area. It was a good bit warmer during the second week and colonies gathered nectar freely. Very little rain fell during the period and bees busily worked clovers, vetch and blackberry blooms. Swarming was a problem at some points. Spring arrived late in the northwestern Delta area. Consequently, bees progressed rather slowly and some feeding had to be done. The honey flow had just started and vetch and white Dutch clovers looked very good. Consequently, prospects looked promising.

Louisiana - Good weather permitted bees to fly freely most of the time in the Baton Rouge area. The honey flow was underway but bees did not seem to be gathering as much nectar as was anticipated. Some colonies were weak and a good deal of noseema was present. Clovers, vetch, blackberry and some tulip trees were in bloom. Holly started to bloom at the end of the period. A normal demand was reported for queen bees. Extracted honey found a good demand. Bees were also working clovers and vetch in the Pineville area. Some extracting of the new crop was expected to begin about May 1. Sales of honey slowed down as the weather turned warmer. Package and queen bee orders were being filled rapidly and several truckloads were shipped out of central Louisiana during the second week.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of April. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 75,600 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.65-7.15
12, 1-lb. jars	3.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95-4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 311,200 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Bulk demand slow, market slightly weaker. Bottled demand good, market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans per lb.-	
White Clover	15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 26,402 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 93,632 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB HONEY: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 275, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175, Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases- France 35, Germany 412, Italy 5, Mexico 100; drums- Argentina 330, Dom. Rep. 18, Mexico 20. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair to slow. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15-16
drums	13¼-13½
WEST & MIDWEST White Clover	15½-16
FLA. White Orange drums	17
Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb.-	
steel pails and tins	16
Mixed Flowers drums	14½
tins	15½
Light Amber to Amber drums	13¼
tins	14¼
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
Bulk-	
12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21
Buckwheat-	
24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEESSWAX: Arrivals bags- Chile 300, Guatemala 60, Mexico 42, Brazil 145, Dom. Rep. 327, Haiti 18; blocks- West Africa 212, French Somaliland 613 and Brazil 168 pkgs. Offerings very light. Demand light. Market firm to slightly stronger.

Africa	55-57½
South America	57
Central America	55-57
Mexico	55-57
West Indies	58½

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 105,166 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 3,780 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 16-oz. jars	3.95-4.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14½-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered to California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars few	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover- according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
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White Orange, Clover, Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber Alfalfa

mixture; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply

moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.00
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	5.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 8

USDA ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE OF PRICE SUPPORT RATES FOR HONEY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on April 19, 1962 announced the schedule of price support rates for 1962-crop honey. The rates are unchanged from 1961:

	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>	
White or lighter table honey	12.9	12.0
Extra Light Amber table honey	11.9	11.0
Light Amber table honey	10.4	9.5
Other table and nontable honey	8.4	7.5

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and States west are included in the Western area for price support purposes. All other States are in the Eastern area.

This schedule of rates reflects the national average support price of 11.2 cents per pound, announced by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on January 8 as the level of support for 1962-crop honey and is the same average rate as that established for the 1961 crop.

The 1962-crop program is practically identical to the 1961 program and provides for farm-storage loans in approved storage and purchase agreements on eligible extracted honey of U.S. Grade C or better, in 60-pound or larger containers.

Beekeepers or cooperative associations of beekeepers may apply directly to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS) county offices for loans or purchase agreements. Detailed information regarding the program will be available at ASCS county offices in the near future. Maturity date for 1962-crop loans is April 30, 1963.

USDA, commending the industry for marketing the record 1961 crop, continues to emphasize the importance of intensified activity in improving the marketing and distribution of honey by all segments of the industry.

Despite this, producers in 20 States have placed about 11 million pounds of 1961-crop honey under the program. A high proportion of this quantity is white honey. Packers interested in specific locations of this honey and other details may direct inquiries to the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., or to ASCS State offices.

Most of the program honey is located in the North Central and Southeastern States, Texas and Idaho.

USDA also urges beekeepers to increase their efforts to utilize bees in pollination of important seed, vegetable, and fruit crops on a remunerative basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

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 MAY 25 1962
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURE UNIT

Vol. XLVI
 No. 9

Thursday, May 17, 1962

SOIL MOISTURE AMPLE MOST AREAS

During the first week of the period cloudy, cool weather prevailed over the Pacific Northwest, New England, eastern Texas, northern Louisiana and southern Florida. The remainder of the Nation recorded above normal temperatures. Light to heavy rainfall occurred in the New England states and the Pacific Northwest. Heavy amounts of rainfall were recorded in the western Gulf area and much of the area from eastern Texas to Michigan. A week of warm weather prevailed over the southern half of the Nation and into the Great Plains during the second week. Many record daily highs were set with heat records. The Pacific Northwest was generally cloudy and rainfall occurred over a wide area. Light snow fell in the Great Lakes area and some was reported in sections of Pennsylvania, New York and Upper Michigan.

Honey plants continued to benefit from good moisture conditions in most sections of the country. However, some areas still needed additional moisture to insure a good honey crop during the current season. Fruit trees and dandelions were providing a good working source for bees in many sections of the country. In California honey plants looked generally good. However, in some sections plants were not too plentiful with weeds being the best source of nectar. In south Texas a good nectar flow was being gathered from mesquite. Tupelo was providing a fairly good flow in Georgia. Gallberry, palmetto and clovers were the main source in central Florida. Clover and vetch were beginning to yield freely in parts of Mississippi.

Bees in most sections of the country continued to make favorable progress. Colonies in a few areas were unable to work available flowering plants because of cool weather. Many colonies had made very good broodrearing progress in some sections. Colony conditions in California were generally good though ranged from fair to excellent depending upon the area and pollen source. Some swarming was reported in parts of Texas and a few other southern states. In Florida bees were building up rapidly and many were storing surplus honey.

Demand was generally slow and the market dull for old crop bulk honey throughout the country. Prices held about steady on offerings of large lots. Good quality mid-western bulk extracted clover-alfalfa honey sold at 13-13½¢ with an occasional lot higher or lower. Florida light amber-orange brought 13½¢ and white orange 13¢. A good inquiry for new crop honey was reported in the southern area.

The market for domestic beeswax continued extremely dull during the period. Very few sales were reported and most were in a 40-42¢ a pound price on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading basis. An occasional sale was reported lower. Offerings of imported wax in New York City were very light. The demand was slow and the market slightly weaker. African stock brought 55¢, Mexico 55¢, Central America 53-55¢ and West Indies 55¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		PRICES & BASES			PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
S.DAK.	Water White-White-Clover	13-14¢ del.	MINN.	Clover (cans exchanged)	11¢ del.
	Water White-White-Clover (drums)	13½-14¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	14¢ del.
IOWA	Clover	12-13¢ f.o.b.		Clover (cans or drums)	11½-12¢ del.
NEBR.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	13¼¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	13¢ del.
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.		White-Clover (drums)	12½¢ del.
			OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
			FLA.	Light Amber-Orange	13½¢ f.o.b.
				White-Orange (drums exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

		TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
STATE			WHOLESALEERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Clover	14¢	-	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	-	16 2/3¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	-	-
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-	-
WIS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	12½¢	15¢	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-	16¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	-	20¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	-	20¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
	Vetch - Clover	19¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	22 2/3¢	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	22¢	26¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	24¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	16¢	18¢	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	20¢	23-25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	29¢	30-37¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Clover - Locust	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	6.40	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS Clover	7.10	7.75	-
Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALESAERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	69¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	63¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	55-57¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
	Clover	4.75	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	5.25	5.65	59-75¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.80	85¢
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	75¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch - Clover	6.68	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
IDAHO	Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	35¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
	Clover	5.20	-	-
	Buckwheat	-	7.00	41¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	5.95	33-40¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.50-8.00	40-45¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	38¢
TENN.	Clover - Locust	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.25	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch - Clover	4.05	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
MINN.	Clover	3.60	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.80-4.10	-	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
IDAHO	Clover	-	-	33-39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9PRODUCERS-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

KANS.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	-	49¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.00-9.60	50-55¢
MINN.	Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	Clover 12-15-oz.	7.30	8.40	49¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	-	9.80-10.30	55¢
TENN.	Clover - Locust 13-15-oz.	-	8.25	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	-	45¢
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MINN.	Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
VA.	Mixed Flowers 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Clover - Locust 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of May)

Weather for all California Districts - Cool, showery weather prevailed over much of California the weekend of May 12-13. Rainfall was light and spotty, with a few showers falling as far south as San Diego. In the Sierras, one to two inches of new snow fell at higher elevations, with some snow as low as the 4,000 foot level. During the period under review, precipitation ranged from less than one quarter inch to about one inch, depending upon location. Recent temperatures have been well below the mid-May normals. However, temperatures were quite warm the first half of the period, turning sharply cooler the latter half over much of the northern portion of the State. Winds were moderate to strong along the coast and various other points.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions generally were good, though ranged from fair to excellent depending upon the area and pollen sources. Some colonies in northern California were reported to be light in honey but have ample pollen supplies. Some central California colonies have 8-10 frames of brood. Some old queens have reduced egg laying, and are ready to swarm. Nectar at some locations is very scarce. Except for a few late orders, most package bees have been shipped. The shaken colonies have plenty of brood and honey, and will build up in good time for the main flows. Several thousand colonies were moved into the central coastal area for the sage flow. Some colonies have been moved to alfalfa locations. Colonies have been rented for alfalfa seed pollination at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per colony, and for pollination of melon fields at \$2.50 to \$5.00 per colony. In southern California, some colonies are being moved from citrus to sage and buckwheat locations. Bees are working vetch, clover, trefoil, ground flowers, mustard, radish, sage, poison oak, eucalyptus, filaree, manzanita, wild cherry, bear clover, yerba santa, coffee berry, and some early alfalfa bloom. Honey plants look good at the present time. Central coast sage has started to produce nectar, and bees are working very hard on it. Green manzanita has a good quality of nectar. The poison oak flow is only a dribble, which is normal. Bear clover appears to be normal. Buckeye will bloom shortly. In some sections, honey plants are not too plentiful, with weeds being the best source of nectar. Many fields of mustard and wild turnip have been plowed under. A brief period of hot weather earlier appears to have had a drying effect on central San Joaquin Valley orange blossoms.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 22-May 8)

Washington - Bees appeared to be in very good shape in the area west of the Cascades but cool - rainy weather much of the time made it difficult for colonies to maintain their strength. Colonies fed on dandelion, raspberry and wild blackberries and some had started to swarm. The nectar flow from fruit tree blooms had ended in the Yakima Valley. Many colonies did not fare too well in the orchards and it was even necessary to feed some

after they had been taken out of the groves. However, some bees did make good progress on the fruit tree nectar flow and were quite heavy at this time. Beekeepers moved some colonies into the Ellenberg area where dandelions were blooming heavily. A few colonies work sagebrush and a few desert flowers at some points. Alfalfa was expected to begin blooming soon in some areas and colonies had been placed in fields for the nectar flow from this source.

Oregon - In Umatilla County, heavy broodrearing was in progress and most colonies were in good condition. However, some feeding proved necessary. A freeze hit the area on May 3, causing heavy damage to some crops. Very little snow remained in the mountains and it was feared that a water shortage might develop. Cool, wet weather restricted bee activity in many other areas of the State. Feeding proved necessary at many points. Crimson clover had started blooming and bees gathered pollen on favorable days. In south Douglas County, colonies were very strong and many were ready to swarm. No colonies were being moved in this area and bees worked various fruit blooms, maple trees, wild pea vine, some early vetch and wild flowers. Honey plants looked good but needed warmer weather.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period April 22-May 8)

Colorado - Most of the past two weeks proved cold, dry and windy in the southwestern section of the State. The temperature fell near the twenty degree mark on a couple of nights and it was reported that apple and peach trees were damaged. Colonies with ample stores managed to maintain fairly good condition but others did not fare so well. Dandelions were in bloom at some points but bees had not been able to fully utilize the flow from this source due to the poor weather conditions.

Utah - Fruit trees in the northern portion of the State were damaged by frost during the last week of April. Temperatures averaged about 10 degrees above normal the first week of May. Colonies continued to build up nicely and some were ready for dividing in order to make increases. Large lots of bulk honey continued to sell slowly.

Montana - Honey plants looked good in southwestern Montana but they were beginning to need more rain. Bees also appeared to be doing well and building up rapidly in most areas.

ARIZONA: (Period - First half of May)

Extracting of the mesquite honey flow had started and some beekeepers reported fairly good yields from this source. The catsclaw and first mesquite bloom was about over. Acreage of safflower had been increased in the Salt River Valley and it had just started to bloom and beekeepers were anticipating a good nectar flow from this source.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period April 23-May 9)

Northeast Texas - A fairly good vetch nectar flow had started in the Dallas area. Several heavy rains fell about the middle of the period, further improving soil moisture conditions and prospects for a very good vetch honey flow. Colonies were generally in good shape and swarming had not yet become a serious problem. A few bees had suffered insecticide poisoning from early spray control programs. The honey market held steady and many producer-packers were nearly out of supplies and were seeking stock in order to hold customers. In the eastern portion of this area bees were busy working the clover honey flow as good weather prevailed. Vetch was also beginning to bloom good. Some colonies had been damaged by spray insecticides but most were in good shape.

Southeast Texas - Most bees were in good condition in the Brazos County area and there had been a considerable amount of swarming. Fairly good moisture conditions prevailed and most honey plants were in good shape but the prolonged cold weather during the early spring had delayed blooming of many plants. Bees were currently gathering good supplies of pollen and nectar from prickly ash, native persimmon and ground flowers.

South Texas - A good nectar flow was being gathered from mesquite and one beekeeper had already extracted an average of fifty pounds from some colonies. Primrose and other ground flowers furnished a light nectar flow in the eastern portion of this area but the flow ceased when heavy rains hit the area. Swarming proved to be quite a problem in many areas.

Arkansas - Honey plants were in good shape in the northeastern Delta area and a good spring nectar flow was in progress. Bees were in good shape and worked the flowering plants in full force and many colonies were about ready to swarm.

Oklahoma - Some rain had fallen in central Oklahoma and this put clovers in good shape and they were beginning to bloom. Colonies were beginning to work this source and most were in good shape. Colonies in the southwestern part of the State were building up rapidly and were beginning to work yellow sweetclover which had just started to bloom. Colonies were also becoming rather strong in western Oklahoma. The locust honey flow was about over and it was thought that most colonies had stored a little surplus from this source. It was hoped that they had stored enough from this to last them until the clover flow begins. Prospects for a good clover flow was only fair since additional rainfall was needed.

PLAINS STATES: (Period April 23-May 9)

Iowa - Excellent moisture conditions were reported in central Iowa and dandelions and fruit tree blossoms provided bees an excellent working source. Fruit trees and dandelions were also in

bloom in the western portion of the State but were very late due to the continued weather during the early spring. It was very dry and temperatures averaged above normal during the past two weeks and high winds kept bees inactive. Clovers appeared to be doing well but were in need of additional moisture. There were still some large lots of bulk honey being held by producers and sales were very few. It appeared most producers were holding their offerings for higher prices than were being offered. The retail honey market held about steady and supplies moved rather slowly. Beeswax sold a little higher. All colonies had been unpacked in northern Iowa and package bees had been installed. Most colonies were being requeened. Honey plants looked good at this time and bees were beginning to gather a little nectar from fruit trees and dandelions.

Missouri - One of the heaviest nectar flows from fruit bloom, dandelion and other wild flowers occurred during the past two weeks. Strong colonies stored a shallow super full of honey from these sources during that time. The white clover honey flow was expected to begin in a few days. No rain of consequence had fallen in western Missouri since the latter part of March. Temperatures reached as high as ninety degrees on some days.

Kansas - Rain fell on the last two days of the period in northeast Kansas, breaking a long dry spell. Bees had been gathering nectar and pollen from black locust and aromatic sumac. Colonies had been able to store some surplus in brood chambers on top of last years unused honey. Clover plants made good growth and alfalfa was expected to start blooming soon. Colonies were generally in good condition in this part of the State. Bees had also built up very well in southeastern Kansas and were ready for the main clover honey flow which was almost ready to start. Honey continued to move well and it was thought that all supplies of bulk honey would be depleted before the new crop arrived.

Nebraska - Despite a very late spring in most areas of eastern Nebraska, most colonies were building up at a favorable pace. Many beekeepers found it necessary to add package bees in order to strengthen weak colonies. However, one source reported that over six hundred divisions had been made on one thousand colonies that had wintered over. This strength was said to have been primarily due to early sugar feeding and the leaving of extra honey in the hives last fall. Rain was needed in most areas but honey plants still looked good. Fruit trees and dandelions provided colonies enough nectar and pollen for their build-up. Prospects for the main honey flow appeared excellent at many points provided it rains soon. It was reported that much of the land now in the soil bank had been planted with sweetclover and alfalfa. The honey market was very inactive on large lots. Several lots of bulk honey remained to be sold in eastern Nebraska.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9

South Dakota - The season was reported to be about two weeks late in the eastern portion of the State. Good moisture conditions prevailed and prospects were considered promising. Winter losses ranged from fifteen to forty percent in this part of the State.

North Dakota - The fruit trees were about ready to start blooming in the southeastern part of the State. Dandelions and a few other flowering plants were already in bloom and providing pollen for bees. Good moisture conditions improved prospects for the main honey flow. Some package bees had been installed.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 25-May 10)

Illinois - Favorable weather prevailed in northern Illinois during the first portion of the period but it was too cool during the last week for bees to work. It appeared that winter losses ranged from ten to fifty percent and many colonies were in weak condition. Bees had not been able to work the dandelion and fruit tree blooms on account of the cool weather. Clovers were doing fine and will probably yield favorably. Rather severe winter losses were suffered in southern Illinois mainly because colonies failed to store enough supplies last fall to carry them through the winter. It was thought that ample moisture was available for honey plants and prospects appeared fairly good for the approaching honey flow. Beekeepers had very little honey on hand and prices held about steady at retail level.

Ohio - Winter losses in the west central portion of the State was said to have averaged about five percent. Bees were able to fly nearly every day and worked dandelion and fruit blooms. Most colonies appeared to be strong and were expected to be ready for the approaching clover flow. Clovers looked good and enjoyed ample moisture. Most other areas of the State also had warm weather during most of the time but it was rather dry. Some good scattered rains were reported. Dandelions and fruit trees were in full bloom in most all areas and some colonies had been able to store a light surplus. It was reported that many colonies were lost during April due to starvation. Wild mustard had already started blooming in central Ohio.

Michigan - A good steady rain totaling about four inches fell in southern Michigan about the middle of the period and should have put soil moisture conditions into good shape. Fruit trees had just started to bloom and were expected to provide bees a good working source for a build-up. Bees had been removed from cellars on the Upper Peninsula. One beekeeper kept seventy-two colonies in the cellar 165 days and lost only one colony. Most were in fine shape and required very little feeding. They were busy gathering pollen from pussywillow and a few dandelion blooms. Clovers looked good and plenty of soil moisture was available.

Wisconsin - Unseasonably warm weather moved into southern Wisconsin during the early part of

the period, bringing fruit trees, dandelion and yellow rocket into full bloom. Bees worked this source and strong colonies were able to make some gains. Some of the weaker colonies did not fare as well. One beekeeper reported that his wintering losses would probably average about one-third. The last few days of the period were wet and cold and this kept bees from flying. However, moisture was needed and welcomed. The honey market held about steady. Demand was fairly good for extracted honey at retail level. Dandelions were in bloom in southwestern Michigan but frequent rains and low temperatures kept colonies inactive much of the time. Many colonies were light weight and required feeding. Winter losses were reportedly around twenty percent in this particular area. One beekeeper in the west central section of the State reported a loss of 14 percent. However, his remaining colonies were said to be much stronger than at the same time last year. Colonies were building up rapidly in central Wisconsin. Various blooming plants provided ample sources of pollen. Heavy rains and cool weather slowed colony build-up in the eastern part of the State. The poor weather conditions hindered bees in their attempt to gather pollen from maple, box elder, willows and marsh marigolds. Most colonies generally had ample stores on hand and probably will be able to gather some additional supplies from fruit tree blossoms. Clovers and alfalfa looked good. Some package bees had been installed and were doing good.

Minnesota - Broodrearing progressed rapidly among the stronger colonies at some points in southern Minnesota. They were able to gather some nectar from willows on May 2, 3 and 4. However, many of the weaker colonies did not fare as favorably. Winter losses appeared to have been as high as sixty percent at some points. Furthermore, many colonies were left in extremely weak condition. Plum trees and dandelions were beginning to bloom in the extreme southeastern portion of the State but cool, wet weather kept bees confined. Honey plants were considered at about normal conditions with ample moisture conditions prevailing. Sales of large lots of bulk honey were far and few between and the market proved extremely dull.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 25-May 10)

New York - Colonies in the western part of the State were considered to be a little below normal conditions. Some fruit trees were in bloom but it was too cool much of the time for bees to work this source. Most bulk honey had been sold in this area. In northern Jefferson County, it was warm enough during the first part of the period for bees to gather an abundance of pollen. However, the latter portion of the period proved too cool for bee activity and some colonies were being fed dry sugar. Honey plants were considered in good shape. Some colonies in central New York made favorable progress and some of the stronger colonies had queen cells. Fruit trees were expected to be in bloom soon and a few dandelions were already in bloom. One beekeeper reported that winter losses in this immediate area ranged from ten to

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ninty percent. One apiary of 500 colonies that were not fed or packed ended up with a loss of about fifty percent. Some package bees were being used to strengthen the weaker colonies. Yard work progressed favorably at most points. Honey sales proved only fair in this part of the State.

Vermont - Honey sales proved about normal and prices held steady but supplies were becoming very light. About ten days of cool weather accompanied by some frost kept colonies inactive during much of the past period and some badly needed feeding. The honey crop was expected to be late in this State.

Pennsylvania - Most colonies in eastern Pennsylvania had made fairly good progress during the spring but cool, rainy weather hindered activities late in the period. The cool weather also started broodrearing. Fruit trees were in bloom and colonies gathered some supplies from this source on favorable days. Dandelions provided a fair honey flow and bees gathered a light surplus in central Pennsylvania. Spring honey flow had been good but some colonies were still below normal strength. However, one beekeeper reported a few early swarms already. Nosema was beginning to reappear in many colonies. In northern Pennsylvania bees worked soft maple and elm tree bloom on a few days. However, most days were unfavorable for bee activity and some snow flurries were reported on May 8.

New Jersey - Dandelion and fruit blooms provided bees ample supplies for a good spring build-up in central New Jersey. Most colonies had wintered in excellent condition. Retail honey sales were considered about normal for the season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 26-May 12)

Maryland - Some clovers, blueberries, strawberries and wild cherries were in bloom in the southeastern part of the State. One light rain fell in this area on May 8 but more was needed since the soil was becoming rather dry. Holly is expected to bloom in a few days. Some swarming occurred during the first week but the cooler weather of the second week slowed bee activity. Retail honey sales were considered fairly good.

Virginia - Bees in the extreme northern portion of the State had gathered an average of about a half super of honey from the apple blossoms. Some swarming had already occurred.

North Carolina - Tulip poplar, vetch and clover were in bloom in Davie County and colonies were able to make some gains. One light shower fell but additional moisture was badly needed.

Kentucky - Clovers, blackberries, locusts, dandelion and various fruit trees were in full bloom in north central Kentucky. This provided colonies an excellent flow of nectar and prospects for a good crop appeared promising. Most colonies were in good shape and no swarming was reported.

Honey sales proved only fair at roadside stands and in retail stores. The season was reported to be almost a month late in the western part of the State.

Tennessee - Bees in the western part of the State were in good shape and were busy working blossoms on clovers and tulip poplar. A fairly good flow was reported from both sources. Some swarming occurred during the past two weeks. Good moisture conditions prevailed. Very dry, warm weather was reported in southeastern Tennessee and rain was needed. At the close of the period black locust provided a heavy honey flow in the north-eastern portion of the State. Tulip poplar was in full bloom at some points but was a complete failure at others. Clovers were in bloom and vetch had just started and yields were rather variable. Blackberries were beginning to bloom at some points. Some colonies were extremely strong and storing fair amounts of nectar while others had not been doing as well. Prospects appeared to be fairly good for a sourwood honey flow this year. Some swarming had occurred.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 26-May 12)

Georgia - Hot weather hovered over much of Georgia during the past two weeks. The dry weather was expected to severely cut down on the volume of the spring honey crop. Bees were in generally good condition throughout the State. In south Georgia, palmetto had started to bloom but blight kept it from yielding fully. The gallberry flow was in full swing but the dry weather restricted yields. Tupelo was currently providing bees with a fairly good flow. In central Georgia, bees worked blossoms on poplar, blackberries and crimson clover. Very little swarming had occurred.

Florida - Very dry weather conditions continued in central Florida and was restricting the nectar from gallberry, palmetto and clovers. Various plants including tupelo yielded nectar in the northwestern portion of the State. Colonies were building up rapidly and many were storing surplus honey. One beekeeper reported numerous inquiries for new crop honey but none had been extracted since this was still considered "green".

Alabama - Hot, dry weather also prevailed in this State during the past period. A fair honey flow was in progress in the south and central portions of the State. Most breeders of package bees had already shipped orders to northern beekeepers. However, there was still a good demand for queen bees.

Mississippi - White dutch clover and vetch were beginning to yield freely in the northwestern Delta area. Very warm weather prevailed and a good rain fell near the middle of the period. Consequently, conditions appeared good for the current honey flow. Almost ideal weather conditions prevailed in the central part of the State and colonies were busy in gathering nectar at most

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points. Crimson clover was about ready to quit blooming and bees were beginning to concentrate on white clover. Excessive swarming had abated since bees were keeping themselves active gathering nectar. Most local stocks of old crop honey were about depleted and there were some inquiries for new crop honey. Extracting of the new crop will probably begin about June 1. The vetch honey flow was in full swing in the east central portion of the State. Prospects for a good flow looked promising. Shippers of package and queen bees were still fairly busy in this area.

Louisiana - Generally warm, dry weather provided bees good working conditions in the southeastern portion of the State. Some bees gathered good amounts of nectar from clovers but others gathered very little at some points. Demand for queen bees was below normal. In the Pineville area a good honey flow was in progress. However, the nights proved a little too cool for clovers to produce heavily. Some extracting was in progress and one beekeeper reported about a forty pound average of good white honey. A heavy package bee season had ended in this area. Sales of queen bees and extracted honey at retail levels proved good.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of May. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 35,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 217,000 lbs. (Correction - Last report arrivals should have read 211,000 lbs. instead 311,200 lbs.) Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-

White Clover	15
Light Amber	14

Drums-

Light Amber	14½
Blended	15
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. honey spread	2.95

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 9,137 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
CUT COMB: 12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 64,448 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 325, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases- Australia 105, Holland

68, England 8, Germany 120, Mexico 200 cases and 23 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand slow.

MEXICO tins	14 3/4-16
drums	13½-13 3/4

ARGENTINE drums	15
some	14¼

WEST & MIDWEST White Clover 16

FLA., Bakers honey White Orange drums	17
tins	18

Light Amber 60-lb. steel pails and tins	16
drums	13½

Mixed Flowers drums	14½
tins	15½

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.50
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50

Bulk-

12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA

12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
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IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)IMPORTED HONEY:

6, 5-lb. jars	6.45
BEESWAX: Arrivals bags- Guatemala 22, Turkey 100, Argentina 100, Chile 185, Brazil 414, El Salvador 48, Dom. Republic 47, Madagascar 34 Haiti 84 bags and 70 bbls., Mexico 218 bags and 32 bls., Honduras 10 bls., French Somaliland 178 blks. Offerings very light. Demand slow. Market slightly weaker.	
Africa	55
Mexico	55
Central America	53-55
West Indies	55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

47,354 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers, chains and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED: White Clover	17
Light Amber	16

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
some	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans	12.40
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
some	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65-4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65-7.70
some	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
some	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

17,620 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:	
12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 9REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSPORTLAND: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 16-oz. jars	3.95-4.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14½-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Wholesale prices to retailers.

Market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa

mixture; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb.

cans	14-15
mostly	14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand fair to slow. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.00
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55



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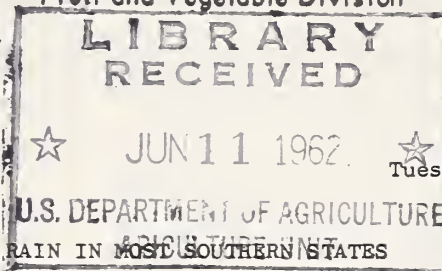
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Honey Market News

SEMI-
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176



Vol. XLVI
No. 10

Tuesday, June 5, 1962

Extremely dry weather conditions prevailed in many of the Southern States during the middle and latter part of May and in many instances the moisture shortage was beginning to affect the honey flow. It appeared that the month of May would be the driest on record in parts of Northeast Texas, causing the vetch flow to be short. Lack of rainfall hindered the clover honey flow in some of the South Atlantic and South Central States. The gallberry honey flow was estimated at about 60 percent of normal in Georgia as result of the dry weather. In contrast, much of the Pacific Northeast received excessive amounts of rainfall which restricted normal bee activity. Rains improved condition of honey plants in most of the Plains and Intermountain States. Most of the Northeastern States enjoyed ample soil moisture but a few areas were becoming a little dry. Parts of Wisconsin was also reported to be a little on the dry side. Prospects for a good clover honey flow appeared promising in the heavy producing mid-section of the Nation.

Cool or wet weather, or a combination of both, kept bees from working available flowering sources in the Pacific Northwest and in the Intermountain States. As a result, they had not made as good progress as had been hoped. Again in contrast, some areas reported the best spring colony build-up in many years. The hot, dry weather which prevailed in some States aided bees in their attempts to work the available flowering sources and many stored some surplus honey and pollen. Black locust, tulip popular, miscellaneous berries and some clovers and vetch were in bloom in a majority of the States and bees vigorously worked these plants when the weather permitted.

The market for extracted bulk honey proved extremely quiet and only a limited number of sales were reported. It appeared that old crop supplies would clean up at a satisfactory pace in many areas but still it was feared that a sizeable amount would be carried over in others. Prices held steady with the previous period and large lots of good quality Midwestern clover-alfalfa white or better honey brought mostly 13-13½¢ per pound. In California, new crop white sage honey brought 13¢ a pound.

The market for domestic beeswax continued rather dull and featureless. Only a moderate number of sales were reported and most of these were about the same as during the previous period. Most sales were made at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading basis. Of course, there were occasional sales at higher prices. In New York City, demand proved good for light offerings of imported wax. African offerings realized mostly 50-51¢ per pound; Dominican Republic supplies brought mostly 52-53¢; Mexican stock realized 54-55¢, while Brazilian supplies demanded 55-56¢.

COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	22¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	20½¢	25¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	14¢	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover	17 1/3¢	17 1/3¢	28¢
IND.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
:	AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Clover	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	65-67¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	6.00	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
	Clover	4.60	4.60	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	35-39¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	6.75	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
	Clover	5.20	5.20	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	31½¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-

<u>SECTION COMB, 24 SECTIONS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
WIS.	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	9.00	-	-
	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.00-9.60	50-55¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢

<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
IOWA	White-Clover 12-oz. min.	-	7.68	39-40¢

<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	9.20	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2-lb. jars	7.00	-	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	:	Sales to		
				WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
				:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)						
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 24-12-oz. jars	-		9.35		49-55¢
	White-Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-		10.20		1.05
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	-		10.00		1.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SUMMARY OF 1961 CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of April 30, 1962

State	Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
	: No.	: Pounds	: Dollars	: Pounds	: Dollars	: No.	: Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6	147,620	15,068	-	-	-	-
California	2	22,000	2,387	13,500	1,500	-	-
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	9,393	1,127	1	31,500*
Florida	26	698,610	87,744	206,525	25,455	-	-
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	12,705	1,403	1	1,000,000
Idaho	8	549,395	65,050	243,650	29,238	1	48,000
Illinois	1	26,620	3,168	17,820	2,121	1	12,000
Iowa	3	127,325	16,379	95,150	12,241	5	4,000,000
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	18	1,004,190	128,678	802,040	103,143	4	662,140
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	183,810	23,711	183,810	23,711	4	173,200
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	1	93,300*
North Dakota	2	26,235	3,384	26,015	3,356	-	-
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	8	591,360	76,285	215,019	27,737	2	68,500
Texas	11	315,865	36,245	41,085	4,855	3	1,109,600
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	129,855	14,947	-	-
Wyoming	2	116,050	13,926	33,464	4,016	-	-
TOTAL	105	4,181,870	513,795	2,030,031	254,850	23	7,198,240
Comparative Totals:							
1960	32	1,055,175	99,536	499,675	48,330	-	-
1959	42	1,306,745	111,804	241,121	20,538	5	43,220
1958	156	5,633,650	537,129	2,964,227	280,381	47	11,850,025
1957	81	2,912,480	289,885	1,295,342	131,255	16	1,212,118

*These quantities have been sold by producers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of May)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures over the entire State were below seasonal normals throughout the last half of May. Generally, mean temperatures ranged 4-8 degrees below normal but in many areas were 8-12 degrees below. Precipitation amounts varied from none to 1 inch from scattered showers early in the period in the Northern Sacramento Valley and Cascade-Sierras. There was up to 1/2 inch precipitation in parts of the San Joaquin Valley and southern coast and southern central sections. Little or no precipitation occurred during the last part of the period although scattered thunder showers brought up to 1 inch of rainfall at scattered Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothill locations. Winds up to 30 miles per hour were received in several central and southern sections and up to 50 miles per hour along the coast. At the close of the period temperatures throughout the State tended to return to normal and winds were dying down.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies generally are in good to excellent condition but honey and pollen stores in some sections are below desired levels. Cool temperatures have retarded swarming in some areas of the State while swarming seems to be about over in other areas. Colonies are being moved from citrus locations to sage, alfalfa, or to pollination locations and some colonies are being moved to out-of-state areas. Some colonies were rented for alfalfa seed pollination during the period but the number of colonies rented is estimated by the trade at 1/4 to 1/2 normal. Rents ranged \$4.00-4.40, mostly around \$5.00 per colony. Also, some colonies have been rented for melon pollination at \$3.00-5.00 per colony. Bees are working vetch, manzanita, filaree, clover, alfalfa, eucalyptus, spike weed, sage, buckeye, yarrow, ice plant, mustard, and miscellaneous wild flowers for nectar. They worked vetch, manzanita, mustard, blackberry, alfalfa, poison oak, sweet corn, and wild flowers for pollen. Mustard, mustard-radish, orange, sage and wild flower honey is being extracted at this time. Most of the extracting is being done in the southern portions of the State. The average yield per colony for orange ranged 10-30 pounds, mostly 20 pounds; wild flowers 10-20 pounds; and sage up to 30 pounds. The number of producing colonies is about equal to the 5 year average in the Sacramento Valley, above average in the central coastal area, but below average in the southern districts.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 8-22)

Washington - West of the Cascade Mountains, cool, wet weather kept colonies inactive during the early portion of the period. Most bees were in good shape but a few light weight colonies required feeding. On favorable days, bees worked wild blackberries, white clover and a few vine maple. Most bees were in good shape in the Yakima Valley but it was necessary to feed a few colonies in order to maintain their strength. There was very few flower-

ing plants for bees to work during the past two weeks but prospects looked good for the alfalfa and sweetclover blooms. Plenty of soil moisture was available but temperatures had been a little below normal. Some desert flowers were available at some points.

Oregon - Cool, wet weather hindered bee activity throughout most of the State. Colonies had numerous flowering sources available but were unable to fly on many days. Consequently, beekeepers found it necessary to feed many colonies in order to keep them at full strength. A few colonies were reported to have starved. Among the plants available for bees to work were cherries, prunes and apple trees, dandelion, crimson clover, vetch and white clover. Numerous beekeepers had rented out colonies for pollination purposes in the fruit orchards and received from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per colony. Most legumes looked good and were expected to yield nectar freely as soon as the weather proves favorable.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 8-22)

Colorado - Dandelions were in full bloom in many parts of southwestern Colorado but cold high winds kept bees from fully working this source. Some colonies made light gains but it was felt that most were only about sixty percent of normal. It was also unseasonably cool and windy in the extreme western portion of the State. A fair honey flow was in progress at some points but most colonies lost weight since the weather kept them from flying freely.

Utah - Black locust trees were in full bloom and yielding nectar freely at some points in northern Utah. However, some rain occurred and this combined with cool, windy weather kept colonies from fully utilizing this flow. Frost damaged some crops during the past period. Colonies managed to maintain their weight at most points but the cool weather slowed down broodrearing. One beekeeper reported finding some foulbrood in his bees. Large lots of honey moved extremely slow in this part of the State.

Montana - Good rains improved the condition of honey plants in most areas of the State during the past period. However, the season was running late in the northern portion of the State due to the recent dry, windy weather which preceded the rain. Colonies in the northeastern and southwestern sections of the State were building up at a fairly good pace and prospects for a good honey flow looked much better following the recent rains.

Wyoming - Reasonably good weather in northeastern Wyoming permitted dandelions to provide a fairly good honey flow. About an inch of rain fell and it was cold and windy on the last few days of the period with a possibility of frost. Supplies of bulk honey had been depleted by late season purchases by bottlers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of May)

The desert honey flow had ended at most points but mesquite and a few other miscellaneous flowers continued to yield in the higher locations. The recent abnormally cool weather prevented bees from gathering any sizeable amount of surplus honey from the desert flowers. Safflower helped to bridge the gap between desert flowers and the cotton and alfalfa honey flow at some points. This source was expected to be helpful to many colonies by providing an abundance of pollen. The recent cool weather slowed the cotton bloom and was expected to delay the nectar flow from this source by about two weeks.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 9-23)

Northeast Texas - It appeared that the month of May would be the driest month on record in the Dallas area. Daily high winds had taken the moisture out of the top soil and rain was badly needed. The vetch honey flow had ended short of expectations and much of it was said to have been a result of the continuous high winds. The strong winds hampered bees as they attempted to work the vetch flow and some of the stronger colonies gathered a surplus of about sixty pounds. Cut comb supers were not filled in most instances. Marigold was yielding fairly well at this time and beekeepers were anxious to remove the vetch honey crop from the hives before it become discolored by the marigold nectar. There was more swarming in this area than in the past several years probably because colonies were not injured by insecticides sprays. Following the marigold bloom there will be very little for bees to work until the cotton bloom which was about two months away. Early crimson clover and vetch were still in bloom in the eastern portion of this area. Yields were expected to be from good to excellent at some points but windy weather hampered bees at others. A few colonies were injured by insecticide spray.

Arkansas - A fairly good spring honey flow was reported in the northeastern part of the State. However, it was extremely dry and rain was badly needed. Holly yielded good and the vetch and clover flow was currently in progress but the dry weather restricted yields. Some of the new crop was about ready to be extracted.

Oklahoma - Rain was needed throughout the State in order to promote the clover honey flow which had already started. Prospects for a good flow from this source appeared rather poor at this time due to the lack of moisture. Some rain had fallen in a few localities but more was badly needed. No new honey had been placed on the market as yet.

PLAINS STATES: (Period May 9-23)

Iowa - About an inch and a half of rain provided badly needed soil moisture for honey plants in southwestern Iowa. Yellow sweet and white dutch clover began blooming near the end of the period which was a little earlier than normal. This was brought about by the warm, dry weather which pre-

vailed before the recent rains. Colonies had built up fairly well on the dandelion and fruit bloom flow. Honey continued to sell good at retail stores in this area. Above normal temperatures and very strong winds kept bees from taking full advantage of the fruit bloom and dandelion bloom in the north and central portions of the State. Strong colonies stored a little nectar at some points but many of the weak colonies barely held their own. Some colonies were also injured by dysentery. Clovers looked extremely good following the recent rains and a good flow was expected to develop from this source. Extracted honey continued to sell at a slow pace on large lots. Recent rains improved prospects for a good clover flow in northeast Iowa. Berries had started to bloom and some fruit trees were also still providing bees a working source in this area.

Missouri - Vetch had started to bloom in southeast Missouri and a good flow was reported. Bees were strong and were expected to gather good amounts of the nectar. The weather was extremely hot and some insecticide spraying was being done to kill army worms.

Kansas - Some rain had improved moisture conditions at a few points but it was still very dry in most areas of the State. No rain had fallen at some points for six weeks. There was fairly good sub-soil moisture in some areas and clovers were yielding fairly good. A good demand was reported for honey at retail stores in southeastern Kansas.

Nebraska - General rains improved moisture conditions and honey crop prospects throughout most of the State during the past week. There had been quite a drought in progress and beekeepers were quite concerned but the recent rains caused much optimism. Yellow sweet and white dutch clovers and some alfalfa had started to bloom and were expected to yield freely following the rain. Most colonies in the eastern part of the State built up extremely well during the spring. They even gathered some surplus stores from elm and willow trees and dandelions. Most beekeepers who had needed package bees have now been supplied but many of them had to take late delivery due to a heavy demand in April and early May. Honey at the retail level continued to move at a good pace and the market held steady. Some large packers reported good sales and most were expected to pretty well clean up old crop supplies in good time. However, it was feared that there would be some carry over due to the extremely heavy production last season.

North Dakota - Dysentery caused heavy losses at some locations in southeastern North Dakota. The dandelion honey flow was about half over and recent rainy weather had hindered bees as they attempted to work this source. As a result, some feeding proved necessary. Some fruit trees and willows were in bloom in this area. Recent

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rainy weather in the western portion of the State assured fairly good moisture conditions for honey plants in that section of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 10-25)

Illinois - It was reported that many colonies in northern Illinois were below par. Variable weather conditions kept many colonies inactive during the past two weeks. Vegetation looked good and it was anticipated that strong colonies would be able to gather a good crop of honey. Bees appeared to be making fairly good progress in east central Illinois. However, soil moisture conditions were becoming very dry and honey plants needed rain to insure a good flow. Colonies in the southern portion of the State were also progressing favorably. White dutch clover was beginning to bloom and ample moisture was available. Some combs were examined and showed that some fresh nectar had already been gathered.

Indiana - Black locust was in bloom in many parts of Indiana. Some clovers were beginning to bloom and were expected to yield favorably since they had plenty of soil moisture. Colonies were in good shape since they had built up fairly well from the early dandelion and fruit bloom honey flow.

Ohio - In west central Ohio, bees appeared to be strong and some swarming was reported. They had built up on a good dandelion flow and should be in good shape for the anticipated honey clover flow in a week or so. Locust was in bloom but had not yielded very much. The soil was beginning to need some additional moisture. The honey market held steady on all grades in this part of the State. Colonies were in excellent shape in the northeastern part of the State, having built up good from the dandelion, mustard and fruit tree flow. No rain had fallen in this part of the State in over three weeks and some was badly needed. Temperatures averaged above normal. Clovers were expected to be in bloom shortly.

Michigan - The latter part of the period proved extremely hot and sultry in the south and eastern portion of the State. At some points, bees gained about 25 pounds from dandelion and fruit blossoms. This was expected to provide colonies ample food until the clover flow begins.

Wisconsin - Unseasonably hot weather moved into the southern portion of the State and shortened the fruit tree and dandelion blooming period. Black locust was just beginning to bloom in this area. Only the very strong colonies were able to store any surplus honey. Many colonies were able to build up to fairly good strength but some early package bees did not fare very well. Many apiaries had been hard hit by nosema. Soil moisture conditions were below normal and the clover bloom was a week or so away. Prospects for this source appeared to be only fair. The honey market was unchanged. Temperatures averaged much above normal in the southwestern part

of the State. Bees gathered much needed nectar and pollen from dandelions. Colonies appeared to be about three weeks behind normal. On May 22, cold, windy weather moved into the area and kept bees confined during the balance of the period. Honey plants were in good condition with adequate soil moisture. Sales of honey in local stores proved good. Honey plants looked good in the west and north western portions of the State. Colonies were also in good shape but cold, cloudy weather during the latter part of the period kept bees from working the dandelion bloom on many days. Prospects for a good honey crop were considered good in central and eastern Wisconsin. Favorable weather prevailed in eastern Wisconsin and bees made fairly good progress. However, some colonies had been damaged by nosema. Various fruit trees continued to provide bees food supplies until the legumes begin to yield.

Minnesota - Dandelion provided a good flow in southeastern Minnesota but unfavorable weather conditions kept colonies from working this source freely. Some signs of swarming was noticed in the early established package bee colonies. Overwintered colonies with ample stores built rapidly and much feeding was necessary in some yards. Clovers and alfalfa made good growth. Suitable weather was needed for bee activity during the fast approaching raspberry and blackberry blooming period. Following a late spring season in the southern portion of the State, very warm weather occurred and bees made rapid gains. As a result, it was felt that the majority of the colonies were up to par. Legumes enjoyed ample soil moisture and prospects appeared promising for a good summer honey flow. Large lots of extracted honey continued to move slowly and it was expected that a fairly good amount of old crop honey would be carried over. Large packers were said to be cutting prices on retail stock in the western part of the State. Bees and honey plants progressed favorably in northwestern Minnesota. However, cold, rainy weather slowed activity much of the time and some fields were too wet to be worked.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 10-25)

New York - Very hot weather hovered over the western portion of the State during the last week of the period, aiding the spring build-up of bees. One beekeeper reported that one of his scale hives showed a gain of 74 pounds during the dandelion and fruit bloom. However, this colony appeared to be somewhat of an exception but other colonies did make sizeable gains. No swarming had been noticed. Honey plants appeared to be in good shape with the growing season about two weeks ahead of last year. Locust was in full bloom at the end of the period. In northern Jefferson County, warm weather enabled bees to gather liberal amounts of nectar and pollen from dandelion. The flow from this source was about over but yellow rocket was in full bloom. A light rain fell on the last day of the period, aiding moisture conditions. High temperatures and dry weather combined with a heavy dandelion and

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fruit tree bloom helped colonies to fill hives with brood and honey. Supers were being added but some colonies were expected to swarm before they can be reached. Queen cells had been found where swarm control measures had not been taken. Colonies reportedly had built up better this spring than in many years. Honey supplies were becoming low at some points. Colonies in the southeastern part of the State had also built up at a rather fast pace and swarming had been reported by several beekeepers. Some colonies had been killed by insecticides sprays when they were placed in orchards for pollination purposes. Dandelions had given bees a good spring boost and locust was currently in bloom and should provide good supplies of additional nectar. Yellow sweet clover was beginning to bud and the warm weather was expected to bring on bloom in a few days. Honey prices held firm.

Vermont - The last ten days of the period proved favorable for both bees and honey plants. Conditions were near normal and a good dandelion flow was in progress. The market for extracted honey was quiet and prices were unchanged. Most packers had about depleted their supplies.

Pennsylvania - Colonies were busy in the eastern part of the State and some had stored enough honey in supers that it could be extracted. Rains had provided ample moisture for clovers which were beginning to bloom. Honey moved good in local stores but stocks were becoming low. Very dry weather prevailed in northern Pennsylvania during the early portion of the period, hindering the development of clovers. However, a good soaking rain fell late in the period and should greatly aid honey plants. A good nectar flow was in progress from rocket and goldenrod and one scale colony gained 38 pounds in a week. Colonies were in fine shape for the approaching clover honey flow. It was reported that a late frost had damaged sumac and raspberries in some places and yields were expected to be light from these sources this season. A heavy honey flow started about the middle of May in central Pennsylvania and was still in progress. Dandelions provided the start of this heavy flow but fruit trees, locust and other spring flowers followed suit. Good weather conditions aided colonized during this time and they gathered good amounts. Some swarming was reported but one beekeeper commented that his bees were too busy to swarm. Soil moisture was a little low at some points. The honey market held steady and very little remained in the producers hands.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Maryland - Some of the stronger colonies have already stored as much as 50 pounds of surplus honey from locust in the Cumberland mountain region. The locust bloom was reported to be the heaviest in many years. Poplar and clover are expected to be the next good sources of nectar but the clover flow may be hindered by a lack of soil moisture unless it rains soon. Honey stocks were about exhausted in

this area of the State. Favorable weather produced a fairly heavy honey flow in the Blue Ridge mountains and some colonies gained about 30 pounds and most of it was from locust. Poplar was beginning to bloom but bees had gathered very little from this source. Clovers had also started to bloom and colonies are in good shape for this flow. Swarming was less troublesome this year than last. Continued hot weather increased bee activity in the Eastern Shore area. Holly provided a heavy honey flow and white dutch clover started blooming about the middle of the period. Swarming proved severe in some hives due to over crowding conditions and the hot weather. Drought conditions had eased and the future outlook improved. Some colonies were expected to be rented out for pollination of cucumbers, cantaloups, watermelons and squash at a rate of \$7.00 per colony. Some new crop honey was already being marketed and demand for comb honey appeared to be the greatest.

Virginia - Lack of rainfall in many areas of southwestern Virginia restricted the honey flow. Both tulip poplar and locust yielded nectar slowly.

North Carolina - Extremely dry weather cut the clover and vetch flow in Davie County. Bees didn't work the bloom very well but they did make a slight gain.

West Virginia - Bees and honey plants were reported to be in about normal condition. The main honey flow was just beginning to get underway.

Kentucky - Weather conditions had become rather dry in the western part of the State. However, bees had enjoyed an extra good nectar flow from black locust and blackberries. It was hot and dry during the first part of the period in northern Henry County. The latter part of the period proved cooler and more favorable for bee activity. A much needed rain fell on May 20 aiding clovers and other honey plants. White dutch and yellow sweetclover were in bloom and locust yielded only fair as a result of extreme heat. Some package bees were still being fed. Honey sales proved only fair at roadside stands and at retail stores. Too much wet weather hindered bee activity in the Cynthia area. Yellow sweet clover was just beginning to bloom but fields of white clover were rather scarce.

Tennessee - Real dry weather was reported to be hindering the nectar flow from white clover. However, bees had stored about two supers of nectar from poplar and white clover in western Tennessee before the dry weather cut the crop short. Hot, dry weather also hovered over the eastern portion of the State. However, there was a fairly good nectar flow most of the time from white clover and privet hedge. Linden and yellow sweet clover were also in bloom at some points and sourwood still looked good. Overall prospects appeared good in eastern Tennessee.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 13-27)

Georgia - Extremely hot, dry weather had hurt the honey flow in most areas of the State. In south Georgia, the gallberry honey flow was about over and yields were estimated at about 60 percent of normal. Some bees were still working ti-ti. Much of the chunk comb was not finished and will be extracted. Palmetto prospects were very poor since blight had been quite prevalent. Colonies were still strong but it appeared that they would be able to gather very little honey in the near future. Very little of the late spring crop had been sold and demand seemed to be easing off. Calico, which blooms mostly in June, was also suffering from drought conditions and yeilded slowly. The poplar flow was about over in central Georgia and bees were working some berries but gathering very little nectar.

Florida - Very dry weather conditions continued in south Florida. Some palmetto was still in bloom and scale colonies showed gains on some days and losses on others. Gallberry produced a good crop of honey in north Florida and saw palmetto is just beginning to yield. Some rain was reported but it was still very dry. In the north western part of the State, it was also very dry but good supplies of nectar were available. One beekeeper reported that about half of his colonies were too weak to take full advantage of the nectar flow. Extracting had not been started but numerous inquiries were reported for new crop honey.

Mississippi - Warm, dry weather prevailed in the eastern part of the State partially restricting the honey flow. A real good flow was in progress before the dry spell. Shipping of package bees from this part of the State was about over. Rather heavy shipment of queens was still in progress. Extreme drought conditions continued in the Jackson area. The dry weather had slowed the nectar flow from white clover and the overall yield from this source was expected to be about half of normal. Consumers were asking for new crop honey but local supplies were expected to be short.

Louisiana - The honey flow improved with warmer weather in the Baton Rouge area. Colonies made rather slow gains and unless rain falls soon in many areas the flow will be restricted. White clover and vervain were currently in bloom. Extracting of the new crop honey was in progress. Extracting was also underway in the Bunkie area. The honey flow was progressing favorably and bees were in good shape and gathering fairly good amounts. A good rain would do much to extend the honey flow in central Louisiana.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of May. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 28,880 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow to fair. Market dull. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 195,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow. Market slightly weaker. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
Drums-	
Light Amber	14½
Blended	13½
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

CUT COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 27,132 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
CUT COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 56,756 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 350, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases- England 51, Greece 220, New Zealand 30, Germany 30, Ireland 34, Mexico 27 cases and 56 drums, Argentina 107 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand slow. Market about steady.

MEXICO tins	15
drums	13½

WEST & MIDWEST White Clover 16

FLA. Bakers honey, White Orange drums 17

tins 18

Light Amber 60-lb. steel pails & tins 15½-16

some tins 15

Mixed Flowers drums 14½

tins 15½

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.50
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50

Bulk-

12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA

12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
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IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

BEESWAX: Arrivals bags- Chile 523, Brazil 100, Haiti 33, Mexico 40, Turkey 52, Dom. Republic 363, Guatemala 22 bags & 65 pkgs.; French Somaliland 190 blks. & 180 pkgs. and West Africa 100 blks. Offerings light. Demand good.

Africa	50-51
some	57½
Dominican Republic	52-53
some	58½
Mexico	54-55
Brazil	55-56

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

78,608 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers, chains and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover and Light

Amber-EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	16
6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars or cans	7.65
some	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans	12.40
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
some	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65-4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65-7.70
some	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
some	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

5,500 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Demand moderate.

Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and

Mixed Flowers-EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSPORTLAND: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 16-oz. jars	3.95-4.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14½-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 1,450 cans Central and Central Coastal areas. Wholesale list prices to retailers. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-	
12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixture; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand rather light. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.00
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 10IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING JANUARY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	28,799
Chile	900
Dominican Republic	11,321
France	768
Greece	3,938
Guatemala	26,007
Haiti	54,195
Italy	600
Mexico	44,620
Netherlands	1,742
Spain	43,422
United Kingdom	1,905
West Germany	1,276
TOTAL	219,493
TOTAL DOLLARS	27,443

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JANUARY 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	55,633
Brazil	147,940
British East Africa	11,163
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	2,201
Chile	22,686
Colombia	2,290
Dominican Republic	35,100
Ethiopia	101,302
France	20,945
Guatemala	4,360
Haiti	2,679
Madagascar Mexico	109,259
Morocco	11,240
Turkey	22,046
West Equatorila Africa	20,945
TOTAL	569,789
TOTAL DOLLARS	272,041

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING FEBRUARY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Australia	732
Belgium	16,800
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	14,580
El Salvador	980
Hong Kong	4,200
Liberia	720
Malaya	7,968
Mexico	1,800
Netherlands	129,000
Philippine Republic	7,804
Saudi Arabia	7,200
Sweden	1,200
Singapore	4,200
Switzerland	1,633
United Kingdom	10,495
West Germany	191,115
TOTAL	400,427
TOTAL DOLLARS	67,336

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JANUARY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Belgium	12,480
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	34,975
Denmark	960
France	8,456
Hong Kong	1,440
Republic of Korea	2,208
Malaya	6,000
Netherland Antilles	55,700
Philippine Republic	3,600
Saudi Arabia	2,400
Singapore	4,260
Sweden	6,000
Switzerland	15,000
West Germany	206,100
TOTAL	359,579
TOTAL DOLLARS	55,783

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING FEBRUARY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	446,376
France	2,608
Greece	6,070
Mexico	51,565
Norway	556
Sweden	463
West Germany	1,577
TOTAL	509,215
TOTAL DOLLARS	57,644

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR FEBRUARY 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	55,302
Brazil	55,115
British East Africa	11,203
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	17,000
Chile	28,748
Dominican Republic	16,250
Egypt	96,800
Ethiopia	24,025
Guatemala	5,843
Haiti	5,711
Madagascar	1,058
Mexico	49,792
Morocco	11,484
Spain	4,409
Turkey	65,531
Union of South Africa	15,441
TOTAL	463,712
TOTAL DOLLARS	221,849

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

SEMI-MONTHLY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Vol. XLVI

No. 11



JUN 25 1962



Monday, June 18, 1962

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE UNIT

RAIN ENDS DRY SPELL IN SOME STATES

The first major rain in two months hit the entire State of Oklahoma during the first week of the period. Some areas received almost 8 inches and flash flooding occurred in a few areas. A four week dry spell also ended in Texas and Louisiana when drought breaking rains started on May 28th. Precipitation proved general over much of the Plains States area and in the Southeastern States. Cool weather dominated the weather picture in the Pacific Northwest. Georgia reportedly had the hottest May on record. Much of the latter portion of the period found a considerable amount of moderate weather in most areas of the Nation. However, there were exceptions of course. Much of the Plains States got excessive rainfall, while some of the Inter-mountain States experienced unseasonably cool temperatures. Little or no rainfall was reported in Arizona and in the Southwest. Moderate to locally heavy amounts hit some areas in the Far West.

The heavy amounts of rain which fell in the heavy clover producing areas of the Midwest should help to prolong the nectar flow. However, some producers were becoming concerned over the possibility of the rainy weather keeping bees from working the clovers. The flow had already started in most States in that part of the country but the rain combined with cool temperatures limited bee activity on many days. Overall prospects for a good crop appeared rather promising. The vetch flow had ended in northeast Texas and good yields were reported. The mesquite flow had started again in south Texas. Late rains shortened prospects for a bumper honey crop in parts of southeastern Georgia. Bees had gathered a good crop of tupelo honey in Florida but dry weather had cut the gallberry and palmetto crop short. It was reported that many sage and buckwheat plants in southern California were dead due to recent dry years. Crab apples and wild roses were about ready to bloom in the Anchorage, Alaska area.

The ravages of nosema left some colonies in a weakened condition in the east central portion of Wisconsin. However, other colonies in this area were exceptionally strong and appeared to be about ready to swarm. In general, very little swarming had been reported across the Nation. Most bees were considered to be in generally good condition and were busy working the various floral sources as the weather permitted. Poor weather conditions made it necessary to continue feeding at some points. However, some colonies in some of the more northern areas made exceptionally good gains from the spring honey flow. One beekeeper in New York reported that one scale hive gathered 69 pounds in May.

Extracting of the new crop honey had started in several of the southern States and moderate to good yields were reported and quality was mostly good also. In California, a yield of 30 pounds per colony was reported from sage and 35 pounds from orange. Old crop bulk honey continued to move rather slowly on a dull and generally unchanged market. Most large lots of good quality Midwestern clover honey sold at 13¢ per pound. New crop Texas vetch honey brought 13¢; Florida tupelo drew 23¢ and California sage 13-14¢ per pound.

Sales of domestic beeswax proved extremely light during the past period. There was only limited demand for the available offerings and prices held about steady. Prices continued at mostly 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Light offerings of imported wax in New York City found a good demand. African wax sold at 57½¢ per pound, Mexican stock 55¢, Argentina supplies 51¢, Guatemala offerings 52½¢, Puerto Rico wax 50¢, Dominican Republic goods 58½¢ and Haiti stock drew 60¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		PRICES & BASES			PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
<u>CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN</u>					
	Extra White-Orange	15-16¢ del.	TEXAS	Vetch (cans returned)	13¢ f.o.b.
	White Orange (cans furnished)	13½¢ f.o.b.	ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine	12-13¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Orange	12½¢ del.	S.DAK.	Clover	14¢ del.
	White-Sage	13¢ f.o.b.	IOWA	Amber-Clover	13-13½¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.	WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9½-10¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	12¢ del.
	Extra White-Sage	13½-14¢ del.	FLA.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
<u>CALIFORNIA CENTRAL</u>					
	White Extra White-Orange	16¢ del.		Tupelo	23¢ f.o.b.
	White-Orange (cans furnished)	13½¢ del.		White-Orange (drums exchanged)	13¢ del.
	White-Extra White-Sage	14¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-Orange, Palmetto,	
	Light Amber-Prune (cans furnished)	8¢ f.o.b.		Gallberry (cans exchanged)	12¢ del.
ARIZ.	White-Mesquite	13¢ del.	LA.	Amber-Ti-Ti (drums returned)	10½¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Buckwheat	12¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Safflower	11-11½¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	
	Light Amber-Safflower	12¢ f.o.b.		(cans or drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

		TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
STATE			WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	13¢	-	-
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢	12½¢	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
	Buckwheat	-	14¢	20¢
ILL.	Clover	13¢	15-16¢	18¢
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	17½¢	-	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20-25¢	27-28¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	White-Clover	19-20¢	-	16¢
	Amber-Clover	15¢	17¢	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
IND.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
ILL.	Clover	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
TENN.	Vetch - Clover	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.40	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	-
	Clover	7.10	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine	-	69-75¢
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	69¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	63-69¢
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	69¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
ILL.	Clover	5.25	5.65	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	6.25	69¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine	-	-	39-43¢
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	35-39¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	Amber-Clover	4.80	-	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
ILL.	Clover	5.95	6.25	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	8.00	33 1/3¢
PA.	Clover - Thistle	-	6.75	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	4.04	-	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine	-	-	25¢
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	23-27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	4.70	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine	-	-	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	39¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	13-15-oz.	-	8.40	45-49¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	Clover	12-15-oz.	-	8.00	49¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

OHIO	Mixed Flowers	1-lb.	-	-	50¢
PA.	Clover - Thistle	24-12-oz. plastic boxes	8.60	10.00	55¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch-Vine		-	-	45-49¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
N.C.	Mixed Flowers	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.20	75¢
TENN.	Vetch - Clover	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of June)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures for the week ending June 8 were up slightly over most of the State. Temperatures the first week of June were near to or somewhat below normal in all sections of the State except in the central valley where temperatures were 1-3 degrees above normal. No precipitation fell during the period except for some widely scattered showers in the northern portion. During the past several days the weather pattern has been one of high barometric pressure offshore and comparatively low pressure over the inland portions of California. This has resulted in a continuous flow of cool marine air through the San Francisco Bay region and Carquinez Straits into the central valleys. This flow of marine air has fanned out as a south wind in the Sacramento Valley and as a north wind in the San Joaquin Valley. Temperatures, as a result, have been several degrees below the mid-June normals.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions were reported to be generally good, with plenty of bees, brood, and pollen. Only in the southern California desert area were conditions indicated to be slightly below normal. Swarming is about over though a few crowded colonies want to swarm. Colonies are being moved to manzanita at higher elevations, alfalfa, ladino and bear clover, safflower, sage and buckwheat. Also some colonies are being moved to out-of-state locations. In recent weeks, some colonies have been rented for the pollination of alfalfa, safflower, berries, and melons at \$1.00 per colony for safflower, \$3.50-5.50 for berries, and \$2.00-2.50 per colony for melons. Bees are working mustard, clover, green manzanita, live oak, vetch, alfalfa, eucalyptus, sage, buckwheat, berries, buck brush, and miscellaneous wild flowers. Honey plants generally look better than a year ago because of the plentiful spring rains. Native plants are more numerous. Nighttime temperatures have been relatively low for this time of year. Flows from some plants have been light because of these low temperatures. In southern California, reports indicate many sage and buckwheat plants are dead due to the recent dry years and that several wet seasons will be necessary to bring them back to normal. Reports from the desert area indicate honey plants are in poor condition due to very dry weather and frost in late March.

Southern California - Offerings of new crop honey increased during the first half of June. Trading was active the first part of the period, but most of the immediate needs were filled and trading now is less active. Prices for bulk honey from beekeepers were slightly easier at the close of the period. Export trading was nil.

Northern and Central California - Below normal temperatures have caused beekeepers to move colonies a little more than usual. Honey movement through retail outlets has continued to improve, and now is about normal or a little better. Settlement of the

baker's strike has resulted in commercial movement returning to normal. Export trading was nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 22-June 8)

Washington - Some sweetclover, alfalfa and wild flowers provided enough nectar and pollen to enable bees to hold their own in the Yakima Valley area. Second crop alfalfa was expected to begin yielding nectar by the first of July. Some beekeepers had stopped feeding sugar to their colonies. Bees in the Ellenberg area showed slight gains during the past two weeks. Temperatures in this region of the State averaged a little below normal and all crops were about a week or ten days behind schedule. Mostly cloudy weather and below normal temperatures also prevailed in the area west of the Cascade mountain range. Rain fell on numerous occasions. Colonies were mostly in good condition but several light weight colonies required feeding on a day to day basis. The poor weather conditions kept bees inactive much of the time but they were able to work some white clover, wild blackberries and raspberries on favorable days. The honey market held steady but supplies moved slowly.

Oregon - Bees and honey plants showed good condition in most areas of western Oregon. However, cool, wet weather kept bees from utilizing available floral sources during much of the past two weeks. However, colonies at some points had managed to store as much as 40 pounds of surplus honey. Crimson clover was still in bloom but was expected to stop yielding nectar in a few days. Very little swarming was reported but it appears that this would probably soon be serious at some points. Some bees worked wild blackberries and other cane berries in some areas west of the Cascade mountains.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 22-June 8)

Colorado - Cold and windy weather kept bees inactive much of the time in the southwestern part of the State. The clover bloom had not started due to the unfavorable weather and crop prospects were not considered very good at this time. The honey season started early in northwestern Colorado. However, it was cold and windy during the past two weeks, slowing down bee activity. Prospects for a good honey flow still looked favorable providing the weather improves.

Utah - Excessive rains fell in the northern portion of the State during the past period and it was reported that soil moisture conditions were above normal. The rainy weather hindered bees and as a result many swarmed or superceded queens. Many colonies required feeding since they had been unable to gather any outside stores.

Idaho - Rain fell on thirteen days of the past period in eastern Idaho, seriously restricting the dandelion honey flow. As a result,

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some colonies were much below normal. The cool, rainy weather delayed broodrearing and many beekeepers will have to do a lot of feeding. Prospects for a good honey flow did not appear to be very promising in the southern part of the State. This was partially attributed to the very dry conditions last year when clovers didn't reseed very well.

Montana - Honey plants were in real good shape in southwestern Montana. However, the long rainy period kept bees from flying and it was feared that much feeding will have to be done. Recent rains also improved crop prospects in northeastern Montana. Colonies continued to build up but it appeared that some feeding would be necessary before the main honey flow begins.

ARIZONA: (Period - First half of June)

The safflower honey flow was about over and strong colonies had gathered a light to moderate surplus, while weaker colonies had made a good living. Numerous colonies had been used for pollination of cantaloups, watermelons and alfalfa at a rate of \$4.50 per colony. In the Salt River Valley, the alfalfa honey flow had started and cotton was expected to begin yielding nectar in a few days.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 23-June 9)

Northeast Texas - Some rain fell in this area improving condition of honey plants. However, additional moisture was needed in the Dallas area since the month of May proved to have been the driest such month on record. The vetch honey flow had ended throughout the area and a fairly good crop was reported at most points. Extracting of the vetch crop was underway and it showed exceptionally good color but the body was not as heavy as usual. Most colonies were in strong condition, especially those that had not been injured by insecticide sprays. They were able to gather a light flow of nectar from horsemint and marigold but these sources were beginning to quit blooming. There will be very little for bees to work until cotton begins blooming about the first of August. Some beekeepers were busy moving colonies to summer locations. Honey movement at retail levels declined slightly and was expected to perhaps slow down even more with the approaching hot weather season. Commercial bottlers were reported to be looking for vetch honey in this area.

Southeast Texas - Heavy rains occurred at many points improving condition of honey plants. Colonies located in white Dutch clover areas had done unusually well. However, colonies located in other areas had not fared so well. The heavy rains had kept colonies from fully utilizing the horsemint bloom.

South Texas - The June mesquite flow had started in the Kingsville area and was expected to be good. Bees were in good condition and should be able to fully work this source if the weather permits. It was also expected that some bees would be able to gather some nectar from cotton.

Arkansas - The early honey crop averaged above normal in northeastern Arkansas. However, dry weather brought the flow to a half. Bees were in average condition and swarming had been rather light.

Oklahoma - Colonies were reported to be making good gains in the central part of the State. Several good rains had fallen and honey plants looked good. The clover honey flow was said to be at a peak in the western part of the State. Good soil moisture conditions aided clovers but it was feared that rain would soon be needed in order to prolong the current flow. Most colonies were in good shape and were busy working the clover bloom.

PLAINS STATES: (Period May 23-June 9)

Iowa - Several heavy rains fell in the western portion of the State and honey plants looked very good. Lots of yellow sweet and white Dutch clover showed blooms and bees worked the blossoms when the weather permitted. However, the rainy weather combined with below normal temperatures kept them inactive much of the time. Some swarming was reported following the early build-up. A few colonies required feeding. The basswood flow was about 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than normal in the western part of the State. Extracted honey continued to move very good at retail level and old crop supplies appeared to be cleaning better than had been anticipated. Beeswax sold steady and supplies were about exhausted. Cool, rainy weather also hindered bee activity in the north and central portions of the State. However, warmer weather moved in at the end of the period and colonies were busy working the clover bloom. Honey was reported to be moving slowly in retail stores in this part of the State.

Kansas - Frequent rains kept bees from fully working the clover bloom in northeastern Kansas. However, well managed colonies had already gathered a fairly good surplus. The yellow sweetclover bloom was about half over and white sweetclover had just started to bloom. It was expected that colonies would be able to gather a good crop of honey if weather conditions turned to a more normal pattern. Also in bloom in this area were catalpa, basswood, milkweed and white Dutch clover. Alfalfa had been for the first crop of hay.

Nebraska - Heavy rains cut sharply into the yellow sweetclover nectar flow in the eastern part of the State. As much as 8 inches had fallen at some points since the clover started. Despite all the rain, the bees managed to store a good bit of honey at some points. However, the rainy weather had brought on a swarming problem in many areas. Some colonies that had been divided even started swarm cells. Clovers looked good and some beekeepers still expected to make a good crop. Warm, sunny weather was also needed in central Nebraska following a long cool rainy spell. The poor weather conditions had retarded brood development at some points.

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South Dakota - Prospects appeared good for the approaching honey crop in eastern South Dakota. Good rains had improved condition of legumes and colonies should have ample working sources shortly if the weather permits.

North Dakota - Rainfall was at an all time record high in most of southeastern North Dakota during the month of May. Some plant damage, particularly alfalfa, showed up. It appeared that some plant blooms would be delayed a week or so but most legumes looked promising. Package bee build-up was reported to be running 10 days to 2 weeks behind in the Fargo area. Colonies appeared to have adequate supplies of pollen but were unable to gather much nectar due to bad flying weather.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 25-June 10)

Illinois - Dry weather prevailed during the first week but about 2 inches of rain aided honey plants in northern Illinois on June 8. Clovers were in bloom and looked good and some scale colonies gained 3 to 5 pounds per day. Prospects for northern Illinois looked very good and it was anticipated that an above average crop would be gathered. Colonies continued to gain strength but many will not be able to fully utilize the early clover nectar flow. Argentina rape was in bloom and bees had been observed working this source but the amount of pollen and nectar gathered was undetermined.

Indiana - The clover honey flow had started in northeastern Indiana. However, weather conditions had not been favorable for a good flow to-date. Bees continued to build up at an uneven pace. Good moisture prevailed and clovers will probably yield good if the weather permits.

Ohio - Clover was expected to start blooming in northeastern Ohio in a few days. Good moisture conditions prevailed and an extremely large Spring honey flow was reported to have been in progress at some points. Colonies were strong and had gathered some surplus honey which was to be extracted shortly. Little or no swarming had occurred.

Michigan - The main honey flow had just started in the south and eastern areas of the State. Some colonies had built up to fairly good strength after having worked the fruit bloom. However, there were some rather large losses during the recent hot spell. It was reported that some beekeepers had to replace several hundred package bee losses. Honey plants looked good and plenty of soil moisture was available and prospects for a favorable crop looked promising. Most old crop honey had been sold and the market continued about steady. The market for beeswax proved very dull and supplies moved extremely slow. On the Upper Peninsula, bees had built up fairly good and were busy gathering nectar from dandelion and apple blossoms.

Wisconsin - The clover honey flow had just

started in the southern part of the State. Ample soil moisture was available at most points and it was felt that bees would be able to gather a fairly good crop if the weather permits. However, it was reported that white Dutch clover was yielding very poorly in the western portion of this area. The dandelion honey flow did not amount to much and many colonies were rather low on stores. Swarming was considered to be pretty well under control. The honey market showed little change from the past period and sales were rather slow in local retail stores. White clover, which is the main source, had started to bloom about 5 days earlier than average in the west and northwestern sections of the State. Plenty of rain had fallen in these areas and prospects looked very good. Colonies were in good shape and should be able to fully work the clover flow providing the weather proves favorable. A warming trend developed in the east central section of the State on the last few days of the period and honey plants made rapid growth. They enjoyed ample soil moisture and white Dutch clover was abundant and had just started to bloom. Alsike clover had also begun to bloom. Variable colony conditions prevailed. The ravages of nosema left some colonies in a weakened condition. However, some yards were in excellent shape and colony population appeared to be near swarm stage. Other colonies had required feeding throughout the Spring. Demand for honey proved only fair and prices were unchanged. Some producers still had a portion of their 1961 crop on hand. However, it was anticipated that the supplies of old crop honey would be cleaned up before the new crop was extracted.

Minnesota - Too much rain combined with cool weather made it necessary to feed bees in southern Minnesota in order to prevent them from starving. Large lots of extracted honey sold extremely slow in this area and several large lots of bulk honey was still being held by producers. In Goodhue County, continuous cool and rainy weather made it necessary to do feeding throughout most of the Spring. The poor weather kept bees from collecting nectar from dandelion, wild raspberries and blackberries. These sources usually provide a sufficient flow for a good late May and early June build-up. The first white Dutch clover blooms appeared on June 1. Most colonies were considered in fairly good shape, particularly those that had been fed continuously, and were expected to gather good amounts of nectar from the clover bloom. Basswood was expected to begin yielding earlier than normal since it had already begun to bud.

NORTHEASTERN STATES (Period May 25-June 11)

New York - Colonies were in good condition in some western New York areas. One scale hive made a total gain of 69 pounds during the month of May as compared to 20 pounds last year. Some new crop honey had already been extracted by one beekeeper and this was considered very unusual for this time of the year. There had not been many floral sources for bees to work following the dandelion

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and fruit bloom. The basswood trees were about ready to bloom and it was anticipated that a good nectar flow would develop from this source. In northern Jefferson county, it was extremely dry and clovers had started to bloom early. Consequently, it was feared that the honey crop would be short unless it rains soon. Good weather during the dandelion and fruit tree bloom permitted colonies in central New York to build up to better than normal conditions. One beekeeper reported that some of his colonies were honey bound and queens were crowded for laying space. Some supers were added about the first of the month and should relieve these crowded conditions. Very few swarm cells had been noticed even in colonies that were crowded. Good rain fell late in the period improving condition of honey plants and clovers were just beginning to bloom. However, some fields of clover did not look too good since the weather had been very dry prior to the recent rains. Very little swarming had occurred in southeastern New York and bees had been busy working an unusually good black locust bloom. Weather conditions permitted colonies to store some surplus nectar from this source. Most bees were almost at full strength and were ready to work the alsike and yellow sweet clover blossoms that had just begun to open. Some rain was needed in order to stimulate and prolong the clover honey flow. The honey market held steady in this section of the State.

Vermont - Crop prospects were not considered to be very good since extremely dry weather prevailed. Bees were thought to be in excellent shape throughout the State. The honey market held steady.

New Hampshire - White clover had started to bloom in the southern portion of the State and good rains had improved moisture conditions. Rented bees had been moved from the apple orchards into the blueberry area. Most colonies were in good condition and some swarming had occurred.

New Jersey - Most of the period proved very dry throughout the State. To-date, colonies appeared to have gathered more nectar than usual for this time of the year. Most were in good shape and some swarming had been reported. White Dutch clover was in full bloom in the central part of the State and colonies in the southern areas were reported to be gathering large amounts of honey from the blueberry crop.

Pennsylvania - Variable conditions prevailed throughout the eastern portion of the State. At some points, clovers yielded heavy amounts of nectar and some bees appeared to be so heavily loaded that they couldn't make the alighting board. However, yields at other points had not been as good due to the cool night temperatures. Some new crop honey had already been extracted at scattered points. A heavy rain fell at the end of the period, improving overall conditions. Honey sales continued good. Most of the early honey flow in the eastern part of the State came from honeysuckle.

A new floral source was said to be spreading in this part of the State. The plant appeared to be similar to the honeysuckle but flowers were only about one-third as large. It was extremely dry in the central part of the State and this restricted the clover flow. Colonies were strong but very little swarming had occurred. Clover was scarce in northern Pennsylvania since much of it had frozen out. Honey sales were about normal for this season of the year. It was also very dry in the southwestern part of the State. Consequently, colonies gained little or nothing during the past two weeks.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES (Period May 26-June 13)

North Carolina - Generally wet weather prevailed in Davie county during much of the period. However, it was extremely dry prior to this and as a result the honey flow was cut short. Bees were in excellent condition and many colonies were thought to be consuming more than they were gathering. Consequently, the honey crop looked rather slim.

West Virginia - The weather proved warm and dry during the early part of the period in the eastern Panhandle. However, the second half was cool, cloudy, and occasional showers occurred. Yellow sweet clover and blue devil were yielding but poor weather conditions restricted the flow and also kept bees from fully working these sources. White clover appeared to be rather scarce compared with the past two years. Sumac was almost ready to bloom. Rather spotty soil moisture conditions prevailed. Rain would greatly improve condition of honey plants in some areas. Practically no swarming had occurred in well managed apiaries. Most colonies appeared to be a little slow in building up and this was probably due to the damage suffered when orchards and alfalfa fields were sprayed with insecticides.

Kentucky - The hot, dry weather of mid-May was followed by 2 weeks of cool, rainy weather in west central Kentucky. Honey plants appeared to be yielding heavily and future prospects looked good. Excessive rain was reported in north central Kentucky and this hindered the clover honey flow to some extent. White and yellow sweetclovers were expected to yield a fairly good crop providing the weather permits. Bees were in good strength for gathering nectar and practically no swarming was reported. Honey sales proved only fair at retail stores and roadside stands.

Tennessee - Bees were in good condition in Decatur county. Good rains fell and white clover had started to bloom again. Sourwood was in bloom and should produce a fair sized crop. However, the honey crop had already been shortened by the previous dry weather.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26-June 13)

Georgia - Late rains shortened prospects for a bumper honey crop in the southeastern part of the State. However, it appeared that the current crop would be equal to that of last season and perhaps better in quality. A small amount of 1961 crop honey was still on hand but this will probably be cleaned up without difficulty. No new crop honey was reported to have been sold. Some inquiries had been received for supplies of light amber honey but apparently there was none readily obtainable. Almost daily rains occurred in other southern areas of the State during the last ten days. This kept the bees idle most of the time and the palmetto nectar flow was almost a total loss. Many bees were said to be eating into their reserve stores. A few colonies had started to work pepper bush, calico and buttonwood. Beekeepers at some southern points were preparing colonies for moving to Florida to work the partridge pea honey flow. Extracting was in progress and demand for new honey was fair.

Florida - Dry weather had restricted the honey flow from gallberry, palmetto and clovers in central Florida. However, beekeepers reported that conditions had been ideal for the tupelo nectar flow and extra high quality crop had been produced and had sold favorably. Some sections of this part of the State had not had any rain since the first of April. Consequently, summer honey plants had not developed. Beekeepers were leaving several weeks supplies of stores in the hives. A couple of good rains had fallen in the northwestern part of the State. However, it appeared that the main nectar season was over but it was thought perhaps that bees might be able to gather some supplies from partridge pea. Swarming proved very light and most colonies were considered to be strong but they had built up too late for the main honey flow. The crop was estimated to be about 60 percent of normal. Extracting of the new crop had started and was of good flavor.

Mississippi - Plant conditions looked favorable for a good summer honey flow in the northern Delta region. Good rain had aided the cotton and soybean crop and it was anticipated that these two sources would have a long bloom season. Dry weather during the past period had ended the spring honey flow which amounted to about 40 pounds per colony. In the eastern part of the State, occasional showers aided honey plants during the past two weeks. The spring honey flow was about over and yields was reported to have been fairly good. Extracting had been started and quality was generally good.

Louisiana - Scattered showers had relieved dry conditions in most of the southeastern part of the State. However, the recent dry weather had restricted the honey flow and the clover bloom was about finished. Vervain was in bloom and should yield favorably as temperatures and moisture conditions were about normal at some points. Extracting was still in progress and demand for the new crop honey proved slow. Demand for queen bees was reported to be about normal. In the Bunkie area, bees gathered a fairly good crop of honey. There had been very little demand for newly extracted supplies.

ALASKA (Period - First half of June)

The past month was reported to have been the wettest May since 1934 in the Cook Inlet area of Alaska which is in the vicinity of Anchorage. It appeared that June might also prove to be as wet or even wetter. To date, the temperature has only reached the 60 degree mark on four days. August 1, 1961 was the last day in the temperature reached the seventy degree mark. Due to the continued cool weather, bees were naturally not very active but they were beginning to bring in a little pollen. Broodrearing was progressing at a fairly good pace. Crab apples and wild roses were about ready to begin blooming.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11CANADA HONEY CROP NEWS

(From June 4 issue of Fruit Vegetable and Honey Crop and Market Report
of the Canada Department of Agriculture)

Prince Edward Island - The importation of packages to the Province this year is down by about 50%, with the number of beekeepers down by about 10% from last year. The feeling is that most of this drop is due to the slow movement of Island honey caused by the large amount of Western and Ontario honey being offered at a lost leader price. Packages arrived in good condition, but due to the cold weather some died after installation. So far very few queen losses have been reported. Colony build-up has been slow because of very little new pollen or nectar available with bees having to rely solely on spring feeding.

Nova Scotia - Overwintered colonies treated with fumidil-B are 10 to 20% weaker than normal. Untreated colonies are also weak. Colonies started with package bees are 30 to 50% below normal for this time of year. Practically all weakness is attributed to exceptionally cool weather during April and May contributing to a slow build-up. The number is down from 10 to 15% from last year in colonies. Due to weather conditions there has been no surplus honey gathered and stored at this time. Scarcity of pollen has also had an adverse affect on brood rearing. Crop prospects are only fair. Clover stands look good but lack of warm spring rains to date make prospects rather poor. A fairly heavy carry over of N.S. honey is expected because of keen competition from outside the Province.

New Brunswick - Colonies have generally wintered well, and are building up well. To date colonies have been fed sugar or syrup as there is very little bloom, and the weather has been cold.

Quebec - Generally speaking, throughout the province the hives look to have wintered well with exception for few new beekeepers having lack of experience in hives set-up. In the Montreal area, colonies are reported to be from 15% to 25% better than a year ago, while in the Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence regions colonies wintered well too and are as strong as last year. In spite of a month of May generally cold, the hives are developing well and are ready to build up with the future clover crop now looking quite promising and other sources of nectar as well. So far, it is too early to predict what the crop will be, but the present outlook is very satisfactory.

Ontario - Colonies are in close to normal condition except in areas where winter and early spring losses were severe. There is about 120,000 producing colonies which is about the same as last year. There is about an average of 30 pounds on hives now compared to practically nil last year. In areas having sufficient moisture crop prospects are good, areas short on moisture could still get a crop from early blossom of alfalfa if conditions are good.

Manitoba - Condition of colonies is 5 percent worse than for the corresponding period last year. Producing colonies number 40,000 as against 42,000 last year. There is no honey on the hives at this time. Above average precipitation and cool, damp weather has restricted honey bee activity. Ample sources of spring nectar and pollen have been available when the weather permitted collection. Queen losses in package bees have been 5 to 10 percent above normal. Nosema disease has been a problem in some apiaries.

Saskatchewan - Condition of the colonies is considered to be about the same as last year. The number of colonies is expected to be about 37,000. There is no honey on the hives at this time, crop prospects are fairly good. Moisture conditions in the North East are fair at present time. Bee pasture is serious, rape seed acreage is down about 30%, sweet clover is scarce, moisture and temperature condition in July will have a great effect on this year's production.

Alberta - The build up of colonies is about the same as last year, which was good, but with less losses from supercedure, nosema, etc. There has been an increase in the number of producing colonies this year, 62,000 as compared with 60,000 in 1961. The average quantity of honey on hives presently is 5 pounds which is similar to last year. It is too early to predict what the crop prospects are, but conditions are generally good for this time of year. Weather has been quite unsettled so far this season, and most beekeeping areas have had adequate to excessive moisture. All clovers seem to have wintered well, but there have been reports that some clover has been plowed down to make way for grain.

British Columbia - Colonies not quite as good as this time last year. Packages slow to build up due to cool weather. Number of colonies is 20,000, up one thousand from last year. An average of ten pounds of honey per hive is the same as last year. If weather and moisture conditions are satisfactory there should be a good crop. Winter losses are estimated at fifteen per cent and queen losses have been high, particularly in packages. There have been some reports of bear damage from the Peace River and Okanagan.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of June. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 78,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 169,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
Drums-	
Light Amber	14½
Blended	13½
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 13,440 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
CUT COMB: 12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 28,206 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
few	5.40
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few low as	4.10
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
--------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
---------------------------	------

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins. Minn. White Sweetclover 225, Iowa Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - drums Argentina 350, Costa Rica 50, Dom. Rep. 18, Mexico 10 and Italy 12 cases. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market steady.

MEXICO tins	14¼-15
drums	13¼-13½
ARGENTINA Ex Dock drums	14½
WEST & MIDWEST White Clover	15 3/4-16
FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber drums	13½
tins and pails	15½
White Orange, truckload lots drums	16½
tins	17
Ex Warehouse drums	17
tins	17½
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.50
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
Bulk - 12-lb. tins	22
.60-lb. tins	21
Buckwheat-	
24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
IMPORTED HONEY:	
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Guatemala 27, Chile 279, Dom. Rep. 94, Mexico 132, Brazil 50 bls. Fr. Somaliland 90 blks., West Africa 99 bls. and 104 blks.

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)BEESWAX:

Demand good. Offerings very light.

Africa	57½
Mexico	55
Argentina	51
Guatemala	52½
Puerto Rico	50
Dominican Republic	58½
Haiti	60

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 25,440 lbs., by boat from Puerto Rico 32,500 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers chains and other large users. Demand fair. Market about steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:Drums-

White Clover	17
Extra Light Amber	16
6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
some	6.35
6, 10-lb. cans	12.40
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
some	5.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
some	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.50-4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65-7.70
some	6.25-6.50
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
some	3.60-3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	4.25
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

11,580 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
12, 16-oz. jars	3.95-4.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14½-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 800 cans Central and Central Coast areas. Wholesale list prices to retailers. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
--------------------	------

Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
---------------	-----------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans

14-15

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 11IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING MARCH 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	506,827
Belgium	394
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	8,316
Dominican Republic	6,018
France	831
Ireland	480
Italy	750
Mexico	812,515
Netherlands	1,153
Sweden	1,065
United Kingdom	873
West Germany	8,917
TOTAL	1,348,139
TOTAL DOLLARS	137,383

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR MARCH 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	77,620
Argentina	11,023
Brazil	77,314
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	2,157
Chile	85,835
Dominican Republic	56,992
Ethiopia	54,978
Guatemala	9,995
Haiti	5,975
Mexico	52,646
Spain	8,818
Turkey	22,046
TOTAL	465,399
TOTAL DOLLARS	244,955

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MARCH 1962 -
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Australia	315
Belgium	4,200
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	96,073
Denmark	720
France	1,200
Hong Kong	3,360
Japan	17,843
Kuwait	1,200
Lebanon	822
Malaya	2,700
Philippine Republic	3,240
Singapore	3,760
Sweden	1,800
Switzerland	18,000
United Kingdom	7,200
West Germany	88,030
TOTAL	250,463
TOTAL DOLLARS	51,266

C O R R E C T I O N

Imports of Beeswax (Crude) for January 1962,
by Countries of Origin Issued in our Last Report on
Page 13, Should have read Mexico 109,259 Pounds
Instead of Madagascar 109,259 Pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

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SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 12

Tuesday, July 3, 1962

CLOVER HONEY FLOW IN PROGRESS

A very good clover honey flow was underway in numerous states across the country. This was particularly true in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. One producer in Iowa reported that some of his colonies had already stored as much as 200 pounds each. The best clover flow in five years was in progress in southeast Nebraska and some colonies had already gathered about 150 pounds each. Yields in Nebraska were expected to be very good and some colonies had managed to collect about 100 pounds already. Clovers looked good in many of the more northern Plains States. However, cool and wet weather had kept colonies from fully working available blooms. It was anticipated that colonies would be able to store liberal amounts of nectar from this source during the next period if the weather permits. Basswood trees were full of buds in many of the more northern states and were expected to be yielding freely in a week or so. Sourwood was reported to be yielding freely in the mountainous regions of North Carolina and Tennessee. Cotton was beginning to yield in Arizona. The cotton crop looked good in the Delta area of Mississippi and should yield freely soon.

Good soil moisture conditions aided the honey flow in most areas but some still needed additional rain. This was particularly true in parts of northern Illinois, in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and central and northern New York. Extremely rainy and cool weather restricted bee activity in some Intermountain States and in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

New crop extracting gained momentum in many states. Supplies of new crop sage and orange honey were said to be plentiful in California. Sage yields averaged from 25 to 40 pounds and orange yields from 10 to 60 pounds per colony. Extracting of new crop vetch honey in Texas was about completed and yields amounted to around 60 pounds per colony. Some extracting had been started in states as far north as New York but only in a minor way. Most of the Spring honey crop had been extracted in Louisiana and one beekeeper reported a yield of 80 pounds per colony. It was about time to begin extracting of the second crop in one area of this State. Newly extracted California sage honey brought 11 to 15½ cents per pound, depending on color, quality, and basis of sale. Likewise, new crop California orange honey realized 13½ to 15 cents. Arizona light amber safflower honey sold at 10 to 12 cents per pound and extra light amber mesquite-alfalfa drew 10½ cents. In Louisiana, new crop clover and vetch honey realized 12 cents. Florida tupelo brought 19 cents per pound. A few large lots of old crop Midwestern clover-alfalfa honey sold in a range of 12 to 14 cents, mostly 13 cents per pound.

The market for domestic beeswax proved generally dull and featureless. Sales were very limited and only light supplies were offered. Most prices were unchanged from the previous period and continued at 40 to 42 cents per pound on a cash basis and 42 to 44 cents on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, light offerings of imported wax sold very slowly. African supplies brought 59½ cents per pound, some lower; Mexican offerings realized 53 to 55 cents; Central American stock drew 53 to 55 cents; South American supplies took 55 to 58 cents and Puerto Rican wax demanded 52 cents per pound.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			IDAHO	White-Extra-White Clover	14¢ del.
	Water White-Orange	15¢ del.	ARIZ.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ f.o.b.
	Extra White-Orange	15¢ del.		White-Orange	14¢ f.o.b.
	White-Orange	14¢ del.		Light Amber-Safflower	10-12¢ f.o.b.
	White-Orange (cans furnished)	13½¢ del.		Light Amber-Safflowers	11½-12¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Orange	14¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-Mesquite - Alfalfa	10½¢ del.
	Extra White-Sage (cans furnished)	13½-14¢ del.			
	Extra Light Amber-White-Sage	12¢ del.	S.DAK.	Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Sage	11¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage	11-11½¢ del.	MICH.	Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Orange - Sage - Avocado - Mustard	10½¢ del.	WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra White-Sage	15½¢ del.	MINN.	Clover (cans or drums)	10½-12¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			ILL.	Amber-Heartsease	11¢ del.
	Water White-Sage	15¢ del.	OHIO	Clover	12½-13½¢ del.
	White-Sage	14-14½¢ del.		White-Clover	14¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Sage - Buckwheat	11-11½¢ del.		Clover (drums)	12-13¢ del.
	Light Amber-Safflower	9¢ del.		Light Amber-Clover	(cans or drums) 11-12½¢ del.
	Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10¢ del.	FLA.	Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-10½¢ del.	LA.	Amber-Palmetto - Vine (drums)	10¢
	White-Orange	14-14½¢ del.		White-Clover - Vetch (drums returned)	12¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>				
OREG.	Vetch	13¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
	Amber-Clover	12.4¢	-	18¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Clover	13½-14¢	14-15¢	-
	Clover	14-14½¢	15-15½¢	-
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood	14¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	18 2/3¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	22¢	-
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	22¢	-
KANS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	28¢
	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	27¢
WIS.	Amber-Clover	16¢	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	21¢	26¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
OHIO	Clover	-	-	25¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Clover	-	-	30¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	32¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27½¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Clover - Thistle	19¢	21¢	28¢
	Buckwheat	-	23¢	30¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
TENN.	Locust	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.30	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	8.28-9.28	-
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.50	63¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	57¢
	White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN.	Clover	4.75	-	-
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO	Clover	-	-	59¢
	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
N.H.	Light Amber-Apple - Dandelion	-	10.08	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover - Thistle	5.72	6.35	67¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	80¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	69-75¢
TENN.	Mixed Flower	-	-	70¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.60	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	8.40-10.80	-
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	7.20	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	35¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
	Clover	5.10	-	-
OHIO	Clover	-	-	33¢
	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
N.H.	Light Amber-Apple - Dandelion	-	9.84-10.08	55¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75-8.00	45¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.40	-
	Clover - Thistle	6.00	6.75	38¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	41-43¢
N.C.	Gallberry	-	9.00	50¢
TENN.	Locust	-	-	33 1/3¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	4.11	-	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	3.60	23¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered):(Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20-21¢
N.H.	Light Amber-Apple - Dandelion	-	4.32	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	30-35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Clover - Thistle	4.20	4.70	25¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	19 1/6¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Vetch	6.60	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	33-35¢
PA.	Clover - Thistle	-	6.75	-
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
ARK.	Mixed Flowers 13-16-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	8.40	45-49¢
WIS.	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	8.00-8.50	9.00-9.60	55¢
MINN.	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
N.H.	Light Amber-Apple - Dandelion 13-14-oz.	-	10.80-12.00	59-75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Locust 13-15-oz.	-	-	33 1/3¢
WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
PA.	Clover - Thistle 11-oz. plastic boxes	8.60	10.00	55¢
N.J.	Light Amber-Clover 24-2½-lb.	-	4.25	-
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Vetch - Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	45-49¢
KANS.	White-Clover 1-lb. jars	-	-	30¢
MINN.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
PA.	Clover - Thistle 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	-
TENN.	Amber-Clover - Persimmon 2½-lb. jars	-	-	85¢
	Locust 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	1.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of June)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures averaged above normal in many California areas the last half of June. An upper level high pressure ridge persisted over the western States, bringing temperatures to California that remained at normally high levels much of the week of June 17-23. High temperatures that lasted 4 to 5 days resulted in mean temperatures 3-10 degrees above the expected normals. Exceptions were the extreme north coast, where slightly below normal temperatures prevailed, and the south coast and much of the southeastern interior that remained near normal. Temperatures for the week ending June 22 averaged 3-13 degrees warmer than the previous week with the higher temperatures occurring in the central valleys. Some coastal areas experienced little change. Widely scattered light showers and thundershowers in mountainous sections, and on the north coast were reported occasionally during the period.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Generally, colonies were reported to be in good condition with plenty of bees and brood. Some honey is coming in and colonies are putting on a little weight. A few colonies that swarmed out heavy will take time to build back up to production strength. In instances, stormy weather at mating time resulted in an above normal number of infertile queens. Swarming is no problem. Some colonies are being moved to out-of-state locations such as Nevada, Colorado, and South Dakota. Others are being moved to alfalfa, trefoil, clover, star thistle, safflower, buckwheat, and melon locations. Recently several thousand colonies were rented for the pollination of alfalfa at \$3.00 to as much as \$5.50 per colony. Bees are working safflower, alfalfa, ladino clover, trefoil, morning glory, wild alfalfa, yarrow, blood root, buckeye, late sage, greasewood, eucalyptus, mustard, clover, thistle, some eucalyptus, melons, buckwheat, sage, and miscellaneous other flowers. In the central coastal area, the sage flow is over for this year except for a few late sage locations. The flow was very slow due to the poor weather during the main blooming period. In the central valley, honey plants are in normal condition and irrigated crops have plenty of water. Some bees have been moved into the San Joaquin Valley westside foothill buckwheat area. Safflower is producing in the southern Fresno County area. Alfalfa is starting to yield. In the Imperial Valley the last 2 weeks have been hot and alfalfa plants now are secreting nectar. In southern California many plants are dead due to the past dry years and others are permanently injured. Some wet years will be necessary to bring these plants back to normal. Some sage, orange, and mixed flowers honey is being extracted. Quality is reported to be good, with color running light amber to extra white and body good or heavy. Average yields per colony from sage are estimated at 25 to 40 pounds and occasional indications from orange range from 10 to as much as 60 pounds per colony. Over the State the number of producing colonies range from below to above the 5 year average at the

present time.

Southern California - Supplies of orange are still coming in good, but will become lighter in July. Sage now is plentiful, and some trade members feel supplies will be in excess of needs. Buckwheat is just starting, and supplies are expected by trade members to be moderate for the first time in 3 years. A few offers have been made by bottlers at 10½¢ for light amber to 11½¢ for extra light amber, but no sales were reported. Retail trading in honey is about normal for the season. Export trading is nil.

Northern and Central California - Yields have been good so far and the crop looks like it will be large, according to occasional trade comments. Overall quality may be better than in the last couple of years, though with so much safflower around this may have a darkening effect on some lots. Supplies have become plentiful, especially sage and sage-buckwheat. This is the first time in 3 or 4 years that there has been any appreciable production of these types in central California. Weather conditions this year were very favorable for honey production. Export trading has been nil. Movement of honey through retail channels ranged from about normal to a little below normal.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 9-22)

Washington - Colonies had built up to good strength and were busy gathering a fairly good flow of nectar from sweet clover, alfalfa and other ground flowers. Beekeepers had added supers on many hives and some bees had already moved into the third super. Almost ideal weather prevailed in the Yakima Valley during the first of the week but temperatures averaged slightly below normal during the second week. West of the Cascade Mountain range, temperatures were also a little below normal during the latter part of the period. Scattered showers provided ample soil moisture and a good nectar flow was in progress. White Dutch clover, wild blackberries and lowland fireweed were the main sources of the flow. Some colonies in this part of the State had been moved to locations east of the Cascades. Demand for honey improved slightly but prices held steady.

Oregon - Generally dry, clear weather during the past few weeks permitted colonies to fully work the vetch, alfalfa, and clover nectar flow. The bees filled supers rapidly and it appeared that yields would be good.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 8-22)

Colorado - Crop conditions improved in the southwestern portion of the State as hot and dry weather aided growth of honey plants. Colony conditions appeared about normal and it was felt that they were ready to work the main flow when it begins. A fair honey flow was already in progress

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in western Colorado. However, poor weather conditions restricted both bees and the nectar flow on several days. Continued cool weather delayed the prospects of an early honey season in the northwestern part of the State. The windy weather continued to deplete soil moisture conditions and beekeepers were becoming concerned.

Utah - Yellow sweet clover had started to bloom in the northern portion of the State. About an inch of rain fell and prospects looked promising. The first crop of alfalfa had already been cut for hay and it was expected that the second crop would be delayed due to weevil damage to the new shoots.

Idaho - Bees required extensive feeding in eastern Idaho during the past two weeks. Most colonies were very low on stores and it will probably take a lot of new crop supplies to fill their needs. Consequently, it was thought that the new crop yields would total about 75 percent of last year's crop. Practically all large lots of extracted honey had been sold in this part of the State. Retail sales were rather slow but appeared to be perking up slightly near the close of the period. Prospects for the new crop looked very poor in southern Idaho. Old crop supplies sold good during the period.

Montana - Cold, rainy weather kept bees inactive in southwestern Montana and it was feared that some would soon require feeding unless the weather improved. Honey plants looked extremely good and moisture conditions were also in very good shape.

Wyoming - Cool, rainy weather also continued in northeastern Wyoming. Sweet clover and alfalfa were just beginning to bloom. In some locations, bees were able to make a living but were robbing each other at some points. Swarming had become quite a problem and normal control measures had not been adequate. Most colonies were in good condition and were ready to take advantage of the approaching main honey flow.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of June)

Bees were reported to have gathered a surplus of nectar from safflower in the Salt River Valley and in the Gila Bend areas. However, no surplus had been gathered in Pima County. Colonies were in generally good condition and were currently working cotton blooms which had just started to provide nectar and pollen. It was reported that the mesquite honey flow was practically a failure at most points.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Beekeepers were about through extracting the vetch honey crop in the eastern portion of this section. Yields were estimated to be around 60 pounds per colony. The weather was hot and clear most of the time and prospects for a good flow from cotton appeared promising since ample soil moisture was available. A few cotton blooms

had already been noticed. Most of the vetch crop had also been extracted in the western portion of this area. Yields varied from location to location and it appeared that most colonies had stored a surplus of about one and half supers per colony. Bees had very few sources to work at the present since marigold and horsemint were going out of bloom rapidly. Cotton made rapid growth since the weather had been hot and will probably be in full bloom about the middle of July. Several light showers fell helping to maintain ample soil moisture. Honey sales declined rather noticeably with the arrival of hot weather.

Southeast Texas - Extremely hot weather during the early portion of the period had slowed the nectar flow considerably. However, a good rain occurred late in the period improving overall conditions. Cotton looked good and beekeepers were optimistic over possibilities of bees gathering a good crop from this source.

South Texas - A second mesquite flow had started in the Kingsville area and was expected to be in full progress in about another week. However, much depends upon prevailing weather conditions.

Oklahoma - Colonies throughout the State were very busy working a very good clover honey flow. Prospects looked extremely good since plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants. Colonies were strong and some swarming had occurred.

New Mexico - Honey plants appeared to be in pretty good shape in some areas of northern New Mexico. Most colonies were also doing fairly well as they worked the various plants and stored fairly good amounts of nectar.

PLAINS STATES: (Period June 9-23)

Iowa - A good dandelion flow provided bees enough supplies to build up to favorable strength in the central part of the State. Swarming proved to have been more serious than in past years. Prospects for a bumper honey crop appeared excellent and bees were busy at the end of the period. Beekeepers were still busy placing additional supers onto their hives. Temperatures averaged about normal in southwestern Iowa and rainfall proved about moderate. Bees were very active working a good nectar flow, mainly yellow sweet clover. White Dutch clover and basswood also yielded favorably. One scale colony was reported to have showed gains of 15 to 20 pounds per day. One producer estimated that some of his bees had already stored 200 pounds of new crop honey. The flow was expected to continue for some time. In the Sioux City area, there was also a very good nectar flow underway from white Dutch and yellow sweet clover. Alfalfa and basswood were also beginning to yield freely. Bees were in excellent condition but poorer weather conditions had kept them from fully utilizing the nectar flow. Retail honey sales were considered to be very good for this time of the year. Some lots of old crop bulk

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honey was still being held. The market for bees-wax showed little change and supplies were pretty well cleaned up. Yellow sweetclover was in full bloom in northeastern Iowa and a few other clovers also provided bees an extra good nectar flow. Generally hot weather prevailed during the last days of the period and honey plants were beginning to need some rain at a few points.

Kansas - A good sweetclover flow was in progress in southeastern Kansas. One scale hive gained about 10 pounds per day on June 19 and 20. Rain interrupted the flow on June 21 when about one and a half inches fell. White sweetclover and White Dutch clover were also in bloom but bees appeared to be working yellow sweetclover more than these two. Swarming appeared to be over in well managed apiaries. Generally good moisture conditions prevailed in this section of the State. Yellow and white sweetclovers were reported to be yielding the best nectar flow in about five years in northeastern Kansas. The yellow sweetclover flow was expected to begin tapering off around June 25. Bees appeared to be gathering a good surplus and some strong colonies were reported to have already gathered up to 150 pounds per colony. Second growth alfalfa was beginning to bloom and bees were also gathering some surplus from this source. White Dutch clover, wild bergamat, blue vervain, and milkweed also provided colonies a working source. Above normal moisture conditions aided the various honey plants.

Nebraska - Warmer weather and a let-up in rain brought on a heavy honey flow in most areas of the State. Yellow sweetclover provided an extremely heavy flow in eastern Nebraska and some colonies made gains of 100 pounds or more during the past two weeks. White sweetclover also yielded good in some areas. Most colonies were in good shape and expected to make good gains for at least two more weeks. Demand for new crop bulk honey appeared to be almost nonexistent. However, old crop supplies continued to move reasonably well at retail level.

South Dakota - Excellent moisture conditions prevailed throughout the State and clover and alfalfa crops were in full bloom. Many colonies were not up to full strength since many of them required feeding during the early portion of June.

North Dakota - Bees and honey plants were considered to be in excellent condition in the southeastern portion of the State. The rains had finally slacked off and sweetclover was just beginning to bloom.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 10-June 25)

Illinois - Some rain fell in northern Illinois at the beginning and at the end of the period. However, additional soil moisture was needed at many points and a lack of moisture was injuring growth of honey plants in some areas. Fairly good

honey gathering weather prevailed during the middle portion of the period. One scale colony reported to be only of fair strength gained 40 pounds. Stronger colonies gained up to 100 pounds. Many legumes were being harvested for hay but some clover was still available for bees to work. Basswood trees were full of buds and should begin to blossom during the next period.

Indiana - Cool, cloudy weather prevailed in northeastern Indiana during the early portion of the period, lessening the chances for a large clover nectar flow. It appeared that only a fair crop will be gathered as of this date.

Ohio - Colonies in west central Ohio had built up to normal strength in time to work the clover flow which came about ten days early this year. Well managed colonies have stored a good surplus already. Very little swarming had been reported. Basswood was blooming early and rain was badly needed to prolong the clover nectar flow. It was reported that some beekeepers were expected to start extracting new crop honey by July 1. Occasional showers occurred in northeastern Ohio but over-all moisture conditions were still rather dry. This slowed down nectar secretions to some extent but some colonies were reported to have gained a surplus of about 40 pounds each. Colonies were generally in good shape with ample stores on hand.

Michigan - White clover was just beginning to bloom in southern Michigan and some bees had already stored a fairly good surplus. Prospects looked reasonably good for a normal honey crop but some areas could use additional moisture. Rather cool and cloudy weather and some rain hampered bee activity in the extreme eastern portions of the State. Bees had already gathered enough feed for wintering purposes and prospects looked good for a fairly good crop of honey this season. On the Upper Peninsula, the clover and raspberry honey flow had started. Scale hives showed gains of 3 to 4 pounds per day. Dry weather prevailed and additional moisture would be beneficial. All old crop honey had been sold.

Wisconsin - Plant conditions were considered excellent in southern Wisconsin and prospects for a good flow of clover honey were considered pretty good. However, recent cool, cloudy weather had restricted activity and the June honey crop was expected to be much below average due to poorer package colonies and heavy nosema infection in many yards. One beekeeper reported that a scale hive showed a gain of 5 pounds in one day from white Dutch clover. However, very little of this went into the supers because the brood chambers were about empty. Some beekeepers had experienced considerable trouble from swarming. Basswood trees were full of buds at some points. Honey sales in local stores proved fair. White Dutch clover was beginning to yield in the west and northwestern sections of the State. However, cool and rainy weather hindered bees on many days as they attempted to work this source. They were unable

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to work before 3 P.M. on many days because it was too cool. Swarming had not been a problem in this section. In east central Wisconsin, a good clover honey flow developed during the first week and colonies gathered a considerable amount of nectar under very favorable weather conditions. Cool, rainy weather developed during the latter portion restricting bee activity at most points. However, warmer weather moved into the region again at the close of the period. Strong colonies had made preparations for swarming and beekeepers found it necessary to initiate control measures. Many beekeepers reported colonies in a weakened condition due to nosema. Demand for honey remained about normal and prices were unchanged. Offerings by producers indicated that there will be some carry-over of old crop honey in this section of the State. It was felt that some colonies were generally 2 to 3 weeks behind in their build-up.

Minnesota - Producers found it necessary to feed colonies in order to prevent starvation during the earlier part of the period in the southeastern section of the State. However, by the end of the period a good honey flow was in progress and beekeepers found it necessary to add supers. Much yellow sweetclover and alsike were in full bloom and bees busily worked these sources on days when weather permitted. Lots of basswood buds were noticeable and these trees were expected to provide a good additional source of nectar shortly. There were reports from scattered points indicating that bees were in poor condition and were unable to fully utilize the current nectar flow. Colony build-up was reported to be late at some points. Honey sold very slowly on a weak market in the Upper Red River Valley area.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 11-June 25)

New York - A fairly good honey flow from alfalfa and Dutch White clover was in progress at many points in western New York. Colonies were in pretty good shape and were busy gathering the new crop honey on most days. Basswood was budding and expected to bloom heavily in the very near future. Some areas were needing additional soil moisture. Honey sales were good and most supplies of old crop had been about cleaned up. One beekeeper had already extracted a small amount of new crop honey. In northern Jefferson County, the soil was still very dry and prospects did not look too good. The clover honey flow had started very early and bees had not worked this source very heavily. Very little swarming had occurred this season. Basswood was heavily budded at some points. Very dry moisture conditions prevailed in most areas of central New York. This restricted the clover honey flow and some colonies had not gained more than a pound or two per day. However, at some points, colonies fared better. Comb colonies have started on the third super and other colonies with extracting supers were working on their second or third full depth super. In the Clayville area, prospects were considered better than normal for a good clover flow and basswood was heavily budded. In

the Ithaca area, colonies gathered a minor flow of nectar from locust during the early part of the month. Old crop honey appeared to have cleaned up fairly well and orders for new crop honey were beginning to roll in. Prices were expected to be about the same as last year.

Vermont - The main honey-producing area in this state had been rather dry but recent rains were expected to improve this condition. Crop yields to-date have been rather spotty and some beekeepers had complained of excessive swarming.

New Hampshire - Adequate rainfall had kept honey plants in good condition and some beekeepers were about ready to begin extracting some new crop honey. One beekeeper had already removed some comb honey and this was reported to have been the earliest that any had ever been removed.

Pennsylvania - Several good showers occurred in eastern Pennsylvania late in the period partially alleviating dry moisture conditions. Clovers were in bloom and bees worked the heavy flow in full strength when the weather permitted. Some small beekeepers had already extracted some new crop honey and yields were reported to be fairly good. Retail honey sales were still considered good in this section of the State. Dry weather continued in Bradford County and white clover was reported to be scarce. However, bees fared very well by working some alfalfa and wild red berries. Local sales of honey showed improvement. Some rain fell in central and western Pennsylvania late in the period improving conditions of honey plants. However, the drought conditions which prevailed during May and early June reduced sharply the clover honey flow. Milkweed and sumac were just beginning to bloom. Swarming had been very light and fairly easy to control. Most colonies managed to maintain fairly good strength. It was extremely dry in southwestern Pennsylvania and clovers yielded poorly. Thistle was in bloom and yielding well. Basswood was just beginning to yield. Bees were in fair condition and very little swarming had occurred.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 13-June 27)

Maryland - Colonies in the Blue Ridge Mountain areas barely managed to maintain their weight during the past period. There was practically no white clover available for bees to work. A good rain finally fell in this area on June 20 and this aided condition of some fields of clover. Honey sold very slowly in this part of the State.

North Carolina - Plenty of rain fell in the Piedmont Section and honey plants were in good shape. A good bit of swarming was reported. Honey sold very slowly. Some colonies in the mountainous areas were busy gathering sourwood honey.

West Virginia - Variable moisture conditions prevailed in the eastern Panhandle area. Additional

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moisture was needed in many parts of this area in order to extend the honey flow. Fairly good amounts of white clover were in bloom in a few areas while others had practically none. It was reported that most producers felt that only about a half of normal crop would be gathered. Weather conditions proved variable and were far from being ideal for collecting of nectar. The sumac bloom was at a peak and some yellow sweetclover was still in bloom. The white sweetclover bloom was also at a peak while blue devil still showed blossoms at some points.

Kentucky - Lots of rain fell in the west central portion of the State, keeping honey plants in good condition and a good honey flow was in progress. Sweetclovers were reported to be yielding freely. In the north central part of the State, sumac and white sweetclover yielded liberal amounts of nectar and bees stored much of it on favorable days. However, cool weather hampered their activity on several days. Honey sales were only fair at roadside stands and in retail stores.

Tennessee - In Decatur County, bees were in good shape and had gathered as much as 5 supers of honey already. The white clover flow was in full swing and plenty of soil moisture was available. Therefore, it was expected that the clover flow would last for some time yet. Sourwood was also producing one of the finest crops in years in this part of the State. This honey was reported to be selling as fast as it could be taken from the hives. Heavy rains during the early part of the month had put honey plants into good shape in the eastern portion of the State. Bees in the mountain areas were said to be working the best honey flow in 6 years. Strong colonies had already stored at least 2 supers of surplus honey. The Spring crop was being extracted and packed at some points. Demand for the newly extracted honey was good at about the same prices as last year. Among the plants currently providing a nectar flow in eastern Tennessee were white clover, sweet clover, sumac, sourwood, abelia, and mimosa.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 13-June 27)

Georgia - Some rain and scattered showers provided additional soil moisture for honey plants in some areas of the State. Bees were currently working calico in south Georgia. Some colonies in this part of the State had eaten up most of their stores. Some beekeepers were preparing to move colonies to south Georgia for the Mexican clover honey flow and to north Florida for the partridge pea flow. Some south Georgia producers were busy extracting and packaging their Spring honey crop. Demand proved only fair for the newly extracted honey and prices were generally unchanged.

Florida - Damp and rainy weather kept colonies inactive part of the time in the northwestern part of the State. However, they were able to continue working various plants and gathering fairly good amounts of nectar on favorable days. Most of the newly extracted honey in this area was of a light amber color.

Mississippi - The first half of June proved very wet in the northern Delta area. Consequently, good soil moisture conditions prevailed and honey plants were doing well. A small honey flow from various wild plants was in progress. Cotton and soybeans looked real good and were expected to begin yielding very soon. Colonies were in good shape for this approaching honey flow.

Louisiana - Extracting of the new crop was nearing completion at some points in southeastern Louisiana and yields were said to be somewhat less than last year. Sales of bottled honey and bulk supplies proved slow due to the warm weather. Colonies were in fair condition and some rain fell, keeping honey plants in pretty good shape. There was still a fairly good demand for queen bees in the Baton Rouge area. Bees continued to work vervain, clover, buttonwood and various other flowering vines in the Pineville area. A good crop of early honey had been extracted and it was almost time to start extracting the second crop. One beekeeper reported an average of 80 pounds per colony of early crop honey. Sales of the early crop supplies proved only fair and some of it was being shipped out of state.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of June. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 68,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand fair. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 225,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
Drums-	
Light Amber	14½
Blended	13½
6, 5-lb. tins White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 17,787 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
CUT COMB: 12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 43,336 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed lowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.40
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12TERMINAL MARKET REPORTSMINNEAPOLIS: Market unavailable.

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Argentina 450, Nicaragua 30, Mexico 10; cases - Greece 18, England 9 and Mexico 35. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand slow. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 15

drums 13½

WEST & MIDWEST White Clover 16

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber-tins and pails 15½-16

White Orange truck loads drums 17

Ex Warehouse tins 18

OHIO Light Amber 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45

24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-6.75

12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50

6, 5-lb. jars or tins 7.50-7.75

6, 3-lb. jars 4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars 6.85

4, 5-lb. tins 5.55

12, 2-lb. jars 6.50

24, 1-lb. jars 6.75

24, 1-lb. tins 6.65

24, 8-oz. jars 4.05

24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins 22

60-lb. tins 21

drums 19

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO-

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

12, 2-lb. jars 6.25

6, 5-lb. tins 6.65

6, 5-lb. jars 6.45

BEESWAX: Arrivals bags - Dom. Rep. 25, Mexico

199, East Africa 240, Haiti 224, Chile 100;

blks.-Fr. Somaliland 376 and West Africa 363;

bls.- Honduras 7 and Mexico 32. Offerings

light. Demand slow. Market steady.

Africa 59½

some 50-51

Mexico 53-55

Central America 53-55

South America 55-58

Puerto Rico 52

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 66,745 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers, chains and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

Drums-

White Clover 17

Extra Light Amber 16

6, 3-lb. jars 5.05

6, 4-lb. jars 5.30

6, 5-lb. jars or cans 7.65

some 6.35

6, 10-lb. cans 12.40

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars 7.35-7.50

some 5.65

12, 1-lb. jars 3.90

some 3.25

12, 12-oz. plastic 3.50-4.20

24, 1-lb. jars 7.65-7.70

some 6.25-6.50

24, 12-oz. jars 6.50

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45

some 3.60-3.85

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 4.25

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25

24, 1-lb. jars 7.70

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 9,860 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½

Light Amber 16½

6, 3-lb. jars 4.45

6, 4-lb. jars 4.95

6, 5-lb. jars 6.95

12, 12-oz. cups 2.95

12, 2-lb. jars 6.75

12, 1-lb. jars 3.50

12, 1-lb. servers 5.05

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

24, 8-oz. jars 4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans 13.50-13.70

fair quality 11.40-11.50

6, 5-lb. cans 6.85-6.90

12, 2½-lb. jars 7.70-7.95

12, 24-oz. jars 5.10-6.30

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60-6.65

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60-4.70

12, 20-oz. jars 4.40

12, 16-oz. jars 3.95-4.25

12, 8-oz. jars 2.30

12, 1-lb. servers 5.45

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups 7.75

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

Bulk 5 gallon cans 14½-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17

Light Amber 15

6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90

6, 3-lb. jars 4.35-4.45

12, 2-lb. jars 5.95-6.75

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12TERMINAL MARKET REPORTSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 3,480 cans Central and Central Coast areas and 800 cans Intermountain areas. Wholesale list prices to retailers. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars

12, 2-lb. jars	5.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.80
12, 24-oz. jars	7.75
	5.10

Orange and Sage-

12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
----------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups

24, 10-oz. cups	6.75
24, 6½-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
	3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12

CANADA HONEY CROP NEWS

(From June 18 issue of the Canada Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Crop and Market Report)

Prince Edward Island - Bee pastures are beginning to look better due to warm days of the last two weeks. The only source of nectar to date has been dandelion and some fruit bloom. Colonies continue to look fairly good with a good supply of young bees available for clover when it comes in blossom. It is still too early to give a crop forecast until such time as we know what the precipitation will be in July.

Nova Scotia - Overwintered colonies have shown great improvement over the past two weeks and are nearly up to normal strength. Package bee colonies are also improving rapidly, but are still 15 to 25% below normal. The number of colonies is still about 15% below last year. Honey in hives in about 10 pounds as against 15 pounds this time last year. Crop prospects are variable because of some winter kill in clover stands but it is probable that an average crop will be harvested. Carryover stocks are still quite substantial.

New Brunswick - Weather conditions have improved; colonies building up to strength and a normal crop is in prospect.

Quebec - Although the weather has been a little on the cool side, hives have developed quite well in the regions of the Lower St. Lawrence, Lake St. John and Quebec. A few days of warm weather have permitted the bees to plunder and thus develop the dandelion. Clover is coming up quite well and a good crop is anticipated depending of course on favorable weather. In the Montreal region as well as the North and South of the St. Lawrence, colonies are very strong. Clover is abundant and a good crop can be expected if dryness does not persist. In the Eastern Townships, the clover crop suffered damage by frost thus greatly reducing the outcome of the crop, in fact some beekeepers are seriously thinking of moving their colonies to other parts of the Province.

Ontario - Colonies are generally near average condition for this time of year but in some apiaries colonies are still backward. Honey on hives varies considerably throughout the province but appears to be adequate except where colonies are in poor condition. Crop prospects are reasonably good. The main nectar flow should start about June 16th.

Manitoba - The condition of the colonies is reported to be 5% worse than last year. There are 40,000 colonies producing as against 42,000 for the corresponding period last year. The average quantity of honey on the hives at this time is nil as against nil last year. Favorable weather this week has been ideal for colonies to forage on spring sources of nectar and pollen particularly dandelion. Most colonies are in good condition, but the cold weather in May held back colony build-up in many apiaries. At this time crop prospects look good as a result of abundant moisture.

Saskatchewan - The condition of the colonies is estimated to be 10% better than at this time last year. There are 37,000 producing colonies as compared to 36,800 a year ago. There is no honey on the hives at this time. Crop prospects are fairly good. Colonies have built up rapidly. There has been little green supersedure, moisture conditions are good in most areas and beekeepers are finding sufficient bee pasture. Warm, sunny weather is now needed.

Alberta - Condition of colonies is similar to last year with 62,000 producing as against 60,000 last year. Average quantity of honey on hives is 10 to 20 pounds which is the same as at this time in 1961. It is quite early to predict crop prospects but the outlook is good as most areas now have adequate to excessive moisture. Some areas report reduced acreages of clover, but all clover stands look good.

British Columbia - Colonies are about 15% below colony strength last year at this time - particularly in packages. Only an average of 15 pounds of honey is on the hives at this time, compared to 30 pounds at this time last year. A good average crop is still possible from the 21,000 producing colonies if the weather improves from its present 10 degrees below normal temperatures.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 12

Estimates of the Numbers of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada*, by Province, 1959, 1960 and 1961 with 10-year Averages, 1949-1958, as Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 8.

Province and Year	Bee-keepers no.	Colonies no.	Average Yield per Colony lb.	Total Production '000 lb.	Average Price per Pound \$	Total Value \$'000	Value of Honey & Wax \$'000
Prince Edward Island 1949-58	120	800	86	69	19	13	14
1959	100	1,000	61	61	21	13	14
1960	90	800	81	65	22	14	15
1961	90	900	72	67	19	13	14
Nova Scotia 1949-58	400	2,000	61	134	22	29	31
1959	420	2,900	62	180	22	40	42
1960	380	2,800	52	146	22	32	33
1961	390	2,690	93	249	17	42	46
New Brunswick 1949-58	350	2,100	53	111	28	31	32
1959	220	1,400	44	62	31	19	20
1960	190	1,200	72	86	29	25	26
1961	170	1,280	70	85	25	21	23
Quebec 1949-58	3,490	62,600	57	3,583	21	757	780
1959	2,420	51,900	76	3,952	24	948	963
1960	2,220	49,840	46	2,284	24	558	572
1961	2,133	48,700	61	2,971	23	683	702
Ontario 1949-58	3,800	172,200	58	9,913	17	1,637	1,711
1959	2,960	125,000	89	11,125	18	2,002	2,086
1960	2,720	123,100	75	9,232	18	1,652	1,717
1961	2,700	126,000	74	9,360	15	1,438	1,502
Manitoba 1949-58	1,440	41,600	120	4,981	14	712	744
1959	1,080	44,400	133	5,905	14	827	868
1960	920	41,700	153	6,380	13	815	856
1961	790	40,560	164	6,670	14	909	950
Saskatchewan 1949-58	3,130	30,700	119	3,653	14	516	539
1959	2,500	31,200	123	3,838	15	576	600
1960	2,400	33,200	136	4,515	14	634	663
1961	2,000	36,800	108	3,973	14	556	581
Alberta 1949-58	2,230	41,900	119	4,994	14	694	726
1959	1,540	54,200	94	5,095	15	764	799
1960	1,670	54,900	138	7,576	14	1,061	1,111
1961	1,390	60,000	160	9,580	13	1,274	1,339
British Columbia 1949-58	1,890	14,800	86	1,269	20	259	268
1959	2,940	18,700	70	1,309	20	262	314
1960	1,980	19,800	98	1,940	20	388	401
1961	2,000	19,980	105	2,075	20	415	429
CANADA 1949-58	16,850	368,900	78	28,707	16	4,648	4,844
1959	14,180	330,700	95	31,527	17	5,451	5,706
1960	12,570	327,340	98	32,224	16	5,179	5,394
1961	11,663	336,910	104	35,030	15	5,351	5,586

* Does not include Newfoundland.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176

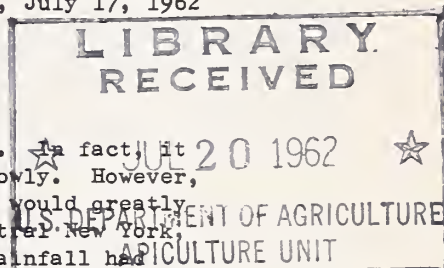
SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 13

Tuesday, July 17, 1962

MOISTURE AMPLE IN MOST AREAS

Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture in most sections of the Nation. In fact, it was too wet in some areas, causing nectar yielding plants to secrete slowly. However, there were some areas where rain was badly needed and others where rain would greatly improve condition of plants. It was extremely dry in some areas of central New York, parts of Vermont and Pennsylvania and in central New Jersey. Lack of rainfall had also restricted the honey flow in parts of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Cotton was beginning to yield nectar in Arizona and Mississippi.



Many colonies had already gathered a fairly good crop of clover honey in the heavy producing Plains States region. This was particularly true in the States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. However, the flow had started tapering off in some of the States. Excessive rainy weather hindered the crop in the northern States of this section. However, plant conditions appeared good in North and South Dakota and warm, dry weather was needed at this time. Some colonies in North Dakota were reported to have been isolated by water during the past period. Basswood yield rather freely in parts of southeastern and southern Minnesota but the flow was about over. Cool, wet weather hindered the clover honey flow in parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin but colonies were expected to gather a fair crop. Western New York beekeepers reported extremely good yields in their section of the State.

Condition of most bees was considered good across the Country. There were, of course, a few exceptions. Frost had killed or damaged most wild nectar plants in northern Utah, leaving very few sources for bees to work. Consequently, beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies in this area in order to maintain strength. Colonies in some of the Southern States had few sources to work at the present time since the main flow was about over. In the Pacific Northwest, some colonies had been moved to mountainous fireweed locations or to alfalfa fields. Most California colonies were reported to be in top condition.

More beekeepers had started or were busy making plans for extracting the new crop of honey. This was particularly true in the southern portion of the Plains States where colonies had been gathering liberal amounts of new crop honey. Most of the newly extracted honey was reported to be of good color, flavor and heavily bodied. Some newly extracted honey in the eastern portion of the Country was said to have had a bitter flavor. New crop orange honey brought 14-15¢ per pound in California and 14½¢ in Florida. Georgia new crop gallberry honey was quoted at 12½¢ and Louisiana clover-vetch at 11-12¢.

The domestic beeswax market showed little change from the previous period. Supplies offered proved light and cleaned up at a favorable pace in most areas. Prices continued at mostly 40 to 42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42 to 44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold at 51-53¢ per pound; South American supplies drew 54-57¢; Central American wax realized 54-55¢ and Mexican stock demanded 54-55¢ per pound.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN					
	White-Extra White-Orange	14-15¢ del.	COLO.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra White-Sage	14¢ del.	ARIZ.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	
	White-Sage	12-13¢ del.			10½¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11-12¢ del.		Light Amber-Safflowers	12¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat (cans furnished)	10-11¢ del.	TEXAS	Clover- Ratan - Primrose	9¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	10½-11¢ del.	S.DAK.	Water White-Clover-Alfalfa (drums)	14-14½¢ del.
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10½¢ del.		Water White-Clover-Alfalfa 13 3/4-14¢ del.	
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL					
	White-Extra White-Sage (used cans)	15¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
	Water White-Sage	15¢ del.	KANS.	Water White-Clover	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
	White-Sage	14-15¢ del.	OHIO	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	11-12¢ del.
	Extra White-Clover	14¢ del.		Clover (drums)	12-13¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage-Buckwheat	12¢ del.		Clover	12½-13½¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Sage-Buckwheat	10-11½¢ del.	GA.	Amber-Gallberry (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Buckwheat-Alfalfa (cans furnished)	10¢ del.		White-Orange (drums)	14½¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9-9½¢ del.		White-Tupelo	23¢ f.o.b.
			LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10-10½¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover (cans or drums)	11-12¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover - Vetch (drums)	12¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to :	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :
:	:	:	(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	14¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	17¢	18¢	-
	White-Alfalfa-Clover	-	17¢	-
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
KANS.	Clover-Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
MINN.	Dark Amber - Buckwheat	-	14¢	20¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	18¢	20¢
ILL.	Clover	13-14¢	18¢	-
OHIO	Mixed Flowers	11½-12½¢	-	-
	Clover	14½-15½¢	-	-
N.Y.	Clover	-	14½¢	16¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	17½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	18¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	24¢	25¢	26¢
	White-Alfalfa-Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	21 2/3¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27-28¢
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
ILL.	Clover	-	21¢	-
OHIO	Clover	20¢	-	25¢
	Goldenrod	-	-	23 1/3¢
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	27-32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	27-30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

VA.	Clover	27¢	-	27¢
KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	26¢	27 1/2¢	32¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	6.32	-	-
COLO. White-Clover	6.70	-	-
		6.40	69¢
TEXAS Light Amber-Vetch-Clover	-	7.00	-
		6.50	-
		7.75	-
KANS. Clover-Alfalfa	-	6.00	63-69¢
MINN. White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO Clover	5.05	-	69¢
N.Y. Clover	-	-	65¢
		7.20	79¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	70-75¢
KY. Clover	8.25	10.80	90¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	7.85	8.25	89¢
LA. White-Clover	-	6.50	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	6.60	-	-
COLO. White-Clover	7.05	-	-
		6.70	37¢
TEXAS Light Amber - Vetch - Clover	-	7.30	-
		7.00	-
		7.80	-
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00-6.50	35-39¢
MINN. Dark Amber - Buckwheat	-	7.00	41¢
		6.70	37-39¢
ILL. Clover	6.00	7.00	-
OHIO Clover	5.75	-	33¢
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.00	40¢
		7.20	40-45¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	43¢
KY. Clover	8.25	10.80	45¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	8.15	8.50	49¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch	3.98	-	-
COLO. White-Clover	4.20	-	-
		4.00	22¢
TEXAS Light Amber - Vetch - Clover	-	4.15	-
		4.00	-
KANS. Clover-Alfalfa	-	4.20	27¢
OHIO Clover	3.31	-	22¢
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.56	25-27¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY. Clover	4.25	6.25	26¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	5.50	5.90	29¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO. White-Clover	7.20	-	-
		7.20	39¢
TEXAS Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
KANS. Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	33-35¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLIV - NO. 13PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

KANS.	Clover-Alfalfa 13-15-oz.	-	8.40	45-49¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	Clover 13-15-oz.	9.50	10.50	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	9.25	-	-
	11-oz.	8.00	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Light Amber-Sumac 12-oz.	-	-	45¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	8.88	-	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2-lb. jars	8.00	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.20	-	-
	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa-Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MINN.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
GA.	Amber - Gallberry 12-2½-lb. jars	7.95	-	-
LA.	White-Clover 9-lb. cans-per can	-	-	2.75

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of July)

Weather for all California Districts - Fair weather with substantially cooler temperatures prevailed over most of California during the first half of July. Mean temperatures dropped from well above normal to as much as 3 degrees below normal in the northern half of the State and to near normal levels in the southern half. Scattered thunderstorms were reported with only light precipitation recorded along the north coast and in the Sierra Nevadas and in occasional central valley points. Coastal fog was common during much of the period.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies generally are in top condition. Both pollen and nectar stores are good. There is considerable brood in most colonies. Swarming has been normal and is over in most areas. Very few colonies are being moved at this time though some bees have been moved to alfalfa, bean, and thistle locations. Some bees have been rented for melon pollination at \$3.00 per colony. Bees are now working clover, trefoil, alfalfa, toyon, coffee berry, white thorn buck brush, safflower, buckwheat, cotton, and melons for nectar; and eucalyptus, wild flowers, clover, alfalfa, safflower, trefoil, bear clover, coffee berry, toyon, sweet corn, and melons for pollen. Honey plants seem to be normal but most are not secreting much nectar. The weather has been ideal for the toyon flow and a good gain in weight has occurred. Alfalfa blossoms have been very plentiful in most areas and cotton is in full bloom in Riverside County. Some alfalfa, safflower, buckwheat, and sage honey is being extracted. Reported yields per colony have been 40-60 pounds on buckwheat, 30 pounds on clover and sage, 30-40 pounds on orange and wild flowers, and 25 pounds on safflower. Buckwheat yields were reported high in the Riverside area and a heavy safflower crop is reported in the central valleys. The number of producing colonies is about equal to the 5 year average.

Southern California - Retail trading continues near normal for the season. Most trade activity is now in buckwheat and sage. Most of the orange crop has been bought or is being held for future sales. Some reports indicate weakness in the price of buckwheat due to the heavy supply. Quality of buckwheat is generally very good. Quality of sage is variable with plenty of good quality being offered. Export trading was nil.

Northern and Central California - Trading was fair through retail channels but fairly good through commercial channels. A good volume of honey is expected from the new crop. However, quality of the crop during the balance of the season is expected to be ordinary account of so much safflower. Sage quality has been very erratic.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 22-July 8)

Washington - Generally cool and showery weather kept temperatures some 3-7 degrees below normal during most of the period in the area west of the Cascade mountains. Most colonies were in good condition and were gathering a good nectar flow from white Dutch clover, wild blackberries, and lowland fireweed. A rather slow demand prevailed for honey and the market held steady.

Oregon - Honey plants were in fine condition in Douglass County and bees were busy working blossoms on ladino clover, white clover, berries and beans. However, the cool weather had kept yields at a minimum and it was doubtful if they would be able to gather very much surplus honey. Colonies were doing well in the Turner area but the honey flow was about over. They continued to gather some nectar from vetch, blackberries, and a few other plants. Extracting of the new crop had been started. Quality was about average and the new honey was of white color and heavy bodv. Comparatively cool weather and light amounts of moisture aided honey plants west of the Cascade mountains. Bees had gathered a fairly good crop of honey from vetch but the yield from this source had started to taper off. Very few honey plants will be available in the Willamette Valley for the balance of the season. Some colonies will be moved to the mountains for the fireweed flow or to central Oregon for the alfalfa flow.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 22-July 8)

Colorado - Very dry weather kept the honey flow at about a medium pace in the southwestern sections of the State. Some colonies were able to gather about 3 pounds per day but others failed to make any gain. A fair honey flow was worked by bees in western Colorado and overall crop prospects were considered only fair. In northeastern Colorado lots of rain had fallen during the past 30 days. Bees were beginning to gather some surplus nectar in the Greeley area.

Utah - The frost which occurred in late June in northern Utah killed or damaged the wild nectar pollen plants. Alfalfa weevils damaged the first crop of hay to the point where very little was left for seed. Many colonies required feeding during the past period in order to maintain strength.

Montana - Bees were in good condition and many had been supered heavily in the southwestern part of the State. Sweet clover bloomed heavily but cool cloudy weather kept colonies from fully utilizing this source.

ARIZONA: (Period - First half of July)

The cotton nectar flow was in full swing. Recent dry weather caused many wild desert flowers to cease blooming. Also the use of insecticide sprays on irrigation ditch banks eliminated other

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wild flowering plants which bees normally work at this time of the year. Colonies were generally in fair to average condition at the end of the period.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 23-July 9)

Northeast Texas - About 8 inches of rain fell during the last week of the period in the western portion of this section. However, the rain proved rather spotty and not all areas received the total amount. The first week proved very dry and it was also dry and very hot at the close of the period. Temperatures hovered near the 100 degree mark on most afternoons. Bees were beginning to work cotton blooms but not too many were available to-date. Some continued to work a few fields of clover and made light gains. The cotton crop looked promising and it was hoped that a good nectar flow would develop in about another week. All bees had been moved back from vetch locations and extracting of vetch honey had almost been completed. Colonies brought back from these locations were in much better shape than they were in previous years. This was probably a result of fewer losses to insecticides. Honey sold very slowly as the hot weather prevailed. Hot, dry weather effected the few available nectar yielding plants in the eastern portion of this section. Bees were currently working scattered patches of sweet clover. The cotton crop had started to bloom and many beekeepers were anticipating heavy losses as their colonies worked this source while insecticides are being applied. The vetch flow had ended and one beekeeper reported an average yield of 60 pounds per colony. The clover flow was reported to be in full progress in the Paris area.

Southeast Texas - Bees appeared to be doing very well as they worked cotton, eryngium and other ground flowers. The spring clover flow yielded from 30 to 60 pounds per colony at some points. Other spring flowering plants generally yielded about the same.

Oklahoma - The alfalfa honey flow was in full progress in the southern portion of the State and it appeared that yields would be very good. An extended heat wave had just about brought the honey flow to an end in western Oklahoma. Rain was needed and if it comes in time, will probably prolong the honey flow. Colonies had gathered a fair amount but it was reported to be of poorer quality than last seasons crop. A good demand prevailed for honey in this part of the State.

PLAINS STATES: (Period June 23-July 9)

Iowa - The June honey flow was reported to have been excellent in the central portion of the State. It was felt that if the colonies continued to make normal gains during the next 60 days, a bumper crop would be harvested. Quality of the new honey was good but part of it had a little basswood mixed in with the clover. Temperatures averaged about normal in southwestern Iowa and only a light

amount of rain occurred during the past two weeks. Top soil was beginning to need additional moisture at some points. However, it was expected that clovers would yield for about two more weeks at most points. Alfalfa was beginning to yield in the Council Bluff area. Clovers had yielded freely in most areas and some colonies were pressed for super room. One beekeeper reported a 100 pound average yield already gathered. Some extracting had been started and quality was very good. In the Sioux City area, colonies were in excellent condition and were busy gathering a good clover honey flow. Yields were expected to equal those of last year if conditions remain favorable. Yellow sweet clover was seeding off and white sweet clover was just starting to bloom. Alfalfa was in full bloom and looked good. Only a small amount of old crop honey was expected to be carried over in this area and it was felt that it would have little effect on the new crop prices. Retail sales of extracted honey continued at a good pace and supplies of beeswax cleaned up good. In the Titonka area, colonies worked the clover bloom in full force during the first part of the period. However, yellow clover had about stopped yielding towards the end of the period.

Kansas - It was anticipated that colonies would probably gather their best honey crop in years in the northeastern part of the State. The honey was reported to be light colored and milk flavored. However, some samples were examined and it was found that the honey was not as heavy bodied as it should be. At some points, bees gathered pollen from corn during the morning hours and then gathered nectar from alfalfa in the afternoons. Among the other plants in bloom were white Dutch clover, blue vine, milkweed, horehound, blue sage and some of the mints. Moisture conditions could stand some improvement but plants were not suffering as yet. New crop yields were expected to be above average in southeastern Kansas. Second crop alfalfa was in bloom and some fields had already been cut for hay. However, some of the third crop alfalfa was expected to be in bloom soon. Extracting of the new crop had been started and the quality of yields was good. Ample moisture and favorable temperatures aided yields in this area.

Nebraska - Sweet clover continued to provide ample sources of nectar for bees to work on favorable days in most areas of the State. The rains had finally subsided and clovers had made good growth. The weather had turned much warmer and a few areas were already needing some rain again in order to put honey plants into good shape for the fall flow. In the southern sector of the State, colonies that were in good shape made good gains from the clover flow. There had been only a minor honey flow in northern Nebraska prior to July 4th. It was anticipated that the current dry weather would aid the clover flow in eastern Nebraska. White Dutch clover was abundant and in full bloom and grasshoppers had caused little trouble this season. Extracting had already been started at some points and many beekeepers were said to be

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scurrying around making preparations to start. Some had become rather concerned about obtaining containers. Some beekeepers reported that their colony supers were full and the clover flow was still in progress. It was expected that there would be a rather large carry-over of old crop honey in parts of this State.

Missouri - Extremely dry weather ended the heavy honey flow from clovers about July 3 in the western portion of the State. Since this time numerous showers had fallen. The clover flow had been continuous since the middle of May and some colonies had stored over 300 pounds. One particular colony had stored over 400 pounds but it was estimated that the average for most colonies would be around 150 pounds each. The new crop honey was of good color and heavy body.

South Dakota - Extremely wet weather continued in most areas of the State. This was reported to have been the most rain to hit this State in over 20 years. Prospects appeared to be good for the honey crop in the southeastern part of the State.

North Dakota - The July rainfall was already above normal in the southeastern part of the State. Extremely wet soil moisture conditions prevailed and many beeyards were isolated. Plant conditions were thought to be better than normal but bees were somewhat behind schedule. However, some wintered colonies had adequate strength for the nectar flow. A few swarms of bees had been collected in this area.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 25-July 11)

Illinois - It appeared that the honey crop would almost be a failure in the southern third of the State. The remaining two-thirds of the State expected to gather one of the best honey crops in many years. Honey plants were abundant and adequate soil moisture had prolonged the sweet clover bloom. Some of the new crop honey had already been extracted and was of light color, heavy bodied and had excellent flavor. No market had been established on new crop supplies.

Ohio - Honey plants and bees were in good shape in northeastern Ohio and some colonies were gathering liberal amounts of nectar. It was reported that two colonies in this area had already yielded 110 pounds each.

Michigan - The honey crop continued to look good in the southern part of the State. Bees had been storing surplus honey since the last of June and one colony recently showed a gain of 10 pounds on one day. White sweet clover was in full bloom and was yielding freely. Some new crop honey was being extracted and yields showed good color and had a good flavor. It was reported that many new honey extractors were being purchased in this section of the State. It was felt that most old crop honey had been cleaned up throughout the State.

Wisconsin - Fairly good crop prospects were reported in the southern portion of the State. However, reports varied somewhat from area to area. White Dutch clover was yielding moderate amounts of nectar at some points where adequate moisture was available. Most honey plants had ample soil moisture in this section of the State. Basswood had provided a fair nectar flow for about a week but yields were beginning to taper off. Swarming had been a greater than normal problem this season. Retail honey sales were considered fairly good. Colonies were in good shape with plenty of brood in the central portion of the State. Swarming had been no problem since the first of July. Bees were currently gathering nectar from white Dutch and alsike clovers and alfalfa. Basswood was beginning to bloom and most trees were heavily budded. About 2 inches of rain fell during the period but the soil was still rather hard and dry. Old crop honey in 5 pound jars sold good. A good honey flow prevailed during most of the period in eastern Wisconsin. However, yields fluctuated from day to day. Good moisture conditions prevailed most of the time but a rain would be welcome now. Colonies were in fairly good shape and swarming had not caused much trouble this season. Some extra strong colonies had been divided. Extracting was expected to get underway in a few days.

Minnesota - White and yellow sweet clovers were in bloom and yielding nectar freely in the southeastern part of the State. The basswood honey flow was also in progress and one scale hive gained 20 pounds on July 5th. However, the basswood flow was about over. There was still a considerable amount of legumes in bloom and they provided a fair nectar flow. Moisture conditions were considered favorable and the crop outlook appeared good at this time providing the weather remains suitable for flight during the next period. The bees were in fair condition in northwestern Minnesota. Clover was in full bloom but wet, cool weather had slowed nectar secretion. Most colonies had stored very little to-date. In the extreme southern portion of the State, rainy weather hindered crop prospects from clovers. Most clovers were well past their peak bloom and forecasts called for continued rainy weather. However, colonies in some parts of the section had gathered fairly good amounts of nectar from basswood. Many colonies were in good shape and some had stored about three-fourths of a normal crop. A few colonies had been weakened by nosema. The market for large lots of bulk honey continued very slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 25-July 11)

New York - Some beekeepers in western New York reported extremely good crop conditions. One scale hive gained 80 pounds during the first 8 days of July. Bees were in very strong condition and were making exceptionally good gains as a whole. Moisture conditions were becoming very dry since no rain had fallen in over 3 weeks. Extracting was underway and yields were reported to be of nice quality. Basswood had yielded better than average

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in northern Jefferson County. Some colonies had practically filled food chambers with nectar from this source. Most clovers in this section were killed during the winter cold weather and the balance had dried up due to the prolonged dry weather. It appeared that some colonies may soon require feeding unless it rains soon. The weather continued abnormally dry in most areas of central New York. However, honey plants continued to yield nectar slowly at most points. Basswood yielded fairly well in some areas. Moderate showers occurred in some areas on July 9 improving moisture conditions slightly. However, it was anticipated that in some areas clovers would not benefit by rain at this late date. The total honey crop in this section of the State probably will average about normal but it was felt that the lack of soil moisture would affect the fall honey crop. Some new crop comb honey had been removed from hives and it was of very good quality. Some well filled supers were available but were not expected to be removed before August 1. In southeastern New York, colonies were in pretty good condition but extremely dry weather restricted the nectar flow in many areas. Basswood yielded well in some areas and sumac also yielded fairly good at some points. It appeared that the fall honey flow would be very questionable unless it rains soon.

Vermont - It was felt that the total crop would be very light in most of the major producing areas. It was still very dry and as a result clovers had failed to yield. A few small beekeepers in some isolated areas had reported fair crop of honey. It appeared that some of the larger producers would be hard hit financially by the crop failure.

New Jersey - The ground was very dry in central New Jersey and rain was badly needed for the second crop red clover. All honey plants also needed moisture. Very little new crop honey had been extracted to-date.

Pennsylvania - Hot, dry weather prevailed in eastern Pennsylvania and rain was needed. However, bees continued to gather fairly good amounts of nectar. Very little swarming had occurred and most colonies had already made extremely good gains. Some new crop honey had already been extracted and some beekeepers anticipate the best crop ever. Generally favorable weather had prevailed in the central portion of the State and one scale hive made an average gain of 6-7 pounds per day. Very little swarming had occurred. Sumac provided most of the good flow which started on June 21 and is expected to last another week or two. A spell of good weather aided the basswood honey flow in Bradford County. One scale colony showed a total gain of 51 pounds which was somewhat of a surprise since much of the basswood timber had been cut in this part of the State. Dry weather continued and golden rod was beginning to suffer.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Maryland - The continued dry weather in the Blue Ridge Mountain section caused the clover honey flow to be almost a complete failure.

Virginia - A very good crop of mostly white honey had been gathered in some sections of northern Virginia. Many honey plants had ceased yielding and the cool, cloudy weather had kept clovers from producing freely. In southwestern Virginia, very poor yields were reported. Some of the new crop honey was said to have been bitter flavored and very little had been sold to-date.

West Virginia - Crop conditions were considered rather poor in the northeastern part of the State. Yields were expected to be only about 30 percent of last year's crop.

Kentucky - It appeared that yields varied considerably from area to area in north central Kentucky. Supplies of white clover were rather short and some failed to produce any nectar for some reason. Coral berry was in bloom but had not yielded much. Colonies had gathered very little surplus honey in some areas and what little they had gathered was of dark color. At other points, a fairly good honey crop was being gathered. Honey sales were fairly good at roadside stands and in retail stores.

Tennessee - The nectar flow was beginning to taper off in the southeastern part of the State. The second clover bloom produced fairly well in this area. The sourwood trees were still in bloom and very good yields were anticipated. The total honey crop is expected to be fairly good and one producer was scheduled to begin packing in a few days.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Georgia - Colony and crop conditions varied very little from the past period throughout the State. Most of the south Georgia honey crop had been harvested. Some bees were being moved to Florida to work the partridge pea bloom which was running very late. Other colonies were being moved to south Georgia to work the Mexican clover bloom. Mid-season honey plant blooms were considered very few with the palmetto bloom being a total failure. The total crop in southeastern Georgia was somewhat less than last year. In north Georgia, bees continued to work sourwood but frequent showers interrupted their activity. A fair demand for honey in most sections of the State in prices were unchanged.

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Florida - Most colonies were in good condition in northwest Florida. However, there was very little activity at this time due to lack of floral sources.

Mississippi - Colonies were gathering a fair flow of nectar from cotton in the northwestern Delta section. They were just beginning to work soybeans which looked good but were not expected to begin yielding freely for about 2 more weeks. A good rain would aid crops in this section.

Louisiana - Favorable weather prevailed in the Donaldsonville area and summer honey plants provided a light nectar flow. Colonies were in above normal conditions. Bottled honey moved slowly but there was a good demand for queen bees. Bees continued to make good gains in the central part of the State as the honey flow continued. Losses from cotton spray insecticides had not been severe to date. Some honey had been removed from colonies for the second time this year. Demand for honey at wholesale level proved light but was about normal in retail stores. Bees in this section of the State were able to gather nectar from palmetto, cotton, buck vine, buttonwood and field peas. Extremely dry weather slowed honey yields in western Louisiana. Demand for honey was slower than during the same period last year.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of July. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 960 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 220,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest and Louisians White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14

6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 14,473 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95

24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

CUT COMB: 12, 20-oz. jars 5.05

DETROIT: Arrivals 85,176 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.40
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few	6.00

DETROIT: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few lower	
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweet Clover 300, Iowa Light Amber Mixed Flowers 150. Price to jobbers and chains Minn. or U. S. Grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers fair, large slow. Mixed Flowers sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13TERMINAL MARKET REPORTSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)CREAMED HONEY:

24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweet Clover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Germany 347, Guatemala 300 and Norway 8. Sales and nominal quotations.

Demand good. Market about steady.

MEXICO drums	13½-14
tins	14½

WEST & MIDWEST White to Water White Clover	16
Ex Warehouse carload lots	17

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber-	
Ex Warehouse tins	15-15½

White Orange truck loads drums	17
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Ex Warehouse tins	18
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OHIO Bakers honey Light Amber tins	16½
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EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21
drums	19

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO-

12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
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IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Brazil 284, Dom. Rep.

102, Haiti 31, Chile 246 and Guatemala 80; bls.

West Africa 150 and Fr. Somaliland 180. Offer-

ings light. Demand improving. Market firm.

Africa 59½

South America 54-57

Central America 54-55

Mexico 54-55

Guatemala 52

San Domingo 50-51

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

3,600 lbs; by boat Costa Rica 3,250 and Argentina

6,500 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to re-

tailers, chains and other large users. Demand

slow. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
some	6.35

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED: 6, 10-lb. cans

12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
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some 5.65

12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
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some 3.25

12, 12-oz. plastic	3.50-4.20
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24, 1-lb. jars	7.65-7.70
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some 6.25-6.50

24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
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some 3.60-3.85

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars

12, 12-oz. jars	4.25
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24, 1-lb. jars	3.25
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	7.70
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PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

9,440 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large re-

tail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
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Light Amber	16½
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6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
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6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
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6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
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12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
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12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
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12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
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12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
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12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
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24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
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CREAMED HONEY:

24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
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PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Demand moderate. Market

steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed

Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
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fair quality 11.40-11.50

6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
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12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
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12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
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24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
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12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
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12, 16-oz. jars	3.95-4.25
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12, 8-oz. jars	2.30
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12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
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12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups

24, 10-oz. jars	7.75
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Bulk 5 gallon cans	5.85
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	14½-15
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ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
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Light Amber	15
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6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13TERMINAL MARKET REPORTSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 2,025 cans Central Calif.,

700 cans Intermountain areas. Wholesale list prices to retailers. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 13IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING APRIL 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	498,518
Australia	2,700
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	12,546
Dominican Republic	12,150
France	856
Greece	5,536
Guatemala	22,942
Ireland	456
Israel	1,200
Italy	263
Mexico	130,303
Netherlands	810
New Zealand	1,080
United Kingdom	384
West Germany	1,568
TOTALS	691,312
TOTAL DOLLARS	74,416

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING APRIL 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium	19,379
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	9,533
Finland	30,000
Hong Kong	3,120
Japan	3,840
Liberia	600
Malaya	2,400
Netherlands	33,000
Philippine Republic	71,676
Republic Congo	2,280
Saudi Arabia	3,600
Singapore	4,200
United Kingdom	47,719
Vietnam	4,836
West Germany	53,200
TOTAL	289,383
TOTAL DOLLARS	51,838

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR APRIL 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	48,622
Argentina	11,023
Brazil	67,486
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	10,318
Chile	116,796
Colombia	57,371
Dominican Republic	6,820
El Salvador	84,275
Ethiopia	13,197
Guatemala	19,222
Haiti	47,752
Mexico	33,069
Turkey	
TOTALS	515,951
TOTAL DOLLARS	251,098

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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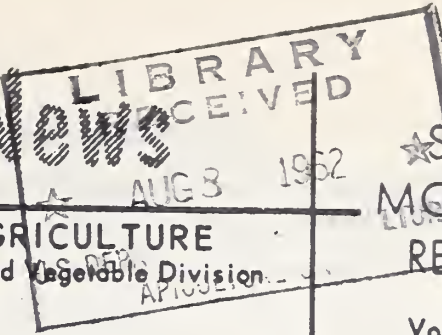
Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Fruit and Vegetable Division



★ SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 14

Friday, August 3, 1962

BUMPER HONEY CROP IN DOUBT

Many beekeepers across the country reported that the main honey flow had ended abruptly or else dwindled to a trickle during the past period. During the previous period, many had anticipated very good yields since colonies had been making extremely good gains. Weather conditions were the primary reasons for the declining yields in many areas. Extremely dry or hot weather and in some instances a combination of both caused honey plants to cease yielding nectar. At some points, it was cool and cloudy and this also kept honey plants from secreting nectar freely. Rainy weather hindered bees as they attempted to work the flow from basswood and other plants in some regions. Despite the reports of declining yields, some colonies had already gathered a good crop of new honey and in some cases more than last season. Still others continued to make favorable gains.

Fairly good weather conditions prevailed in California but it turned hot and dry in the Pacific Northwest towards the end of the period. Variable weather conditions prevailed in the Intermountain region and good rains improved conditions in some areas. Second crop alfalfa was in bloom in northern Utah but farmers were cutting most of it for hay. Clovers and alfalfa yielded freely in southwestern Montana. Hot summer weather ruled over Northeast Texas and the cotton crop was just coming into full bloom and bees readily worked the blossoms. Rain and cooler weather interrupted the clover flow in Iowa but some was still being gathered by colonies in some areas. Most had already gathered a good crop. In North Dakota, colonies made good gains at some points as weather proved favorable. Cool, rainy weather caused the main flow to taper off in Wisconsin and beekeepers were somewhat disappointed over what had appeared to be a prospective bumper crop.

Dry weather still plagued much of the Northeast and South Atlantic and South Central States. New York was probably one of the hardest hit States. Parts of this State were reported to have been declared a disaster area as result of the continued drought. Recent rains had fallen in some New York areas, helping to alleviate the conditions. The nectar flow was curtailed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland due to lack of rainfall.

Extracting of the new crop gained momentum across the Country. However, there were some areas where it was still too early since the honey had not ripened properly. This was partially attributed to the cool, damp weather conditions. Much of the newly extracted honey was said to be of good quality, heavy bodied and of white color. In California, new crop sage honey realized 12-14¢ and buckwheat 11-11½¢ per pound. Mixed flower honey brought 11¢ in Arkansas and 10¢ in Louisiana. Florida tupelo sold for 19¢. Prices held about steady on large lots of old crop extracted clover-alfalfa honey in the heavy producing Midwest.

There was very little activity shown in the market for domestic beeswax. Only light supplies were offered and sales proved extremely limited. The few sales reported were unchanged from the previous period and ranged from 40 to 42¢ per pound cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading basis. Imported wax in New York City sold at 54-54½¢ on South American stock, 55¢ per pound for Mexican offerings and 52¢ for Guatemala wax.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

:		:	PRICES & BASES	:	:	:	PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	OF SALE	:	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN					ARK.	Light Amber-Willow - Vine	12¢ del.
	White or better-Sage		12-13¢ del.			Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat		11½-12¢ del.		S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	12-13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat					Clover - Alfalfa	12-13½¢ f.o.b.
			11-11½¢ del.		IOWA	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat - Sage					White-Clover	12½-13½¢ del.
			11-11½¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover	14¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Sage		11¢ del.			Clover - Alfalfa (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
IMPERIAL VALLEY					OHIO	Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½-12½¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		10½¢ del.			Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	11-12¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa					Clover	12½-14¢ del.
			10 2/3¢ f.o.b.			Clover (drums)	12-13½¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL					N.Y.	White-Clover	14¢ del.
	White-Sage		14¢ del.		FLA.	Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage (according to quality)				MISS.	Clover (drums)	12¢ del.
			11-13¢ del.		LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
	White-Extra White-Sage		12½¢ del.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Buckwheat		11¢ del.			Tupelo (drums returned)	15¢ f.o.b.
	White-Vetch		11¢ del.				
	Light Amber-Safflower - Alfalfa		11½¢ del.				
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		9-10¢ del.				
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Safflower - Sage		10¢ del.				
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Safflower		9¢ del.				
COLO. Amber-Mixed Flowers			12¢ del.				
	White-Clover (cans or drums)		12½-13¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OR HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:		:	Sales to		
STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	16¢	17¢	18¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	15¢	-
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12½¢	15¢	-
	White-Clover	12½¢	15¢	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
	Alfalfa - Clover	18¢	-	-
	Dark Amber-Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
ILL.	White-Clover	13¢	15¢	-
N.Y.	Clover	-	-	16-17¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	23 1/3¢	28¢
COLO.	White-Clover	20¢	21¢	26¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	22¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	27-28¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	15¢	18¢	-
	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
	Alfalfa - Clover	16 2/3¢	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

ILL.	White-Clover	21¢	20¢	-
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Clover	20¢	-	-
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	27-32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
VT.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	27½¢	35¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
KY.	Clover	34½¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	21¢	-	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.00	-
COLO.	White-Clover	4.90-6.70	6.70	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Vetch - Clover	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	75¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
KANS.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	63-69¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	6.00	6.50	-
	Light Amber White-Clover	6.50	-	69¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
	Alfalfa - Clover	5.30	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	5.65	5.95	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
	Clover	5.05	-	65¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
KY.	Clover	8.25	10.80	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.80	75¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover	6.70-7.05	7.05	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	8.30	-
	Vetch - Clover	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Willow - Vine	-	-	35-43¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40-43¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
KANS.	White-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00-6.50	35-39¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	6.10	6.70	-
	Light Amber White-Clover	6.50	-	37¢
MINN.	Dark Amber-Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
ILL.	White-Clover	6.30	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
	Clover	5.75	-	40¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
VT.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.75-8.00	50-60¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
KY.	Clover	8.25	10.80	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.15	40¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS	
:	:	:(Generally Delivered): (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover	4.00-4.20	4.20	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	23¢
ILL.	White-Clover	3.60	-	-
OHIO	Clover	3.31	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Clover	-	-	25¢
VT.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	5.00	30-35¢
KY.	Clover	4.30	7.20	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.10	25¢
LA.	White Clover - Vetch	3.05	4.00	-
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
COLO.	White-Clover	6.85	7.15	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	33-35¢
MINN.	Alfalfa - Clover 24-10-oz.	5.20	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
S. DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-14-oz.	8.00	-	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.40	45-49¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 12-14-oz.	8.50	9.60	50-55¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	7.20	9.60	-
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz. min.	-	9.60	-
	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.00	49¢
PA.	Light Amber-Trefoil 12-oz.	-	-	45¢
	Light Amber-Sumac 12-oz.	-	-	45¢
WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.00	-
VT.	Clover - Mixed Flowers 12-oz. plastic	-	13.20	79¢
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
	White-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	White-Vetch - Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.30	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton 12-2-lb. cans	-	6.60	-
S. DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa 5-lb. cans	-	-	1.00
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	White-Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
ILL.	White-Clover 12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
VT.	Clover - Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00-12.50	1.49
VA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.20	-	-
	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	9.60	-	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	45-50¢
	Mixed Flowers 2-lb. jars	-	-	85-95¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE ^{1/}	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)

MISS.	Light Amber-Clover 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	2.50
LA.	Tupelo 12-2½ lb. jars	8.10	9.00	1.10

^{1/} State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

FINAL SUMMARY OF 1961-CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Sugar Division
Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of June 30, 1962 ^{1/}

State	Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements Made	
	No.	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	No.	Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	---	---	---	---
Arizona	6	147,620	15,068	---	---	---	---
California	2	22,000	2,387	---	---	---	---
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	---	---	1	31,500
Florida	26	698,610	87,744	29,040	3,565*	---	---
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	12,705	1,403	1	1,000,000
Idaho	8	549,395	65,050	38,500	4,601*	1	48,000
Illinois	1	26,620	3,168	---	---	1	12,000
Iowa	3	127,325	16,379	75,350	9,593*	5	4,000,000
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	18	1,004,190	128,678	585,680	74,967*	4	2/86,455
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	4	183,810	23,711	183,810	23,711	4	173,200
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	1	93,300
No. Dakota	2	26,235	3,384	26,015	3,356	---	---
So. Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	---	---	---	---
So. Dakota	8	591,360	76,285	---	---	2	68,500
Texas	11	315,865	36,245	39,325	3,343*	3	1,109,600
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	2	116,050	13,926	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	105	4,181,870	513,795	990,425	124,479*	23	2/6,622,555

INITIAL SUMMARY OF 1962-CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of June 30, 1962

Florida	24	574,145	73,632*	574,145	73,632*	---	---
TOTAL	24	574,145	73,632*	574,145	73,632*	---	---

Comparative Totals:

1961	12	303,270	37,866	303,270	37,866	---	---
1960	5	140,965	13,955	140,965	13,955	---	---
1959	5	104,060	7,295	104,060	7,295	---	---
1958	7	188,817	19,713	188,817	19,713	---	---

* Estimated. ^{1/} No report was issued for the period ending May 31, 1962. ^{2/} Corrected quantity.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period-Last half of July)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures over the State were generally below normal early in the period and near normal late in the period. Coastal fog was common during much of the period resulting in cool temperatures along much of the coastal area. Thundershowers occurred generally at the higher elevations in the Sierras, but were also reported at occasional central valley points. Elsewhere, no precipitation occurred except in drizzles along the coast.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies were in good to very good condition with plenty of brood and pollen. Very little swarming is taking place at the present time. Colony movement during the period was light. A few colonies were moved to melons, alfalfa seed pollination, and lima beans in the central part of the State and from buckwheat to alfalfa in the southern part of the State. Some colonies were rented for late alfalfa seed pollination at \$5.00 per colony. Bees were working clover, alfalfa, safflower, thistle, trefoil, cotton, a little buckwheat, white sage, birds foot, yellow star thistle, and squash for nectar. They worked eucalyptus, corn, mustard, buckwheat, alfalfa, melons, and cotton, and miscellaneous flowers for pollen. Honey plants were generally in good condition. Cooler weather helped the nectar flow in many areas by prolonging the blooming period. Alfalfa, safflower, trefoil, clover, sage, and buckwheat honey is being extracted at this time. The sage and buckwheat honey is reported to be above average quality, the alfalfa is darker in color than a year ago, while honey from other floral sources is of normal quality. Reported yields this year included 30-60 pounds of alfalfa and sage, 20-40 pounds of safflower, and 10 pounds of orange. Reports indicate the number of producing colonies range from slightly below to slightly above the 5 year average in the various areas of the State, but over-all to be close to the 5 year average.

Southern California - Demand from commercial users has eased slightly as inventories are now building up. The supply of buckwheat is now very heavy. Quality is very good. Extraction of alfalfa is now under way in the Imperial Valley and in Arizona. Offerings so far have been light. Prices on buckwheat honey are barely steady due to the heavy production. Some Intermountain white to water white clover was offered at 13¢ f.o.b. shipping point but no sales were reported. Some export trading was reported but buyers are being very cautious in purchases. Orange honey offerings are very light.

Northern and Central California - Demand was seasonally normal from commercial users but was slow to fair from retail outlets. Bottlers' and handlers' inventories were fairly heavy. Producers' inventories of buckwheat continued heavy.

Export trading was very light.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 8 - July 22)

Washington - The weather turned from cool to warm near the end of the period in the area to the west of the Cascade Mountain Range. By the end of the period it was also very dry. Bees kept busy working a good nectar flow from fireweed, wild blackberries, Canadian thistle and some white Dutch clover. Colonies were reported to be strong and storing good amounts of honey. Generally cool weather prevailed in the Yakima Valley area during the first week. However, hot, dry weather moved into the region on the second week and afternoon temperatures sometimes reached the 100 degree mark. In contrast, it was mostly cool during the mornings with temperatures averaging in the 50's. Sweet-clover and mint yielded nectar freely in some areas but yields were spotty in others.

Oregon - Hot, sunny weather moved into the Willamette Valley and many honey plants had actually dried up. Bees were still able to gather some nectar from wild blackberries. Fireweed also continued to yield lightly at some points in Washington county. Many commercial beekeepers in the Valley were moving their colonies into central Oregon so they can work clover, alfalfa and mountain fireweed. Extracting was well underway in the Willamette Valley and quality was reported to be better than normal with medium body and white to extra white in color. Vetch yields varied from 25 to 100 pounds per colony. In the Southwestern Mountain area, honey plants were in about normal condition but produced very little nectar due to continued cool and cloudy weather. Bees were able to make some gains from white clover, sweet clover, alfalfa and wild flowers. However, it was felt that there would be very little honey extracted in this region this season.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 8 - July 22)

Wyoming - The honey flow has almost completely stopped in the northwestern part of the State. Prospects were reported to be very poor for the balance of the season. Very little clover was available for bees to work and this was partly attributed to farmers having sprayed fence rows and ditches with weed killing chemicals. It was feared that the current crop would be the shortest in ten years in this area. Beekeepers experienced much difficulty with swarming this season and many package bees had swarmed out despite control efforts. Relatively cool and cloudy weather continued in northeastern Wyoming and scattered showers occurred. The main honey flow started out good with an abundance of alfalfa and clover blooms. However, this flow dwindled to a mere trickle by the end of the period. Brood chambers were filled and some honey was stored in the supers but now the supers in one area were deserted. Clovers were still in prime condition for a nectar flow at some points.

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Montana - Clover and alfalfa were in full bloom and yielding freely in the southwestern part of the State. Bees were in extremely good condition but poor weather conditions kept them from working the current flow on many days.

Utah - Second crop alfalfa was in bloom in the northern part of the State but farmers were cutting much of it for hay. Consequently, it was felt that bees probably would not be able to gather much honey from this source. A good rain occurred in the Providence area on July 13. This moisture was badly needed since the weather had been very hot prior to the rain. Bees were in only fair condition and some were just barely making a living. Consequently, prospects appeared very poor for a good crop this year.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 9 - July 23)

Northeast Texas - Beekeepers were busy removing surplus honey from hives in the extreme northeastern section of this area. However, frequent rains interrupted beekeepers in their work. It appeared that yields would be fairly good. Colonies in the eastern portion of this section were strong and doing fairly well as they worked the cotton bloom. It was feared that bee losses would be heavy as farmers used insecticides in their cotton fields. Fairly hot weather prevailed in the area around Dallas and cotton looked fairly good. Early planted cotton was in full bloom and bees worked it in varying degrees. It appeared that yields of this source were going to be rather spotty unless rain comes soon. Some fields were heavily infested with boll weevils and these fields showed very few blossoms. Some colonies located near fields that were in heavy bloom appeared to be filling their supers at a rapid pace. Extracting of vetch honey had been completed and yields averaged about 50 to 60 pounds per colony. Producer-packers were searching for darker grades of honey to blend with the new crop white vetch honey.

Arkansas - Hot, dry weather slowed the nectar flow in northeastern Arkansas. However, honey plants were still in fairly good condition and cotton and soybeans provided bees ample working sources.

Oklahoma - A good rain improved conditions in the central area of the State. Bees had already gathered a good crop of honey from clovers. The main honey flow was still in progress in the southwestern part of the State and about a normal crop was anticipated. Cotton had started to bloom and some rain had fallen, improving condition of plants. Generally dry and hot weather brought the clover flow to an end in western Oklahoma. Bees had gathered a fair crop from clovers but probably not as much as they did last year. A good demand prevailed for honey and quality of the new crop was reported to be good. However, extracting of the new crop was just beginning.

PLAINS STATES: (Period July 9 - July 23)

Iowa - Below normal temperatures, accompanied by excessive rainfall, prevailed in the southwestern section of the State. Yellow sweet and white Dutch clover had stopped yielding but some white sweet clover was still available. Extracting was in full swing and the new crop was reported to be of excellent quality. However, none of the new crop had been sold. It was anticipated that the recent heavy rains would improve prospects for a good fall nectar flow. Swarming was no longer a problem in this area. In the northwestern section of the State, extracting of the new crop was in full swing. However, the moisture content of some of the new crop honey was still reported to be very high. Rain and humid weather had moved into the area near the middle of the period, causing the extra heavy honey flow to cease. Prospects appeared good for a fall honey flow in this area. No sales were reported on new crop honey but retail movement of old crop honey continued at a good pace. All supplies of beeswax had been exhausted in this area. Wet humid weather kept bees from working much of the time in the north and central areas of the State. As a result, it was anticipated that the overall crop would total about 75 percent of last year. Clovers were rapidly going to seed but it was anticipated that a light nectar flow would continue from this source if the rainy weather stops. The honey market held steady. Some clovers were still in bloom in northeastern Iowa. Some rain had fallen in the area and it was fairly cool on several days.

Kansas - The white and yellow sweet clover honey flow was practically over. It appeared that a good crop of honey had been gathered from these sources. Some of this new crop honey had just been extracted and it was said to be of mild flavor, good color and body.

Nebraska - The main honey flow was generally over in the southeastern portion of the State. Some white sweet clover was still in bloom and good moisture conditions were present. A good crop of honey had been gathered, probably the best in several years in quality and quantity. Rainfall continued above normal in the eastern portion of the State. It was hot and humid on many days and the clover honey flow had slacked off. Most colonies had stored a good crop of light colored and heavy bodied honey. Extracting had been started and yields were reported to be averaging from 100 to 150 pounds. The second cutting of alfalfa was in full bloom in northern Nebraska and colonies made fairly good gains on most days. Yellow and white clover had quit yielding and beekeepers were concerned. Good moisture conditions prevailed and it was hoped that the third cutting of alfalfa would make up for the poor clover yields. Retail honey prices held about steady and a fairly good demand continued. Some large packers had not been able to clean up their stock of old crop honey and as a result were offering about one cent per pound

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less than last year for new crop supplies. A rather large amount of honey was said to be moving into storage under the price support program in this section.

South Dakota - It was cool and rainy much of the time in the Eastern part of the State and this restricted overall yields of honey. The extracting of the new crop had been started.

North Dakota - Fairly good weather conditions aided the nectar flow in the southeastern part of the State and sweet clover was still blooming heavily. Consequently, colonies continued to make good gains and some appeared to have already gathered about 75 pounds of nectar per colony. The new honey appeared to be of very good quality.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 11 - July 25)

Illinois - Good rains fell in central Illinois and this stopped the honey flow at most points. However, it was thought that most colonies had already stored a good crop of honey. The clover flow was curtailed by cool weather in northern Illinois. However, bees had already gathered a good crop in this part of the State too. Honey plants were looking good since ample moisture had fallen during the period. Extracting of the new crop was in full swing.

Ohio - Clover yields proved rather spotty in in west central Ohio. Fairly good yields were reported in some areas. Extracting was in full swing in the western half of the State and yields varied from 60 to 100 pounds and the honey was of white color and of heavy bodied. Prospects looked good for a second nectar flow from red clover and alfalfa. However, it was feared that excessive rain may have hindered this source. Bees were in good shape and had plenty of stores on hand for wintering in colonies where excluders were used. Inquiries for new crop honey was good from the packers. It was very dry in some areas of northeastern Ohio. As a result, some bees were in below normal conditions since they had very few working sources at the present time. At other points in this section of the State, honey plants were in good condition and bees had stored some surplus honey.

Michigan - Honey plants were beginning to need rain in the southern half of the State and unless some falls soon the honey flow will be over. Colonies had been gaining at a rate of 5 pounds per day for quite some time. Consequently, indications point toward a bumper honey crop. It was reported that sales of large size extracting units had been heavy. On the Upper Peninsula, it was very dry and this caused the nectar flow to slow down to a bare minimum. Colonies had actually lost weight on some days. All old crop honey had been sold.

Wisconsin - Cool, rainy weather caused the honey flow to taper off considerably in the southern part of the State. Colonies were still able to gather a light amounts of nectar on favorable flying days. Some white Dutch clover continued to bloom. It was expected that second cutting alfalfa would soon be in bloom. It was reported that there had been a considerable amount of swarming in comb honey colonies. Some extracting was in progress and it showed very heavy body and was water white with about 15 percent moisture content. It appeared that yields would average between 60 and 70 pounds in southwestern Wisconsin. Frequent rain and cloudy weather kept temperatures below normal much of the time. Honey sold fairly good in local retail stores. Generally favorably weather permitted bees to work clovers, alfalfa and a few other flowers during the past period in the area around Spencer. Basswood was considered a failure in this area but goldenrod was beginning to bloom. Colonies were in very good shape and swarming had not been a problem. It was anticipated that a big crop of honey would be gathered in this area, weather permitting. About an inch and a half of rain fell during the past two weeks but more was needed. Old crop honey sold good at retail level in five pound jars. Frequent showers and cool weather hampered the honey flow in east central Wisconsin. White Dutch clover and sweet clover continued to bloom and was available for colonies to work at will. Beekeepers who were optimistic over the result of the excellent early honey flow are now revising their estimate of the total crop downward. However, this was not true in all instances. Some beekeepers reported that they still anticipated good yields. It was expected that there would be a considerable amount of buckwheat honey gathered in this region. Comb honey production appeared to be rather erratic and varied greatly from area to area. One beekeeper found it necessary to remove comb honey supers and replace them with extracting supers. Some comb honey was to be removed in a few days. Ample moisture had produced a fine crop of alfalfa which was expected to be in bloom shortly. However, haying operations removed a considerable acreage. There was some demand for newly extracted honey by individual consumers but packers showed very little interest. Most packers still had a supply of 1961 crop honey on hand. Honey moved at a fair pace at retail level and prices held about steady.

Minnesota - What promised to be a bumper honey crop did not materialize in parts of southeastern Minnesota. During the peak of the basswood flow, a heavy downpour of rain continued until the bloom matured. This was followed by more rain and extremely cool weather. The inclement weather practically ended the crop as far as basswood and clover flows were concerned. It was reported that practically all beekeepers in Southeastern Minnesota expected a smaller crop of honey than last year. One beekeeper in the extreme southern portion of the State reported

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about three-fourths of a crop of honey already gathered. However, very little more was expected. Cool, cloudy and rainy weather had played havoc with the nectar flow during the past few weeks. Some late plantings of buckwheat may possibly provide good yields if conditions permit. Also possibly some nectar will be gathered from hearts-ease. Basswood yields proved limited since the rains hit at the wrong time. A fairly good honey flow was still in progress in northwestern Minnesota but the weather was a little too cool for maximum secretion by honey plants. Clovers continued to look good. Extracting had not started in this area of the State.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 11-July 25)

New York - The honey flow slowed down considerably in western New York during this period compared to the previous one. This was attributed to the continued dry weather. However, a good rain fell in some areas late in the period and it was hoped that this would improve chances for a good fall honey flow from goldenrod. Most of the stronger colonies had already stored a good surplus of honey and extracting of the crop had been started at some points. The newly extracted stock showed good quality and was heavy bodied and light colored. Some light rain helped to improve soil moisture conditions in northern Jefferson county. However, more was needed to put honey plants into good shape for the fall honey flow. Bees continued to gather white pollen in some areas. Extracting was in progress and one beekeeper reported that yields from basswood were better than usual. About an inch of badly needed rain fell in some central New York areas on July 23 and 24. It was hoped that this would be enough moisture to help second cutting clovers and fall flowers. This was the first substantial amount of rain to hit the area in eleven weeks. The best basswood flow in years had helped bees to fill supers at some points. Beekeepers had started extracting operations in order to empty supers for use in gathering the fall honey flow. Yields at one point averaged about 60 pounds but larger yields were anticipated at other yards. The new honey was of good quality and light colored. Comb honey was also being prepared for marketing. A fall crop will be extremely important in some areas since the extracting operations left virtually nothing for the colonies to use as winter stores. Bees were in good shape in southeastern New York and continued to work purple loosestrife and some other flowers. However, the dry weather had seriously curtailed the nectar flow during the period. Pastures had almost completely dried up, further restricting the amount of wild flowers for bees to work. Apples, mustard and dandelion provided the best flow in years from these sources in this area. A small amount of basswood honey was gathered but very little was obtained from clovers. Nearly all of the new crop extracted honey was dark and will require blending before marketing in many instances.

Vermont - It appeared that the crop would be the poorest since 1953. However, some beekeepers fared better than others and reported a fairly good surplus stored by their colonies. In the main producing area, yields were estimated at about 10-20 percent of normal. Recent rains improved condition of honey plants and some colonies in the drought area are currently able to make a living from various plants. The rain also enhanced chances of a fall honey flow from goldenrod. The honey market was somewhat unsettled but it was thought that most producers would ask higher prices than last season. Some large producer-packers anticipated having to go to distant states to obtain supplies for their regular customers.

New Jersey - The main honey flow had ended in north New Jersey and beekeepers had started extracting operations. The crop was considered a failure due to dry weather by some beekeepers. Still others reported that their colonies had gathered a good crop from tulip poplar and clovers. Fall honey plants were considered to be in poor condition but recent heavy rains have alleviated the drought conditions in many areas and should help to improve the situation to some extent.

Pennsylvania - A good rain fell in Bradford county on July 19 and it brought new life into some vegetation. More rain was needed in order to help fall honey plants. Early goldenrod had begun to bloom and should provide colonies some pollen. Late goldenrod had shown considerable improvement since the rain. Farmers failed to plant buckwheat in some areas since it was so dry. Honey sales proved about normal in this part of the State. Dry weather conditions continued to persist in an estimated 25 counties, mostly in the central sector, of Pennsylvania. It was estimated that this had sharply reduced the honey crop and rain was badly needed to aid fall honey plants. Colonies were still able to gather small amounts of nectar each day from a few plants. Swarming was reported to have been less trouble this year than any year during the last twenty-five.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13-July 28)

Maryland - Dry weather slowed the nectar flow in most sections of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A few areas had ample soil moisture and honey plants were in pretty good shape. Some bees made fairly good gains as they worked in pollination of cucumbers, cantaloups and watermelons. Most of these colonies had been moved into fields of lima beans for pollination purposes. Prospects appeared good for a supply of nectar from limas. However, some beekeepers had removed bees from the lima bean fields since they were unable to obtain cooperation of growers who sprayed the fields for insects with airplanes. Honey sold fairly well at retail stores in this area and prices were about the same as last season.

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Virginia - Condition of honey plants were generally good in the northern section of Virginia. However, fields of white Dutch clover were rather scarce and very little clover honey had been gathered this year. A fair crop had been gathered from various honey plants but the color was darker than last year. Extracting was just beginning at most points. It was hoped that possibly some ladino clover honey would still be obtained if weather proved favorable. One beekeeper in the northern Blue Ridge Mountain area reported that his crop appeared to be better than last year. Furthermore, he reported that a considerable amount of dark honey was being carried over from last season.

West Virginia - The main honey flow was about over in most areas. Sourwood continued to bloom in some mountain areas. Dry weather conditions predominated much of the northeastern Panhandle area. Colonies continued to gather some honey, probably from alfalfa and field thistle in areas where ample moisture was available. Cool, hazy weather prevailed during much of the period making it difficult for beekeepers to extract the new crop.

Kentucky - Rain was badly needed in the west central areas of Kentucky. The main honey flow was reported to be about over throughout most of the State. Yields were down considerably in some areas of north central Kentucky. Plenty of blossoms had been available but weather conditions kept them from yielding nectar freely. Honey sales were fairly good at retail stores and at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Most white clover plants had stopped yielding in many areas of western Tennessee. This was a result of the continued dry weather and rain was badly needed to improve condition of fall honey plants such as goldenrod, fall aster and bitter weed. Colonies were in good shape and most had managed to gather a fair crop of honey before the dry weather developed. Honey sold fairly good in this area of the State. Scattered afternoon thundershowers and a good general rain improved soil moisture and honey plant conditions in southeastern Tennessee. Cool, dry weather moved into the area following the rain, providing good conditions for ripening of the honey in hives. The sourwood honey flow had ended and clovers had also ceased to yield nectar. It was hoped that the recent rain would give new and sustaining life to lespedeza and various other honey plants in order for bees to have some working sources. It was also hoped that it would aid the fall honey flow from aster.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 13-July 28)

Georgia - It was still rather dry in most of south Georgia but a few scattered showers had helped the situation some. Bees were currently working partridge peas, pepper bush and Mexican clover. Plametto was reported to have been a complete failure this season in most areas. Some bees had been killed by so-called blue brood which was caused by

a poison which bees got while working on fermented huckleberries and blackberries. Some bees in central and north Georgia were beginning to work on goldenrod. It was felt that they would be able to gather enough to carry them through the winter season from this source. Bees throughout the State were considered to be in generally good shape. Honey found a fair demand in most areas and the market was about unchanged.

Florida - It rained nearly every day in the Gainesville area and bees barely managed to hold their own. Practically no nectar was being brought in as result of the rainy weather. However, it was anticipated that water plants would provide some nectar by September. It also rained most every afternoon in northwestern Florida and this kept the bees inactive much of the time. Most colonies were strong and swarming had not been a problem yet. Some colonies were being rented for pollination purposes at \$3.00 each.

Mississippi - The honey flow was over in the Gulf Coast region and most colonies gathered a fairly good crop. The new crop honey sold at a fairly good pace and about the same prices as last season. Very dry weather prevailed in the Jackson area during the period and most pastures were drying up. Unless rain comes soon, late summer and fall honey production will probably be extremely short. Production from the Spring and Summer flows were about 60 percent of last year's crop. Both retail and wholesale markets for honey proved slow but prices held about steady.

Louisiana - Beekeepers in the southeastern part of the State report one of the hottest summers on record. It was also very dry and only scattered showers fell in the area during the past period. Despite the hot and dry weather, colonies continued to hold their own or make slight gains as they worked peppervine, vervain and smartweed. Bottled honey sold slowly but there was a good demand for queen bees. Honey plants were considered in good shape for the fall honey flow. In central Louisiana, bees continued to store surplus honey from cotton, blue vervain, buttonwood and various summer vines. The summer flow was lasting longer than normal in this section of the State. There is still a sizeable amount of Spring honey in hands of producers and some of it was reported to be going into loan. Sales of honey proved about normal at retail stores. Orders for queen bees proved slow in this region of the State.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for markets where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of July. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Arrivals 30,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow. Market dull. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Arrivals 230,000 lbs. Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 8,014 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz.	5.05

DENVER: Sales to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb.	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb.	6.25
12, 1-lb.	3.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz.	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz.	3.05
12, 10-oz.	2.80
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Arrivals 42,036

sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.40
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few lower	
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady. Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended Flavors-Extra Light	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COME) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: White Clover-
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.
White Sweet Clover 275, Iowa White Sweet Clover
259 and Minn. Light Amber 125. Sales to jobbers
and chains. Demand for small size containers
fair, large slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars 3.80
24, 1-lb. jars 5.80
12, 2-lb. jars 5.50
6, 4-lb. jars 4.80
6, 5-lb. jars 5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers 4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid 3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained 3.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles 3.60

CREAMED HONEY:

24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-
White Sweet Clover 20
Light Amber 18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Greece 75, Ireland 21,
Germany 45, Sweden 80, Mexico 177; drums -
Australia 50, Dom. Rep. 15 and Mexico 125. Sales
by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers
to chains and large users including some re-
tailers. Demand slow. Market about steady,
except Mexico tins slightly stronger.

MEXICO Ex Warehouse drums 13½
Ex Dock tins 15-16

WEST MINN. White Clover old crop carload lots
tins and drums 16

FLA. Bakers honey White Orange truckloads 17
Light Amber carlots 14

Ex Warehouse truckloads 15

OHIO Light-Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

MIDWEST Light Amber Clover 15½-16

AUSTRALIAN 60-lb. tins Medium-Amber 15

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins 7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars 6.85
4, 5-lb. tins 5.55
12, 2-lb. jars 6.50
24, 1-lb. jars 6.75
24, 1-lb. tins 6.65
24, 8-oz. jars 4.05
24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins 22
60-lb. tins 21

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00
24, 1-lb. jars 6.50
12, 2-lb. jars 6.25
6, 5-lb. tins 6.65
6, 5-lb. jars 6.45

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Chile 439, Haiti 39
Mexico 111 bags and 32 bls.; West Africa
99 blks. and Fr. Somaliland 189 blks. Offer-
ings very light.

South America 54-54½
some 53
Mexico 55
some 52
San Domingo 50-51
Guatemala 52

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

67,308 lbs. Sales to retailers, chains and
other large users. Demand fair. Market about
steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans
White Clover 17
Light Amber 16

Brokers' sales-

6, 3-lb. jars 5.05
6, 4-lb. jars 5.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars 7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
12, 1-lb. jars 3.90
12, 1-lb. servers 5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic 3.65
24, 1-lb. jars 7.65
24, 12-oz. jars 6.50
24, 8-oz. jars 4.45

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25
24, 1-lb. jars 7.70

Packers' sales-

6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
6, 10-lb. cans 12.40
12, 5-lb. cans 12.50
12, 1-lb. jars 3.25
24, 1-lb. jars 6.25
24, 8-oz. jars 3.85

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

10,140 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large re-
tail outlets. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½
Light Amber 16½

6, 3-lb. jars 4.46
6, 4-lb. jars 4.95
6, 5-lb. jars 6.95
12, 12-oz. cups 2.95
12, 2-lb. jars 6.75
12, 1-lb. jars 3.50
12, 1-lb. servers 5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75
24, 1-lb. jars 6.95
24, 8-oz. jars 4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 14

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

Brokers' sales to wholesalers chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	8.10
24, 10-oz. jars	6.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00

Brokers' quotations to large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
12, 16-oz. jars	4.00
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
12, 20-oz. jars	4.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 4,250 cans Central Calif.

Market steady. Wholesale quotations -

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa

mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

ST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.60
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
Fireweed 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10

CREAMED HONEY:

12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.50

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FEWER BEES THIS YEAR

A total of 5,480,000 colonies of bees were on hand on July 1 in the United States, the Crop Reporting Board announced on July 27, 1962. This is 1 percent less than on July 1 last year. Colony numbers were below last year in 3 regions, above in 1 region and about the same in 2 regions. Decreases were 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West North Central States. In the South Atlantic region, number of colonies was up 2 percent and was at a record high level. In the South Central and in the West, there was no change from last year. These estimates are based on reports from about 7,400 beekeepers, including both farm and non-farm apiaries.

Colony losses during last winter and this spring averaged 15 percent of the colonies entering the winter, compared with 13 percent a year earlier. Winter and spring losses were 23 percent in the West North Central, 19 percent in the West, 16 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central, 10 percent in the South Central and 9 percent in the South Atlantic States. About 4,800 reports were received on causes of winter and spring losses. Reported causes of losses were 28 percent from starvation, 21 percent from winter killing, 19 percent queenless, 5 percent from insects, 4 percent from spray poison, 3 percent from foul brood, 2 percent from dysentery, 1 percent from rodents and 17 percent from various other causes.

The condition of colonies on July 1 was reported at 87 percent, compared with 86 percent last year. Increases in the North Atlantic, South Central and in the West more than offset the decrease in West North Central region.

Condition of colonies was reported at the same as on July 1, 1961 in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic States.

The July 1 reported condition of nectar plants was 82 percent, compared with 78 percent last year. In the important West North Central States, where 25 percent of the national honey crop was produced last year, condition of nectar plants was reported at 89 percent, compared with 83 percent a year earlier. In spite of heavy winter losses and a late wet spring, prospects are for a good crop in this region. To date the flow from clover has been very good in all of the West North Central States; however, cool, rainy weather during May and June kept bees from working in the northern third of the region. In the East North Central as a whole, prospects are for a better than average crop. In Wisconsin, cool wet weather has restricted bee activity, while in parts of other East North Central States it has been too dry for favorable plant growth. In the West, usually the most important honey producing area, nectar plant condition was reported at 83 percent, up sharply from last year's condition of 66 percent. In California the nectar flow from orange and safflower was good. The orange blossom honey flow proved disappointing in most of Arizona.

In the North Atlantic region condition of nectar plants was reported at 73 percent. This is the lowest reported in this region since 1949. Drought conditions in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland have seriously cut nectar flow. Prospects are for a poor crop in these States as well as in parts of nearby States. A good flow was obtained in Florida from citrus and tupelo. Present conditions are favorable for a good crop from Texas cotton plants.

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

By Crop Reporting Board

State and division	Colonies of bees			Colonies lost		Condition of colonies	
	1961	1962	1962 1961	winter and 1961-62	spring of 1962	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent 3/		Percent of normal	
Maine	6	6	100	25		86	77
New Hampshire	8	8	100	17		94	85
Vermont	11	11	100	14		88	78
Massachusetts	16	17	106	13		86	85
Rhode Island	2	2	100	14		95	92
Connecticut	12	12	100	15		91	84
New York	193	191	99	16		87	68
New Jersey	33	34	103	10		93	83
Pennsylvania	150	144	96	16		88	74
North Atlantic	431	425	99	16		88	73
Ohio	281	284	101	10		88	79
Indiana	187	181	97	18		92	88
Illinois	159	154	97	17		87	84

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1 (Cont'd)

By Crop Reporting Board

State and division	Colonies of bees			Colonies lost		Condition of colonies		Condition of nectar plants	
	1961	1962	1962 1961	winter and spring of	1961-62	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent 3/		Percent of normal			
Michigan	109	104	95	16		86		85	
Wisconsin	197	187	95	22		85		90	
East North Central	933	910	98	16		88		85	
Minnesota	283	266	94	28		87		91	
Iowa	144	141	98	21		86		90	
Missouri	134	129	96	19		91		87	
North Dakota	36	37	103	32		80		84	
South Dakota	74	81	110	24		82		86	
Nebraska	72	78	109	19		87		90	
Kansas	43	43	100	14		92		89	
West North Central	786	775	99	23		87		89	
Delaware	4	4	100	10		88		74	
Maryland	31	33	106	13		92		77	
Virginia	129	130	101	10		87		81	
West Virginia	98	98	100	14		88		86	
North Carolina	197	199	101	11		85		76	
South Carolina	57	55	96	11		85		75	
Georgia	215	215	100	5		85		78	
Florida	283	297	105	9		90		74	
South Atlantic	1,014	1,031	102	9		87		77	
Kentucky	104	104	100	14		89		80	
Tennessee	157	152	97	14		88		80	
Alabama	197	191	97	8		91		72	
Mississippi	84	86	102	8		89		84	
Arkansas	85	87	102	12		92		86	
Louisiana	101	101	100	8		95		87	
Oklahoma	52	55	105	13		90		82	
Texas	274	274	100	8		85		75	
South Central	1,054	1,050	100	10		89		79	
Montana	79	77	98	18		86		85	
Idaho	205	201	98	24		85		90	
Wyoming	35	33	94	19		85		91	
Colorado	63	63	100	13		83		82	
New Mexico	10	10	100	11		86		74	
Arizona	104	108	104	16		80		76	
Utah	52	52	100	24		78		72	
Nevada	8	7	90	20		88		80	
Washington	100	102	102	17		83		82	
Oregon	56	55	98	19		85		85	
California	581	581	100	19		90		83	
West.	1,293	1,289	100	19		86		83	
U.S.	5,511	5,480	99	15		87		82	

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Percent of colonies entering winter, as reported

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Fruit and Vegetable Division

SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI

No. 15

Friday, August 17, 1962

FALL HONEY PLANTS NEED RAIN

The Fall honey flow will probably be curtailed rather severely in some areas of the Country unless rain falls soon. Extremely dry soil conditions continued to prevail in many of the Intermountain States, in Texas and in the Southeastern States area. Montana and Colorado appeared to be the driest sections of the West. Irrigation water was being drastically reduced in parts of Colorado. The northeastern section of Texas received excessive rain during the latter part of July while the southeastern section was very dry and honey plants were drying up. Some States bordering the Great Lakes were beginning to need rain as was some of the more northeastern States. However, the drought had apparently been broken in the Northeast. Parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia needed rain since only occasional showers had fallen during the period. The same was true in Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana and Georgia. Honey plants in many areas of Florida enjoyed ample moisture but the partridge pea flow was considered a failure in north Florida due to lack of rain at the right time.

Dry weather did not slow up operations in all sections of the Nation. In fact, some areas welcomed dry, warm weather, following a seige of continuous cool rainy weather that had definitely hindered the honey flow in their respective areas. The weather had finally improved in many of the Plains States and prospects for a good Fall honey flow appeared more promising. All honey plants were reported to be in good condition in California. Among the plants that bees worked in this State were cotton, clover, alfalfa, beans, safflower, thistle, trefoil and blue curls.

Condition of most colonies was considered good with the exception of a few scattered areas. In south Georgia, beekeepers found it necessary to feed some colonies that had been placed in partridge pea fields in north Florida. The peas failed to yield any nectar and the bees almost starved. In many States, it was hoped that the Fall flow would be good enough to provide colonies with ample stores for wintering. However, a lot of this depended on whether or not rain arrived in time and in sufficient volume.

Producers made fairly good progress with their extracting operations. Many reported that yields were not as good as they had anticipated earlier. Some found it necessary to speed up removal of honey from the hives in order to keep bees from mixing the dark honey in with the white. Most areas reported the newly extracted honey to be of good color and heavy bodied. Some old crop honey was still on hand in some sections of the Country and appeared to be selling slowly. Sales of new crop honey were few and far between. Many buyers did not appear to be too anxious to make purchases or else had ample supplies on hand. Export inquiries and sales were reported to have been fairly good in southern California. New crop buckwheat honey brought 11-12¢ per pound in California. Kansas white clover realized 13 3/4¢, Florida mangrove 10¢ and Arkansas mixed flowers 11¢.

Sales of domestic beeswax proved very limited. The limited sales showed no particular price change and ranged from 40 to 42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Offerings of imported wax proved light in New York City and only a slow demand prevailed. Supplies from South America sold mostly at 56-57¢ per pound; Central American 54-55¢; Africa 51-52¢; Santa Domingo 51¢ and from Guatemala one lot 53¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			OREG. Clover-Vetch (cans or drums)		
	White or better-Sage	13-13½¢ del.		ARK. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-White-Sage	11½-12½¢ del.		S.DAK. White-Water White-Clover-Alfalfa	12-14¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11½-12¢ del.		(drums)	12½-13½¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11-11½¢ del.		IOWA Amber-Clover	12-12½¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				KANS. White-Clover	13 3/4¢ del.
	White-Orange	17¢ f.o.b.		WISC. White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Orange	16¢ del.		Clover	11-13¢ del.
	Light Amber-Orange	15½¢ del.		MINN. Clover (drums)	11½¢ f.o.b.
	White-Sage	17¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	14¢ del.
	Extra White-Sage	15¢ del.		ILL. White-Clover	12½-13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage	14½¢ del.		OHIO Amber-Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½-12½¢ del.
	White-Sage	14¢ del.		(drums)	11-12¢ del.
	White-Buckwheat-Sage	12¢ del.		White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat-Sage	11¢ del.		(drums)	12-13½¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		FLA. Mixed Flowers (drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
	Alfalfa	10¢ del.		Mangrove (drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa-Safflower	9-10¢ del.		MISS. Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
	Amber-Safflower	9½¢ del.		LA. White-Clover and Vetch (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
IMPERIAL VALLEY - CALIFORNIA				Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber or better-Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.	CALIFORNIA NORTHERN		
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½¢ f.o.b.		Extra Light Amber-Star Thistle	
				(cans furnished)	10¢ del.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to			
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :	
		: (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)			

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
TEXAS	White-Clover and Cotton	20¢	-	-
WIS.	Water White-Clover	12¢	14¢	16¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	20¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20-21¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	15-16¢	18¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Basswood	-	14½¢	-
	Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Sumac	-	-	16½¢
MD.	White-Water White-Thistle - Basswood-Clover	20¢	-	-
FLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	19¢	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	12½-13¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	26-28¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover	21¢	26¢	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	20-21¢	25¢	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	28-30¢
	Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Mixed Flowers	23-24¢	26 2/3¢	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
MD.	White-Thistle - Basswood - Clover	25¢	30¢	-
KY.	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	34¢	-	-
LA.	Clover	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	6.40	-	-
TEXAS White-Clover and Cotton	7.10	-	-
	Vetch - Clover	7.75	-
KANS. Clover-Alfalfa	-	6.00	63-75¢
WIS. Clover	5.80	-	-
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.25-6.60	69¢
ILL. White-Clover	-	5.65	57¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.05-5.86	-	-
N.Y. Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Light Amber-Clover	7.20	-
	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	7.44	80-85¢
	Clover	-	65¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	70¢
KY. Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	8.25	-	45¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-
LA. White-Clover and Vetch	6.10	6.70	-
	Clover	6.50	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	6.65	-	-
TEXAS White-Clover and Cotton	7.20	-	-
	Vetch - Clover	7.80	-
ARK. Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	-	39¢
IOWA Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
KANS. Clover-Alfalfa	-	6.25	35-39¢
MICH. Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS. Clover	6.00	-	-
MINN. Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	6.65-6.70	39¢
ILL. White-Clover	-	5.95	33¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.75-6.10	-	-
N.Y. Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	7.68	-
	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	7.44	40-45¢
	Clover	-	40¢
VT. Clover	7.25	8.00	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Sumac	7.68	45¢
MD. White-Thistle - Basswood - Clover	8.00	10.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	7.50	42¢
KY. Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	8.25	45¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.00	-	-
LA. White-Clover and Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	4.03	-	-
TEXAS White-Clover and cotton	4.00	-	-
ARK. Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
IOWA Amber-Clover	-	4.25	25¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/		Sales to : WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS : (Generally Delivered) & (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
KANS.	Clover-Alfalfa	-	4.25	23-27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.80	-
OHIO	White-Clover	3.32	-	-
N.Y.	Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	4.69	26-29¢
VT.	Clover	4.20	5.00	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	4.30	-	25¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.80-4.00	-	-
LA.	White-Clover and Vetch	3.65	4.00	-
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.65	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
KANS.	Clover	-	-	45-49¢
OHIO	White-Clover 24-12-oz.	9.60	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch 12-oz.	8.50	-	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	7.20	45¢
KANS.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	-	45-49¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-oz. min.	-	9.50	55¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Basswood 12-oz.	-	9.00	-
VT.	Mixed Flowers 13-15-oz.	-	12.00-14.40	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Sumac 12-14-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
WRAPPED, CUT COMB, 24s				
IOWA	Amber-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	7.20	40¢
VT.	Mixed Flowers 12-14-oz. plastic	-	13.20	-
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	8.88	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars.	-	10.20	1.05
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
VT.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	12.00-12.50	-	-
VA.	Light Amber - Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.60	95-1.10
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	43-49¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.40	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.60	-	-
LA.	White-Clover and Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	1.15

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of August)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures averaged below normal in most sections of the State during the period. A warmer trend toward the close of the period brought temperatures up to near average in the central valley and mountain sections. Temperatures had averaged 4-11 degrees below normal in the central valleys and in the mountain section during much of the period. Nights were cool and daytime temperatures were generally below seasonal normals. Precipitation occurred over much of the area on a line from San Francisco to Yosemite northward as a result of thunderstorm activity. Rainfall averaged mostly below $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the mountains, and 1-2 inches in the north coast area. Weather conditions were generally favorable for continued honey plant development.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are all in first rate condition, strong in brood, bees, honey, and pollen. Swarming is over in most sections but was reported very heavy for this late in the season in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Very few colonies were moved during the period. A few were placed in bean, blue curls, and cotton locations; some in alfalfa; and others moved to winter locations. Bees are working trefoil, thistle, beans, alfalfa, safflower, asparagus, clover, cotton, blue curls, spikeweed, jack clover, and miscellaneous wild flowers for nectar and sweet corn, alfalfa, cotton, spikeweed, jack clover, melons, willow, corn, thistle, safflower, and miscellaneous wild flowers for pollen. All honey plants are in good condition, especially irrigated plants. Honey flow has been slowed down due to the cool, windy weather in some areas. However, the weather has been very good for most honey plants. Trefoil, alfalfa, safflower, cotton, and buckwheat honey is being extracted at this time. Quality is reported to be about normal. The honey is generally of heavy body and ranges from dark to light colors. Reported yields have ranged 30-60 pounds on alfalfa; 30 pounds on buckwheat; 20-30 pounds on orange; 30-60 pounds on sage; 40 pounds on star thistle; and 50 pounds on safflower.

Southern California - Available beekeepers' supplies of buckwheat honey were heavy while supplies of alfalfa from the Imperial Valley and Arizona increased. Some reports indicate the Imperial Valley honey production will be about the same as last season. Some bulk buyers are beginning to limit purchases as their inventories reach desired levels. Packaged honey moved exceptionally well to retail outlets in July. Bulk sales to bakeries and other commercial users slackened with reports of an increase in price competition. Export inquiries and sales were fairly good.

Northern and Central California - Beekeeper supplies of buckwheat, sage, and safflower are heavy. Most offerings are mixed. Straight alfalfa is very light. Bottlers' and handlers' inventories are increasing and are fairly heavy at this time. F.o.b. buyers are becoming more selective and doing more shopping around. Retail trading was seasonally normal. Commercial trading was fairly steady, but more selective. Export trading increased.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 22-August 8)

Washington - Cool and showery weather slowed bee activity in the Yakima Valley during the first week. Good weather conditions aided the flow of nectar during the second week and colonies made good gains. Most of the nectar was gathered from alfalfa and a few wild flowers. A little extracting was underway. It was estimated that yields from mint would be down from last year but yields from clovers were expected to be better. Most colonies were in generally good shape. Cool and rainy weather interfered with bee activity much of the time in the area West of the Cascades. Conditions were a little better towards the close of the period. At this time, bees worked a light nectar flow from white Dutch clover, Canadian thistle and fireweed. Nearly all colonies were in good shape with ample stores on hand.

Oregon - The honey flow was about over in the northern part of the Willamette Valley. Bees were able to gather some nectar from red clover and some pollen from wild carrots. Many beekeepers were currently busy extracting their crop of vetch honey. Quality of the vetch honey was said to be better than normal as it was white and of good body. Yields averaged about 50 pounds per colony. In the Southwestern mountain area, bees continued to gather nectar and pollen from clovers, alfalfa, and various wildflowers. Some rain had fallen in this area and the honey plants looked good.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 22-August 8)

Colorado - The weather was still very dry in the southwestern part of the State. It was reported that some areas did not even receive a trace of moisture during the entire month of July. It was so dry that plans were being made to cut irrigation water to one-fourth of normal. Honey plants were in poor shape making it difficult for bees to make much headway. Continued cool and windy weather reduced crop prospects to about 50 percent of normal in the northwestern portion of the State. It appeared that new crop yields would be pretty good in some areas but below average in others.

Idaho - Extracting of honey had gotten off to a slow start in eastern Idaho. Prospective yields looked rather poor at the present. One beekeeper estimated that his yields would be about 25-30 percent of last year's crop.

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Utah - Second crop alfalfa was in bloom in northern Utah and much of it was being left for seed. Bees were making fair gains from this source and many were expected to have enough supplies on hand to provide winter stores. It was anticipated that some colonies would be able to gather 50-60 pounds if the alfalfa flow lasts for a couple weeks. Otherwise, it appeared that new crop yields would total no more than 10-20 pounds on the average. Windy weather prevailed on most days and it was rather cool at night.

Montana - One beekeeper in northern Montana estimated that new crop yields would be near normal. However, some other areas of the State were not expected to fare that well. Beekeepers in the Bitterroot area and in the Flathead Valley were very discouraged over prospective yields. Extracting was in progress in northeastern Montana and it was hoped that yields would be as good as they were last year. Colonies were doing well but the honey flow had been rather erratic. In the southwestern part of the State, it was estimated that most colonies had only about 30 pounds of surplus honey on hand. Still other colonies did not have enough on hand for winter stores. Cold and cloudy weather kept the bees inactive much of the time. Many honey plants were in bloom but poor weather conditions kept the colonies from working the various sources.

Wyoming - It appeared that the honey crop in northwestern Wyoming would be the poorest in 20 years. This was partially due to insect infestation of honey plants, excessive Spring swarming, and much cloudy, cool weather. Plenty of clover and alfalfa blossoms were available but they yielded little or no nectar. Many colonies will probably have been fed heavily before winter or else gassed. It was reported that many package bees had not even paid for themselves to-date.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 23-August 9)

Northeast Texas - Torrential rains fell in the Dallas area near the middle of the period. As much as 15 inches was reported in the southeastern part of Dallas county. This rain made July the wettest month in the weather bureau history of Dallas county. Temperatures averaged higher as the period progressed from day to day and had reached the 100 degree mark on several occasions. Cotton was in full bloom and was secreting nectar at a faster rate than in many years. It also provided a good amount of pollen and some of the best colonies had already stored about 100 pounds of surplus honey. However, it was expected that the overall average from this source would run between 40 and 60 pounds. Broomweed was plentiful and a good Fall flow was expected from this source. Honey sales were about normal for this time of year. A lot of rain also fell in the eastern portion of this section but it was hot and dry toward the end of the period. A fair cotton honey flow had been in progress but it was beginning to taper off. Quality of the

newly extracted honey was said to be good.

Southeast Texas - No rainfall had occurred in the vicinity of Brazos County during the past month and recent temperatures had climbed above the 100 degree mark. As a result honey plants had greatly deteriorated. Brood rearing had declined due to lack of fresh sources of pollen. Irrigated cotton fields in the Brazos River Valley were in full bloom and attracted many bees. Numerous colonies sustained a considerable loss of field forces from insecticide poisoning. However, most colonies were still in fair condition. It was reported that yields in this part of the State were rather short and spotty.

South Texas - It had been hot and dry in most areas for the past six weeks. Consequently, many bees had not done very well and what little honey they had been able to gather was very dark and of poor flavor. Many colonies had swarmed considerably in apiaries where they had been neglected.

Arkansas - The soybean honey flow was in progress in the northeastern Delta area and it appeared that yields would be fairly good. However, it was hot and dry and one beekeeper expressed a fear that unless rain comes soon the crop will be cut short.

Oklahoma - Bees were in pretty good shape at the present in southwestern Oklahoma. However, honey plants badly needed moisture. Very little honey was being held by producers since production was on the light side in this area. A fair crop of honey had been gathered in the western part of the State but yields were not expected to average as much as last year's crop. Bees were in good condition with plenty of supplies on hand for wintering. Furthermore, they were still working blossoms of various wildflowers. Newly extracted honey found a fairly good demand but very little actually had been extracted.

PLAINS STATES: (Period July 23-August 9)

Iowa - The rainy spell which started in the southwestern part of the State about the second week of July, finally came to an end about the first of August. This rainy period brought the main honey flow to an end. However, many colonies had been able to store around 100 pounds of good quality honey. Prospects appeared good for a Fall honey flow since ample soil moisture was available. Extracting made favorable progress but there had been very few inquiries or sales of new crop honey reported. Honey sold good at retail stores in this part of the State. Bees had made very little progress in central Iowa during the past month. It appeared doubtful that colonies would be able to gather an average of 100 pounds of honey. Quality of newly extracted honey was said to be excellent but none had been sold since buyers seemed uninterested. New crop yields were estimated to be about 50 percent of

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normal in the north-central portion of the State. Extracting was well underway since bees had practically quit gathering nectar. Cool, wet weather restricted their activity much of the time. Prospects appeared good for a Fall honey flow in this part of the State. Rain was needed in north-eastern Iowa. However, smartweed and heartsease continued to bloom readily and bees worked these sources.

Kansas - Normal hot and dry weather prevailed over much of eastern Kansas. Many honey plants were beginning to suffer as a result. However, alfalfa was providing a good nectar flow since it does well under the prevailing weather conditions. Colonies gathered pollen from corn during the early daylight hours and then shifted to alfalfa during the warmer portion of the day. Some smartweed was in bloom but bees seemed uninterested. It was reported that bees readily worked cultivated Japanese Pagoda trees in some areas. Most colonies already had ample stores on hand for wintering. However, some beekeepers were extracting the upper hive frames hoping that bees would be able to gather enough new supplies for winter. Honey moved slowly both at wholesale and retail levels. It was becoming rather dry at some points and rain was needed for third crop alfalfa. A few inquiries for new crop honey had been received.

Nebraska - Rain and cool weather aided growth of alfalfa but this source provided very little nectar for the bees. The weather conditions caused bees to rob each other and many were extremely mean to handle. It was anticipated that smartweed and various other wildflowers would provide a good Fall honey flow. Extracting was in full swing and it appeared that yields would average from 90 to 120 pounds per colony of good white honey. Demand for the new honey proved generally slow at most points. Warm, dry weather was needed in central Nebraska. The recent cool, damp weather had almost completely curtailed the nectar flow in this part of the State.

South Dakota - Rainfall was much above normal in southeastern South Dakota. It was cold most of the time and the cool, wet weather had hindered the honey flow to a great extent. It was estimated that the new crop would average about sixty percent of normal in this area.

North Dakota - The honey flow progressed very slowly in the Red River Valley area since cold weather prevailed most of the time. Temperature fell as low as the 42 degree mark on several occasions. Plant conditions were considered above normal but hot, dry weather was needed. Some new crop honey had been removed from hives but had not been extracted. Quality appeared to be excellent.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 25-August 11)

Illinois - The clover flow was about over in northern Illinois but alfalfa continued to

yield 2 to 3 pounds per day. Good moisture conditions prevailed and prospects appeared promising for a good Fall honey flow. Extracting was in full swing and some beekeepers were nearly finished with early clover. Yields had averaged around 100 pounds per colony at many points. Yields in the southern part of the State were reported to be practically nil. In fact, some colonies were reported to be starving to death. Good rains had fallen in some of the areas and corn and beans looked good. It was hoped that a good Fall flow would develop in order that colonies might be able to store ample supplies for the winter.

Indiana - The northeastern part of the State was beginning to need rain. Bees currently worked various minor nectar plants in areas where ample moisture was available. New crop honey yields in this section of the State were expected to average or possibly exceed the 1961 crop.

Ohio - Weather had been a little on the cool side in south-central Ohio. Honey plants looked good and beekeepers were anticipating a good Fall honey flow. New crop yields apparently varied considerably in this part of the State. Rain was needed in west-central Ohio. However, bees continued to gather fairly good amounts of nectar from second crop alfalfa. Extracting was in full swing and the new honey showed good color and body. It was still too early to fully estimate new crop yields but it appeared that they would average about the same as last year. Bees were thought to be in good shape with plenty of supplies on hand.

Michigan - It appeared that the new crop in southern Michigan would equal or be a little more than last year. Extracting was well underway and one beekeeping supply firm reported that he had sold a lot of big extracting equipment recently. The main honey flow had practically ended on the Upper Peninsula, as hot, dry weather prevailed. One scale hive gained only on two days during the month of July.

Wisconsin - A fairly good honey crop was reported in the south and southwestern parts of the State. However, yields appeared to be rather spotty and one beekeeper reported rather disappointing yields. Honey plants were still in good shape. Very little rain had fallen but it was cool most of the time. Extracting was well underway at some points. Retail honey sales were reported to be good. New crop yields in the Fox River Valley were still rather questionable. Dry and cold weather continued to restrict the honey flow from most plants in the Clark county area. White clover had completely dried up at some points but some red clover was still in bloom. Some colonies have made fair gains from basswood. Quality of newly extracted honey was considered good but practically none had been sold. A good honey flow was reported to be still in progress in the extreme north-western part of the State. Conditions looked good and beekeepers were hopeful over prospective yields. There was a dearth in the honey flow in east-

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central Wisconsin during the latter part of July as a result of cool, cloudy weather. Warmer temperatures prevailed during the first part of August and a fair honey flow developed from second crop alfalfa. One producer reported a gain of 10 pounds on one day. Alfalfa had made excellent growth but much of it was being harvested for hay. Despite these recent gains most beekeepers generally expect the new crop yields to be well under that of last year. Some rain fell during the period and buckwheat was in bloom but the acreage of this source was very small. Beekeepers were hurrying to extract the white honey in order to prevent bees from mixing it with buckwheat. Retail honey prices were unchanged but very little demand was reported.

Minnesota - Prospects for a good honey crop had ended in the south and southeastern portions of the State. This was due to excessive rainfall and cold, cloudy weather which had kept bees from collecting nectar during the past three weeks. It appeared that yields in southeastern Minnesota would average about 30 percent of a good crop. Extracting was said to be about two-thirds complete in this part of the State. Bees were in good strength and it was hoped that they would be able to gather enough nectar from Fall flowers to provide the needed winter stores and also enough for the Spring build-up. Colonies had been stripped of supers and anything that they gather this Fall will go directly into the broodnest. In the extreme southern portions of the State, one beekeeper estimated his yields at about 58 percent of normal. Prospects appeared good for the approaching Fall honey flow and most beekeepers were hopeful that colonies would be able to gather enough for winter stores. Both colonies and honey plants were in good condition in the Upper Red River Valley area. It was anticipated that the current crop will equal last year's. Honey plants yielded slowly in the extreme northwestern portion of the State. No extracting had been started.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 25 - August 11)

New York - Cool and rainy weather prevailed in some areas of western New York during the past period. However, it was still dry in some regions. One scale colony was reported to have gained only 20 pounds during the past two weeks. However, beekeepers were busy with extracting operations and some expected yields to total about the same as last year. In the West Bloomfield area, colonies were reported to have stored the best crop in several years. Honey was said to be moving good and the newly extracted supplies were of good quality. Up to five inches of rain fell in some parts of northern Jefferson county. Honey plants had improved considerably and prospects appeared more promising for a good Fall honey flow. However, the rain came to late to help the main honey flow. Most supers had been removed from hives and yields were expected to average about half of a normal crop. Brood chambers were reported to be light among some colonies. The weather took a different

pattern in central New York during the past two weeks. Most of the summer had been extremely dry but cool and rainy weather moved into this region. The new moisture greatly aided condition of Fall honey producing plants. Very little swarming had taken place and colonies worked second crop alfalfa and red clover at some points. However, both were rather short stemmed due to past dry weather. Extracting was in full swing at most points. A fairly good crop was anticipated at most points and one beekeeper reported his looked as though it would be 50 percent better than last year. Basswood yields were reported to have been the best ever. Demand for honey was good in this part of the State and the new crop was beginning to move. Most of the new crop honey was very heavily bodied and some showed a tendency to granulate in the combs.

Vermont - Second cutting alfalfa was yielding at some points about the middle of the period. However, recent rains came to late to help most honey plants. Basswood reportedly yielded heavily in a few scattered areas. The overall crop appeared to be much below normal in the state as a whole. Much of the new crop honey appeared to be darker than usual. Honey was selling good at retail stores.

Pennsylvania - Recent showers had revived clovers and goldenrod to some extent in parts of northern Pennsylvania. Trefoil was also in bloom and providing some nectar. More rain was needed to put honey plants into good condition for the Fall flow. Nectar gathering was at a practical standstill in much of central Pennsylvania. No major honey producing flowers were in bloom and it was too dry for them to secrete even if they were in bloom. However, a good three inch rain fell late in the period and this should aid condition of honey plants. Bees appeared to be gathering rather large amounts of propolis at some points. Many hives were reported to be in very bad shape. Honey moved good at some points. Badly needed rain fell in the eastern portion of the State late in the period. The honey flow was still in progress and bees were working good. Most colonies were very strong. Honey sales had slowed up some, particularly comb honey.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 28 - August 12)

Maryland - One beekeeper reported the largest crop ever experienced in the Cumberland Mountain section of western Maryland. Most strong colonies had gathered at least 100 pounds of surplus nectar. It was extremely dry in this region about the middle of the period and rain was badly needed to put Fall honey plants into shape. Aster, goldenrod and buckwheat were expected to provide enough supplies for winter stores if it rains soon. New crop yields were not nearly as good in the Blue Ridge Mountain area. Yields were estimated at about one-fourth of last year but it was still a little early to make a good

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estimate. Colonies were still holding their own and were doing a moderate amount of broodrearing. Re-queening had been a problem in this area this season and it was thought to have been due to the poor honey flow. A rather small amount of old crop honey was still on hand and moving slowly in retail stores. Cool nights and rainy weather caused the lima bean honey flow to taper off a little in the Eastern Shore region. However, prospects still looked good for those that were just coming into bloom but a lot depends on future weather conditions. Supplies of honey moved good in retail stores along the Shore since many tourists were vacationing in the area during the Summer months.

Virginia - Relatively cool weather prevailed in the southwestern section of the State and moisture conditions were said to be above average. It was also on the cool side in the northern portion of the State but moisture conditions were not nearly as good.

Kentucky - Real dry weather kept honey plants from yielding practically any nectar in the western area of the State. Bees were able to gather a small amount of nectar from bitterweed. Most colonies were in good shape and some Fall requeening was being done. Good honey sales were reported and much of the new crop had already been sold. Rather poor honey yields were reported in the north central section of the State. Extracting was almost complete and much of the new honey was said to be dark colored and some of it was bitter flavored. Rain was needed in the area to put Fall flowers into shape. Prospects looked favorable since a considerable amount of aster was noticeable. Honey sold good at retail stores and at roadside stands and one beekeeper found it necessary to purchase supplies elsewhere in order to take care of his trade. Prices held about steady with those of 1961.

Tennessee - Prospects for the Fall honey flow appeared promising in the eastern portion of the State. It was hot and dry most of the time but plenty of soil moisture was available since timely rains had hit the area. The main honey flow had ended but bees continued to gather enough supplies to hold their own weight. Queens had slowed down their laying process and robbing and packing was in progress.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 28 - August 12)

Georgia - Some south Georgia beekeepers were bringing their bees back from northern Florida where they had been taken to work the partridge pea honey flow. The flow from this source was reported to be running two weeks late and yields were disappointing. In fact, some colonies did not gather enough to maintain their strength and required feeding. When the colonies were brought back, they were placed in areas where sources of Mexican clover, aster and goldenrod were available for them to work. It was dry in south Georgia

and rain was needed to stimulate fall honey plants and unless moisture comes soon some bees will not be able to store enough supplies for winter. Many bees had suffered from excessive spray poisoning at some points. A few showers had fallen in parts of northern Georgia and should aid honey plants in those areas.

Florida - Colonies managed to hold their own in central Florida by working various wild flowering plants. Honey was selling good but prices were said to be a little lower. The partridge pea honey flow proved to be almost a failure in northern Florida and many colonies that had been moved into this part of the State for this flow required feeding. Colonies in the Gainesville area had plenty of pollen and bees but were able to obtain very little honey. A few colonies had been able to store a small amount of honey recently and it appeared that a few honey plants would soon be yielding nectar. In the extreme northwestern portion of the State, it rained most every afternoon and honey plants were in good shape. Bees were said to be real strong and had already stored a good crop of honey.

Alabama - Rain had improved moisture conditions in some sections but it was still hot and dry in others. It appeared that the honey crop would average about normal in the State as a whole. Colonies were in good shape for the Fall honey flow.

Mississippi - Cotton and soybeans provided bees a working source in the northwestern Delta area with cotton probably yielding the best. This was particularly true in irrigated cotton fields. Rain was badly needed since no general rain had fallen in the area since the 15th of June. Many bees were being killed by insecticide spray poisoning. Unaffected colonies were reported to have stored better than 100 pounds of honey already.

Louisiana - Hot and dry weather prevailed throughout the State and rain was needed to put Fall honey plants into good shape. In the southeastern section, colonies were in fair condition and managed to make a living at most points. Extracting had been completed and yields averaged about the same as last year but still below normal. Bottled honey sold slowly and far below normal for this time of year. Colonies were being re-queened and there was a good demand for new queen bees. Bees worked cotton, vervain and buttonwood in the central section of the State. They were able to make some gains but rain was badly needed to stimulate these honey plants. Very little poison losses were reported in this section. Retail honey sales proved about normal but large amounts of honey was being held by producers in this section of the State.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the first half of August. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand slow. Market dull. Arrivals 73,989 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand moderate. Market steady. Arrivals 210,000 lbs. Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 11,417 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz.	5.05

DENVER: Supply very plentiful. Demand fair. Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb.	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb.	6.25
12, 1-lb.	3.25

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz.	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz.	3.05
12, 10-oz.	
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fair. Market about steady. Arrivals 54,848 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
some	5.40
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
few	4.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few lower	
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady.

Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 15

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: White Clover-
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers fair,
large slow. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.
White Sweet Clover 275 and Minn. Light Amber 150.
Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower
sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars 3.80
24, 1-lb. jars 5.80
12, 2-lb. jars 5.50
6, 4-lb. jars 4.80
6, 5-lb. jars 5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers 4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid 3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained 3.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles 3.60

CREAMED HONEY:

24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-
White Sweet Clover 20
Light Amber 18

NEW YORK: Offerings very light. Demand slow.

Market continues about steady. Arrivals cases -
Mexico 600 and Sweden 80; drums - Mexico 50.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and whole-
salers to chains and large users including some
retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 13½
tins 15-16

WEST & Minn. - White clover - carlots 16

FLA. Bakers honey trucklots - tins & drums

White - orange 17

Mixed Flowers 15

MIDWEST Light Amber Clover 15½-16

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins 7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.45

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars 6.85
4, 5-lb. tins 5.55
12, 2-lb. jars 6.50
24, 1-lb. jars 6.75
24, 1-lb. tins 6.65
24, 8-oz. jars 4.05
24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins 22
60-lb. tins 21

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50
12, 2-lb. jars 6.25
6, 5-lb. tins 6.65
6, 5-lb. jars 6.45

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

BEEWAX: Offerings continue light. Demand
slow. Market slightly stronger for South
America and Guatemala, others about steady.
Arrivals - bags Chile 300, Turkey 122, Dom.
Rep. 129, England 2, Haiti 76, Mexico 175 and
Morocco 69.

South America 56-57
some Ex Dock 54
Central America 54-55
Africa 51-52
San Domingo 51
Guatemala 1 lot 53
Mexico - according to quality 52-53

PHILADELPHIA: Demand fair to good. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 81,985 lbs.

Sales to retailers, chains and other large
users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans
White Clover 17
Light Amber 16
Brokers' sales-
6, 3-lb. jars 5.05
6, 4-lb. jars 5.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars 7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
12, 1-lb. jars 3.90
12, 1-lb. servers 5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic 3.65
24, 1-lb. jars 7.65
24, 12-oz. jars 6.50
24, 8-oz. jars 4.45

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 3.90

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25
24, 1-lb. jars 7.70

Packers' sales-

6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
6, 10-lb. cans 12.40
12, 5-lb. cans 12.50
12, 1-lb. jars 3.25
24, 1-lb. jars 6.25
24, 8-oz. jars 3.85

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals
by truck mostly Midwestern 10,440 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets.
White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½
Light Amber 16½
6, 3-lb. jars 4.46
6, 4-lb. jars 4.95
6, 5-lb. jars 6.95
12, 12-oz. cups 2.95
12, 2-lb. jars 6.75
12, 1-lb. jars 3.50
12, 1-lb. servers 5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75
24, 1-lb. jars 6.95
24, 8-oz. jars 4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 15

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. Clover,

Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

Brokers' sales to wholesalers chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50

6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
---------------	-----------

12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
-----------------	-----------

12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
-----------------	-----------

24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
-----------------	-----------

24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
----------------	-----------

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
------------------------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	8.10
-------------------------------	------

24, 10-oz. jars	6.00
-----------------	------

Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00
--------------------	-------------

Brokers' quotations to large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.90
---------------	------

12, 2½-lb. jars	7.95
-----------------	------

12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
-----------------	------

12, 16-oz. jars	4.00
-----------------	------

12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
-------------------	------

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
----------------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
--------------------------------	------

12, 20-oz. jars	4.00
-----------------	------

Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00
--------------------	-------------

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals 2,750

cans Central Calif.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
----------------	------

12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
-----------------	-----------

12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
----------------	-----------

12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
-----------------	-----------

12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
----------------	-----------

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
--------------------	------

Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
---------------	-----------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
-----------------	-----------

12, 8-oz. cups	2.42
----------------	------

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
----------------	-----------

12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78
----------------	-----------

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans

14-15 mostly 14

ST. LOUIS: Demand light. Market steady.

Brokers' sales delivered. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
--------------	----

Light Amber	15
-------------	----

6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
---------------	-----------

6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
---------------	-----------

12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
----------------	-----------

24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
----------------	-----------

ST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 20-oz. jars	5.50
-----------------	------

24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
----------------	-----------

12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
-----------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
--------------------------------	-----------

24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
-----------------	------

SEATTLE: Demand fair. Market steady.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and

other large buyers. White Clover, Alfalfa,

Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
------------------------	-------------

Darker	11.40
--------	-------

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
-----------------------	-----------

Darker	5.70
--------	------

12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
----------------	-------

6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
-----------------------	------

12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
----------------	------

12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
-----------------	-----------

12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
-----------------	------

6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
----------------	------

24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
----------------	------

12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
----------------	------

24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
-----------------	-----------

24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
----------------	-----------

12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
----------------	------

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
------------------------------------	------

Fireweed 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
--------------------------------	------

12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
----------------	------

24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
----------------	------

12, 24-oz. jars	5.10
-----------------	------

CREAMED HONEY:

12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
-----------------	------

24, 10-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
-----------------	-----------

24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
-----------------	------

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 15

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING MAY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	25,851
Dominican Republic	15,419
Greece	6,120
Germany	552
Hungary	384
Italy	590
Mexico	433,703
Sweden	1,030
TOTALS	716,299
TOTAL DOLLARS	76,967

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR MAY 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	11,058
Brazil	50,748
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	476
Chile	84,215
Dominican Republic	77,138
El Salvador	2,974
Ethiopia	33,777
Guatemala	15,059
Haiti	8,030
Honduras	1,006
Madagascar	4,498
Mexico	67,741
Peru	4,409
Turkey	22,046
TOTALS	383,175
TOTAL DOLLARS	187,693

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MAY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Bahamas	1,608
Bermuda	1,080
Denmark	1,852
Hong Kong	2,400
Malaya	1,320
Netherlands	2,580
Peru	600
Republic Congo	1,500
Saudi Arabia	4,800
Singapore	3,910
Sweden	720
Switzerland	9,000
West Germany	187,728

TOTAL	219,098
TOTAL DOLLARS	42,790

C O R R E C T I O N

Imports of Beeswax (Crude) for April 1962,
by Countries of Origin Issued in Report No. 13
on Page 13, Should have read Chile 116,796 Pounds
Instead of Columbia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT
Vol. XLVI
No. 16

Thursday, September 6, 1962

EXTRACTING IN FINAL STAGES

Extracting of the new crop of honey was probably about three-fourths complete in the Country as a whole. Of course some sections had already finished while others had not made as much progress. The late honey flow in Vermont was said to have thrown a kink in operations there. The market for bulk new crop honey was generally dull at most points, particularly in the heavy producing Midwest. In this part of the Country, good white honey sold mostly in a 13-13½¢ per pound range. Some producers were offered less and refused to sell. California white sage brought 14-15¢ delivered.

Very dry soil moisture conditions continued to prevail in about half of the Country. It was extremely dry in parts of the Intermountain, Plains and Southwestern States. Some areas in these states received some rain or scattered showers which helped to alleviate drought conditions to some extent. Virtually no rain had fallen in parts of southeast Texas during the past seven weeks. Nearly all of the States east of the Mississippi River and south of New York needed rain badly with the possible exception of Florida. Many honey plants in this part of the Nation had about dried up or else yielded pollen and nectar slowly due to lack of moisture. They need rain right away in order to stimulate growth and nectar secretion so that colonies can gather enough supplies for wintering purposes.

Honey plants fared better in California than in many other States. Many types of plants continued to provide a working source for colonies. Cotton had quit yielding in most Texas areas as result of the hot and dry weather and lateness of season. Goldenrod, heartsease and smartweed were in bloom in parts of the Plains States and failed to yield much nectar at some points. It was anticipated that goldenrod would yield good in western New York if weather conditions prove favorable. This source along with second cutting alfalfa provided a light flow in the central areas of New York. Dwarf sumac and bitterweed supplied some colonies in southeastern Tennessee with pollen and some nectar. Fall aster looked pretty good in this same area. Part-ridge peas had started to bloom in Louisiana.

A few colonies across the Nation were short of stores and had already required feeding. This was most noticable in parts of the Intermountain and Southeastern States. However, most bees continued to fare pretty good. In some instances, they barely managed to squeak out a living and in others they were able to obtain enough to maintain a good rate of broodrearing. Many beekeepers were fearful that feeding of their colonies will be necessary before winter unless a fall honey flow develops.

The domestic beeswax market held about steady. Reports of sales were not too numerous but slightly heavier than during the previous period. Prices continued mostly in a range of 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Only light offerings of imported wax was reported in New York City. African stock sold mostly at 52-53¢ per pound; Central American at 53-54¢ and South American supplies at 55-56¢ some 58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 16

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			MONT.	Extra White-Water White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
White-Extra White-Sage	14¢ del.		ARIZ.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa-Cotton	11¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11 2/3-12¢ del.		ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton-Soybean	12¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Sage-Wild Flowers	11 1/2¢ del.		S.DAK.	Light Amber-Water White-Clover-Alfalfa (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN					13-13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Thistle-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		IOWA	Clover	13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			NEBR.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Orange	16¢ del.			Clover-Alfalfa	13 1/4¢ f.o.b.
White-Sage	14-15¢ del.		MICH.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.			White-Clover	12-13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	9 1/2-11 1/2¢ del.		WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.			White-Clover (drums)	14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa-Mixed Flowers	9 1/2-10 1/2¢ del.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ f.o.b.
poorer	8-9¢ del.		ILL.	White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11¢ del.		PA.	Clover-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa-Safflower	9¢ del.			Sumac	18¢ del.
				Trefoil	18¢ del.
			MD.	Sumac-Clover	15¢ del.
			LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10-10 1/2¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover (cans or drums)	11-12¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	SALES TO	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:	:	:
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	13¢	-	-
	Clover and Vetch	-	-	22¢
COLO.	Water White-Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
	White-Extra White-Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	16 1/2¢
	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	17 1/2¢	18 1/3¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	17¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	-	15¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	22¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
N.Y.	Clover	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	20¢	-	-
	Clover and Vetch	-	-	28¢
COLO.	Water White-Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	23¢
	White-Extra White-Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	20¢
	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
TEXAS	White-Vetch and Clover	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	20¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	20¢	17-20¢	20¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
ILL.	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Basswood	-	25¢	-
	Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
MD.	Sumac-Clover	-	-	30¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover and Mixed Flowers	34 1/2¢	45¢	45¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 16

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : Sales to		:-----		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	: (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.00	-	-
	Clover and Vetch	-	7.20	70¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
	White-Vetch and Clover	-	7.00	-
ARK.	Light Amber - Cotton - Soybean	-	6.96	69¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
ILL.	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	59¢
N.Y.	Clover	-	-	65¢
N.H.	Apple - Dandelion	-	9.00-10.08	98¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD.	Amber-Clover	-	6.75	75¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	6.48	-	-
KY.	Clover and Mixed Flowers	-	10.80	90¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	75¢
MISS.	Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	6.70	75¢
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.24	-	-
	Clover and Vetch	-	8.16	39½¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
	White-Vetch and Clover	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber - Cotton - Soybean	-	7.00	35¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
ILL.	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	33¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Basswood	-	7.00	-
	Clover	-	-	40¢
N.H.	Apple - Dandelion	-	8.12-9.08	45-54¢
MASS.	Amber-Dark Amber - Loosestrife	-	-	50¢
PA.	Trefoil or Sumac	-	7.20	40¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	Sumac - Clover	-	7.20	-
	Amber-Clover	-	7.50	43¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	6.72	-	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	8.00	-
KY.	Clover and Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.80	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.75	35-40¢
MISS.	Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.10	40¢
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	4.03	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Vetch and Clover	-	4.15	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.H.	Apple - Dandelion	-	4.32	27-30¢
MASS.	Amber-Dark Amber-Clover - Loosestrife	-	-	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Clover and Mixed Flowers	4.30	7.20	30¢
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.24	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 16

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE ^{1/}	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

OREG.	Vetch 12-oz.	9.50	-	-
COLO.	White-Water White-Alfalfa-Clover 12-oz.	7.90-8.25	-	-
	White-Alfalfa and Clover 12-oz.	-	9.60	51¢
ARK.	Light Amber - Cotton - Soybean 16- oz.	-	8.40	45¢
WIS.	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	9.00	-	-
MINN.	White-Basswood - Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-oz.	-	9.25	-
N.H.	Apple - Dandelion 12-14-oz.	-	12.00-12.96	69-75¢
PA.	Sumac-Clover 12-oz.	-	8.50	-
	Trefoil or Sumac 12-oz.	-	-	45¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	-	8.40	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB 24s

MASS.	Amber-Dark Amber-Clover - Loosestrife 12-14-oz. plastic	-	-	85¢
	12-14-oz. Carton	-	-	75¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	4.44	-	-
	Clover and Vetch 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
TEXAS	White-Vetch and Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Vetch-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa and Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MINN.	Basswood - Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
MASS.	Amber-Dark Amber-Clover - Loosestrife 1-lb. jars	-	-	65¢
PA.	Trefoil or Sumac 16-oz.	-	-	40¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	7.44	7.50	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	7.25	8.60	-
N.C.	Dark Amber - Sourwood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	7.00	1.75
TENN.	Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Light Amber - Sourwood 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	4¼-lb. jars	-	-	2.00
	Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Sourwood 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.80
KY.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb.	-	11.00	1.25-1.29
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.25	80-85¢
	24-1-lb. jars	-	7.50	45-49¢
MISS.	Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50

^{1/} State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of August)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures were near or above seasonal normals over most of the State. The warmer trend resulted in temperatures averaging 1-5 degrees above normal in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, 2-6 degrees above in the Southeastern Interior, and unchanged to 3 degrees above normal in the Cascade-Sierras. Coastal temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal in the South and from 1 degree below normal to 5 degrees above in the Central and North areas. Precipitation was very light and generally confined to widely scattered thunderstorms in the Central and Southern Sierras early in the period. High temperatures combined with low humidity over much of the State resulted in extreme fire danger toward the close of the period. Several large forest and brush fires were reported at various points in the State.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are all in fine shape. Most colonies have adequate stores of pollen and honey stores are above normal. Brood is about average for this time of year. Above normal swarming is reported in the Los Angeles County area and about normal in the Riverside County area. No swarming was reported in other areas. Some colonies are being moved out of pollination areas to tarweed, thistle, blue curls, lima bean, and Winter locations. Bees are working alfalfa, star thistle, tarweed, trefoil, beans, safflower, clover, melons, lima beans, cedar, oak, fir, cotton, melons, blue curls, buckwheat, sumac, and some late native wild flower for nectar; and thistle, tarweed trefoil, melons, squash, cotton, corn, mustard, sunflower, and some late native wild flowers for pollen. Honey plants are in better condition than during the past few seasons on account of last Winter's rains. Cool nights and warm days in much of the State has helped extend the nectar secretion of some floral sources. Tarweed is scarce and spotty in some sections due to the shortage of late Spring rain. Most seed alfalfa fields are drying up and some are being harvested. Cotton and alfalfa blooms are still present in great numbers in the desert areas. Extracting is at peak. Safflower, alfalfa, thistle, trefoil, and buckwheat are being extracted. Quality of this year's honey appears normal. The honey is generally heavy bodied. Yields per colony reported during the period ranged 30-60 pounds on alfalfa, mostly 60 pounds; 60-100 pounds on buckwheat; 20-pounds on orange; 50 pounds on sage; 40 pounds on star thistle; and 20 pounds on wild flowers. Estimates of the number of producing colonies throughout the State range from 10 percent below to 10 percent above average but generally appear to be about equal to the five year average.

Southern California-Market Conditions - Ample beekeeper supplies of California buckwheat and of Arizona, Imperial Valley, and Central California alfalfa were available. A few lots of Montana clover

were purchased. Current estimates of the total clover available from all districts are incomplete but the general feeling is that the volume is normal to slightly below normal. Bulk purchasing by active handlers reflected a good export demand, especially for buckwheat. Packaged honey sales to retail channels were above normal white bulk sales to other commercial users continued favorable.

Northern and Central California-Market Conditions - Demand from retail outlets ranged slow to fairly good. Demand from commercial or industrial users was about steady and seasonally normal. Bottler and handler inventories increased during the period and are heavy. Export inquiry was good. Export sales were light but are expected to increase.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period August 8 - August 22)

Washington - There were very few sources of nectar available for bees to work in the area west of the Cascades. However, colonies continued in good shape. Temperatures averaged normal or a little above most of the time and a few scattered showers were reported. It was clear and cool during most of the period in the Yakima Valley. The cool weather had slowed nectar secretion which was almost over. Yields were expected to be a little less than normal due to a slightly early ending of the flow and also because some colonies were weakened by spray poisoning losses. Some beekeepers had made good progress with extracting while others had hardly started.

Oregon - Slightly above normal temperatures prevailed in the western portion of the State. There was also some rainfall along the Coast and in the Willamette Valley. However, most honey plants had dried up in the Willamette Valley as result of previous drought conditions. The honey market showed some decline during the past period and supplies moved slowly.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period August 8 - August 22)

Colorado - It was still hot and dry in southwestern Colorado and strong winds prevailed much of the time. However, colonies were still considered to be in fair shape and had been able to gather some honey since the first of August. Extracting was being started in some areas this week. Yields were expected to be short of normal in the extreme western area of the State. Newly extracted honey showed good color and was of excellent quality. Most colonies in this section of the State were in good condition and were expected to gather enough supplies shortly to provide stores. Some colonies in northwestern Colorado appeared to be short of stores. It was also feared that they possibly would not be able to gather much this fall due to lack of moisture

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and cool weather. One beekeeper in southeastern Colorado apparently fared better than those in the above mentioned sections. His colonies had gathered a good crop of nice quality honey. Very little of this new crop honey had been sold but it was reported that retail sales were very good in this area. Some old crop honey had been carried over but it was not expected to be a serious problem.

Utah - Some northern Utah beekeepers were extracting and had removed all honey from colonies above the second story broodnest. It was still too early to fully determine average yields but it appeared that they would be somewhere around sixty pounds at some points but even less at others. Some rainfall was reported in the Providence area and cool weather had caused most all honey plants to cease yielding. The market for new crop honey was very dull with very few inquires reported.

Montana - The honey flow had about ended in the northern section of the State. It was anticipated that total yields would be about half of last year's total and even it was considered a short crop in this area. Colony activities were almost at a standstill in the southwestern sector of the State. Some colonies were thought to have ample supplies on hand for wintering while others didn't.

Wyoming - Second cutting alfalfa was blooming pretty good in northeastern Wyoming but bees did not work it very much. Strong winds prevailed much of the time and no doubt affected the flow. It was felt that the flow was over for all practical purposes and yields were totalling about thirty pounds per colony.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period August 9 - August 23)

Northeast Texas - The weather had turned extremely hot and dry throughout this section of the State. The cotton honey flow was about over in some eastern areas as result of the weather. Generally good yields were reported from cotton in areas where severe colony losses from insecticide poisoning did not occur. Some colonies lost half of their field forces in parts of Hopkins county. The cotton honey flow was over for all practical purposes in the Dallas area. Bees had done fairly well on this source and probably gathered about 40 to 60 pounds per colony on an average. A few colonies gained up to 100 pounds in a few instances. Cotton also yielded more pollen this year than it had in several seasons. Very little of the cotton honey had been extracted since beekeepers were awaiting cooler weather. Colonies were in good shape since the good supply of cotton pollen permitted them to maintain a high rate of broodrearing. Broomweed was plentiful and may possibly provide a good fall flow if it rains enough. At least it is expected to provide a supply of pollen. Honey sales at retail levels proved slow and will probably not pick up

until cooler weather arrives.

Southeast Texas - The severe drought conditions continued past the seven week mark in the Brazos county area. Soil moisture had been drastically depleted and honey plants had deteriorated badly. This in turn brought about a dearth of nectar and pollen for bees. Colonies that were not extracted too closely were still in fair condition with limited broodrearing taking place. Needless to say, their supplies of pollen were becoming light. Much rain of prolonged nature was sorely needed to revive honey plants in order that they might provide sources of nectar and pollen for winter stores.

Arkansas - In the northeastern Delta section, it was hot and dry and rain was badly needed. The dry weather was causing the cotton and soybeans to yield less nectar.

Oklahoma - Bees continued to gather some nectar in the vicinity of Altus but many colonies were being weakened by losses to insecticides. It was hot and dry in most areas in western Oklahoma and rain was needed. A few wild flowers continued to bloom, providing colonies a working source. It was thought that most colonies had ample stores on hand for wintering. There was a good demand for honey in this part of the State.

PLAINS STATES: (Period August 9 - August 23)

Iowa - A fairly good honey crop was reported in the central section of Iowa. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture and in turn yielded nectar freely most of the time. Despite relatively good yields of new crop honey, this season was not considered the best for production of top quality comb honey. A little rain fell in southwestern Iowa and temperatures averaged about normal during the past two weeks. Most beekeepers were making good progress with their extracting operations. The newly extracted honey was said to be of good quality. Very little new crop honey had been sold and producers were reported to be holding for 13½¢ per pound, f.o.b. Beeswax moved at a good pace. In the Sioux City area, beekeepers had thought during the early part of July that their bees were gathering a bumper crop. However, things did not turn out so well. Poor weather conditions developed and it appeared doubtful that yields would amount to little more than half of a normal crop. Prospects appeared promising for a fairly good fall honey flow in this area providing the weather cooperates. Buyers of large lots of honey were inactive most of the time. Retail sales of honey proved good for this season of the year and prices were about unchanged. The market for beeswax showed a little strength. Extracting was in full swing in most of northern Iowa. Quality of the new honey was good but yields were poor. Bees showed little activity during the period since it was hot and dry. Some good rains had hit northeastern Iowa and golden-

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rod, heartsease and smartweed continued to bloom freely. It was felt that bees would be able to store ample supplies for winter stores from these sources.

Nebraska - Smartweed was in full bloom in parts of eastern Nebraska but was not yielding any nectar. One beekeeper reported that his scale hive was losing up to 2 pounds per day. The total crop in this area will not be as large as was earlier anticipated. In fact many beekeepers feared that if heartsease does not begin to soon, many of their colonies will not have ample winter stores. This was caused by the beekeepers having removed too much honey from the individual colonies, hoping that a good fall flow would permit bees to refill the emptied supers. Extracting continued in southeastern Nebraska and newly extracted supplies sold slowly. It was dry in this part of the State but beekeepers were anticipating a fall flow from alfalfa in some areas. Disappointing yields were reported in the southern part of Nebraska. This area, like so many others in the Plains States, had anticipated a bumper crop earlier in the season.

South Dakota - The State as a whole was expected to come up with a crop about half of normal. It was warm in the western half of the State and cold and rainy in eastern South Dakota up to August 15.

North Dakota - Lack of clover due to last years drought and a cool July contributed to a poor yield per colony in the northwestern section of the State. However, conditions were somewhat spotted and yields averaged better at some points than at others. Abundant rain had fallen in this area of the State lately, causing a heavy growth of clovers which under normal conditions improves prospects for a good crop next year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 11 - August 25)

Illinois - The weather had turned very dry in northern Illinois and caused the honey flow to end abruptly. Despite this, colonies had managed to store about 150lbs of new crop honey. Only a light fall honey flow is anticipated and it was feared that some beekeepers had removed too much honey from their colonies for favorable conditions.

Ohio - Bees were in good shape in northeastern Ohio and were busy working goldenrod, wild carrots and swamp weeds. The nectar from the latter two sources was reported to be about the same color as buckwheat honey. It had been too dry for buckwheat in part of the State this season. A few recent showers had aided condition of goldenrod in some areas. All of the old crop honey had been sold in northeastern Ohio.

Michigan - It appeared that most colonies throughout the State had gathered a good crop of honey and much of it was obtained after July 10.

Extracting was in progress and reported yields averaged from 120 pounds to as high as 180 pounds per colony of good quality honey. Dry weather developed recently, causing the honey flow to dwindle off considerably. A good deal of the new crop honey was being sold and some moved at rather low prices. On the Upper Peninsula, a few showers aided the honey flow from aster, goldenrod and second cutting alfalfa. One scale hive was reported to be making a gain of about 5 pounds per day.

Minnesota - Much of the new crop honey had been extracted and stored in the southern part of the State. Yields were below normal but of very good quality, color and low in moisture content. A good rain aided plants during the latter part of the period and bees continued to gather some nectar. One beekeeper reported that colonies within flight distance of alfalfa fields were collecting enough to help fill up broodnests. However, others not as favorably located had failed to gain any weight at all. Comb honey was said to have been a failure in southeastern Minnesota as many of the large producers gathered only about 30 percent of a normal crop. Extracting started in the upper Red River Valley area about the middle of the month. Quality and color of the new honey was said to be very good but yields were about 25 percent less than last year.

Wisconsin - The honey flow was over for all practical purposes in southern Wisconsin since scale colonies were beginning to show daily losses. There appeared to be just enough pollen and nectar coming in to maintain a fair rate of broodrearing. A recent rain of about 2 inches aided vegetation which had begun to show effects of the dry weather. Extracting of the new crop was in progress and yields varied from point to point. Comb honey was reported to be in very short supply in southwestern Wisconsin. Retail honey sales were considered good in most areas of southern Wisconsin. Honey plants were in good shape in western Wisconsin but it had been too cool for them to yield very freely. About three inches of rain was reported in some central Wisconsin areas but it was still dry and more rain was needed. Bees were able to work on most days and white Dutch clover, red clover, alfalfa, goldenrod, boneset and numerous other wild flowers provided them with a working source. It appeared that new crop yields would be better in this area than in other parts of the State. One beekeeper reported that his strong colonies were already filling their fifth super of honey. Some comb honey was being produced in this area of the State. Old crop honey continued to sell good in 5 pound jars at retail stores. A recent good rain aided conditions of honey plants in east central Wisconsin and the honey flow had picked up again. Consequently, beekeepers in this area hoped to extract a fair crop from buckwheat and fall flowers during the next two weeks. One beekeeper extracted a small amount last week. It was anticipated that more rain would be needed to assure a good fall honey flow. If a good fall flow does not materialize,

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it was feared than many colonies would require winter feeding.

pretty in a few areas.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 11 - August 25)

New York - Bees gained very little during the past period in western New York. However, goldenrod looked good and may provide a good fall flow if the weather proves favorable. Most colonies were already in good shape for the winter. Extracting was about finished and yields averaged around 100 pounds per colony. Retail sales moved at a brisk pace in this part of the State. In northern Jefferson county, plenty of rain fell and it was cooler than usual and vegetation had revived. Scale colonies appeared to be gaining about a pound per day but food chambers were still lighter than normal due to past dry weather. Rain during the period greatly increased chances of a good fall honey flow in the central areas of the State. A fairly strong odor in some beeyards during the past week indicated that the goldenrod nectar flow was in progress. Second cutting alfalfa was also yielding again in some locations following the recent rains. Extracting progressed favorably and yields were averaging about one-third more than last season and this was attributed largely to the heavy basswood flow. Quality of comb honey was said to have been better than normal due to the heavy and continuous flow this season. Honey sales were good at most retail stores.

Vermont - Rains late in July greatly aided honey plants in much of the State. Therefore, some areas experienced a better honey flow in August than during the normal period of June and July. The market held about steady on extracted honey but prices were reported to have advanced on comb and cut comb supplies due to its' scarcity. The late honey flow was said to have made a mess of extracting and marketing operations. Much of the stored nectar still had a high moisture content and was hard to handle. Consequently, it was felt that extracting would last about 30 days longer than normal.

New Hampshire - Good moisture conditions currently prevail in most areas and a fairly good fall flow is expected if the weather proves favorable. Goldenrod was in bloom in some areas. Yields in this State were much below normal due to poor weather conditions during the summer months. Basswood yielded very poorly.

Massachusetts - Favorable weather prevailed in the Cape Cod area most of the period, permitting bees to work a light flow from Clethra (pepper bush). Near the end of the period, bees were seen carrying pollen from early blooming goldenrod. Very few sources of nectar were actually available for bees in this part of the State. In some other areas of the State, particularly in swampy areas, pepper bush was said to be yielding more freely. Clovers had yielded

Pennsylvania - Rains aided honey plants in eastern Pennsylvania and bees were gathering nectar from some unknown sources. It was amber colored but one beekeeper says it possibly is honeydew. Comb honey was not moving too good at retail stores but supplies of extracted found a fairly good demand. Dry weather continued in Bradford county and if it doesn't rain soon there will be no goldenrod honey flow in this area. A few showers had helped trefoil and alfalfa provide colonies a fair crop of honey. Most colonies were in good shape with plenty of brood but they will need more stores for wintering. Drought conditions continued in much of central Pennsylvania and clovers were in poor condition. Bees were in good shape to work any goldenrod flow which may develop. However, it was feared that the dry weather would cut short yields from this source. The dry weather also caused some colonies to restrict broodrearing. One producer reported that honey was being shipped into his area from Michigan and Chicago and being sold in local super markets. New crop honey was reported to be selling good in central Pennsylvania.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 12 - August 27)

Maryland - It was still very dry in the Blue Ridge Mountain section of the State. Some colonies start robbing at the least opportunity. A short crop was reported in this area and it was dark color and strong but had a pleasant flavor.

Virginia - It was extremely dry over much of northern Virginia. Plants were drying up and rain possibly would not be of much value to anything except hay crops.

North Carolina - Very dry weather prevailed in some areas of the Piedmont section of the State. There was very little bee activity except during the early morning hours when there was dew present. During that time bees worked ragweed, securing ample supplies of pollen. Some beekeepers reported a fair crop of sourwood honey in the mountain areas. Honey sales were only fair during the period.

West Virginia - There had been little or no rain in the eastern Panhandle section of the State during the past three months and needless to say, extremely dry conditions prevail. This is reported to be the driest year since 1930 in this part of the State. It was cool during the nights and colonies remained in satisfactory condition.

Kentucky - Scattered rains hit part of north central Kentucky, improving condition of honey plants. Very dry conditions prevailed in the areas where no rain fell. The honey flow had ended and was almost a complete failure at some

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points.. Sales of honey at roadside stands proved very good but was only fair at retail stores.

Tennessee - Beekeepers feared that it would be necessary to feed bees this winter in western Tennessee unless it rains soon and improves condition of fall honey plants. Goldenrod was attempting to bloom but bitterweed had dried up. Fall asters were expected to begin blooming soon if enough moisture is available. Good honey sales were reported in this part of Tennessee. Very hot and dry weather curtailed bee activity in southeastern Tennessee. Bees in some areas managed to make a living, some a little more and some a little less. Dwarf sumac and bitterweed provided pollen and some nectar was available from bitterweed. There was a light amount of honeydew on maples. Wild asters looked good in the Chattanooga area and may possibly make a bumper crop if it rains soon.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 12 - August 27)

Georgia - Goldenrod and aster were blooming two weeks earlier than normal in north Georgia and a fairly good flow was anticipated from these sources. It was reported that sourwood provided the best flow ever in this area of Georgia. Mexican clover continued to provide the principle source of pollen in south Georgia but even this source was spotted due to lack of moisture. Sea myrtle is expected to furnish additional pollen latter on this year if it rains. Some south central Georgia beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies already. It appeared that a considerable amount of feeding would be necessary unless it rains soon and improves condition of fall honey plants. The honey market was about unchanged in this part of the State and practically none was being held in the hands of producers.

Florida - Much rain fell in north central Florida during the past two weeks and colonies were able to store very little nectar during that time. What little they obtained was taken from water plants and the flow from this source was said to be late this year.

Mississippi - Good showers aided soybeans in some parts of the Delta area but it was still hot and dry in others. This was particularly true in the Jackson area. A few scattered showers provided local relief in a few spots but a general rain was needed to break the prolonged drought. The short spring and summer honey crop was mostly extracted. Prospects for a fall crop of honey was not considered promising at all unless it rains soon. Consumer demand for honey was extremely slow due to the hot weather.

Louisiana - The drought was still unbroken in the southeastern section of the State. A few scattered showers had provided relief in a few areas. Temperatures often climbed above the 100 degree mark on many days. Honey plants badly needed moisture but a few still managed to bloom.

Partridge pea had started to bloom in the Baton Rouge area and should provide some pollen. Bees were inclined to rob if colonies were worked. A good rain fell in the Bunkie area near the end of the period and it was hoped that it would be enough to stimulate honey plants into providing a good fall nectar flow. Very few bees were injured by cotton poisoning in this area this summer.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of August. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand fair to moderate. Market steady.

Arrivals 69,920 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chaings and
retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand good for bulk & bottled goods,
market firm. Demand for comb honey slow & market
slightly weaker.

Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large
users. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and
Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases
per case 6.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals
19,166 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply very plentiful. Demand fair.

Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb.	6.35

DENVER: (Cont'd)

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb.	6.25
12, 1-lb.	3.25
24, 8-oz.	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz.	3.05

ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage-

12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
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DETROIT: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals
33,880 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and
wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover
and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.80-3.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.20-3.55
12-12 oz. squeeze container	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady.

Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered
California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better
Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition
and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - accord-
ing to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweet Clover 275 and Wisc. 360. Light Amber Minn. 226 and Wisc. 126. Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweet Clover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Offerings light. Demand was inactive due to the holiday and buyers waiting for new crop. Market about steady. Arrivals cases - England 64 and Spain 65; drums - Mexico 186. Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	13½-13 3/4
tins	15
Ex Warehouse tins	16

OLD CROP:

New York Buckwheat	19
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NEW CROP:

Calif. Wild Buckwheat bulk per lb.	15½
WEST & MIDWEST White Clover - carload	16
Small lots	17
Ex Warehouse Light Amber	15½-16
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins	16½
FLA. White Orange truckloads	17
Ex Warehouse small lots	18
Mixed Flowers	14½-15½
some	13 3/4
Mixing and blending bulk per lb.	17-17½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb.	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO

12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
-----------------	------

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jar	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. glass jars	6.45

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Demand slow prior to the holiday, waiting for new crop and advancing prices. Market firm. Arrivals bags - Argentina 50, Austrailia 39, Brazil 100, Chile 386, Dom. Rep. 25, El Salvador 65, Guatemala 119, Madagascar 34, Mexico 93 and Turkey 49; bls. - Mexico 32; Pks - Fr. Somaliland 220; blocks - West Africa 180.

Africa	52-53
some	60
Central America	53-54
South America	55-56
some	58
Guatemala	54½
Mexico	54-55
Dominican Republic	52-53
Argentina Ex Dock	54½

PHILADELPHIA: Demand fair to good. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 110,028 lbs. Sales to retailers, chains and other large users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

Drums and 60-lb. cans	
White Clover	17
Light Amber	16
Brokers' sales-	
6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
Packers' sales-	
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans	12.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	6.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals

by truck mostly Midwestern 16,696 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95

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PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-
Brokers' sales to wholesalers chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans	6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	8.10
24, 10-oz. jars	6.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00

Brokers' quotations to large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
12, 16-oz. jars	4.00
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
12, 20 oz. jars	4.40
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00

ST. LOUIS: Demand fair. Market steady.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals 6,654 cans
Central Calif.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better orange, sage and clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors; Extra Light Amber

6, 5-lb. cans 5.50-5.62

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover-Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15

mostly 14

SEATTLE: Demand fair. Market steady.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover, Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
Darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95-6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
Fireweed 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.10

CREAMED HONEY:

12, 24-oz. cups	6.75
24, 10-oz. cups	
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

COMBED HONEY:

24, 12-oz. cartons	
U.S. Fancy Clover and Alfalfa	9.00

SUMMARY OF 1962 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
Commodity Stabilization Service, Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of July 31, 1962

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	No.	Pounds
California	2	20,020	2,339	20,020	2,339	-	-
Florida	30	687,885	87,101	668,525	85,474	-	-
Georgia	1	30,250	3,600	30,250	3,600	-	-
Texas	2	11,495	1,483	11,495	1,483	-	-
TOTALS	35	749,650	94,522	730,290	92,896	-	-
Comparative Program Totals:							
1961	22	511,995	64,505	511,995	64,505	-	-
1960	16	474,925	45,682	474,925	45,682	-	-
1959	14	330,000	25,963	330,000	25,963	-	-
1958	21	469,227	47,490	469,227	47,504	-	-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. Dudley 8-2176

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

MOISTURE SHORTAGE STILL PREVAILS

It was still too dry in numerous sections of the Country for a maximum fall honey flow. Some relief was reported in scattered areas as good local rains and showers fell. The southeastern third of the Nation appeared to be more affected by the lack of soil moisture than the balance of the Country. Fairly good rains were reported in parts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana and fall honey plants were at least partially revived. In contrast, there was plenty of soil moisture in many of the Plains and East North Central States. In fact, the wet weather combined with cooler temperatures kept honey plants from yielding and in some instances even kept bees confined. Below seasonal average temperatures prevailed over much of California during the period.

Goldenrod, aster, bitterweed and in some instances alfalfa continued to provide bees with variable amounts of nectar in many States. Yields of course varied from area to area. A wide variety of plants provided nectar and pollen for bees in California. Most of them were in good shape but yields from cotton and alfalfa had started to taper off. Likewise, the cotton nectar flow was diminishing in Arizona and in Texas. Cotton was reported to have yielded around 30 pounds per colony in Texas and California. Buckwheat provided a rather good flow of fall nectar in parts of eastern Wisconsin.

Most bees were considered to be in fairly good shape and were expected to go into the winter with ample supplies on hand. It was expected that some colonies would be able to gather enough supplies from fall honey plants to replenish stores, thus putting them in shape for the winter. Some beekeepers were fearful that they had removed too much honey from hives which would in turn make it necessary to feed the colonies unless they are able to gather enough from the fall flow. Colonies in the southern portion of Georgia were not in very good shape and some feeding had been necessary already. In the California Imperial Valley, approximately two to three thousand colonies had been rented out for pollination of cantaloups at a rate of \$3.00 each.

Producers continued to make good progress with extracting of the main crop of honey. Yields continued to prove rather disappointing in many areas. However, in a few scattered areas, average yields were reported to have been the best in years. Bulk supplies of new crop clover and alfalfa honey moved extremely slow in the Plains States areas. Buyers were reported to be somewhat reluctant to enter the market at some points. In the Midwest, good quality clover-alfalfa extracted honey continued to bring mostly 13-13½¢ per pound. Pennsylvania buckwheat realized 14¢. California orange honey sold at 15½-16¢ per pound.

Market activity for domestic beeswax was still rather limited and sales proved spotty. Some improvement in demand was report in one Plains State area. Most sales continued in about the same price range as during the previous period. On a cash basis, prices ranged from 40-42¢ and from 42-44¢ a pound on a trading basis. In New York City, imported wax from Mexico brought mostly 55¢ per pound; West Indies stock realized 50¢; South American goods drew 55-56¢; Central American offerings brought 54-55¢ and African wax took 52-53½¢ per pound.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLETS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.					
:	:	PRICES & BASES	:	:	PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			ARIZ.	Light Amber - Cotton - Alfalfa	10½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange		16¢ del.		Extra Light Amber - Cotton-Alfalfa	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber -					11¢ f.o.b.
Buckwheat	11 3/4	12¢ del.		Amber-Light Amber - Safflower	12¢ f.o.b.
few		12½¢ del.		Extra Light Amber - Alfalfa	11¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY - CALIFORNIA			COLO.	Extra White-Water White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10¢ f.o.b.	IDAHO	Extra White-Water White-Clover-	
				Alfalfa	14½-15¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-	
White-Water White-Orange	15½-16¢	f.o.b.		Soybeans	12¢ f.o.b.
White-Water White-Sage	14-15¢	del.	N.DAK.	White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Sage-Buckwheat	13½¢	del.	S.DAK.	Clover and Alfalfa (drums)	13½-14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber *11½-11 3/4	4¢	del.		Clover and Alfalfa	13½-14½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Clover	13½¢	del.	IOWA	Amber-Clover (cans returned)	12-13½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11-11½¢	del.		White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½¢	f.o.b.	NEBR.	White-Clover	12½-13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa-Safflower	9½¢	del.	KANS.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
			MICH.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
			MINN.	Clover-Alfalfa (cans or drums exchanged)	
					13¢ f.o.b.
			N.Y.	Clover - Basswood - Trefoil	14½¢ del.
			PA.	Buckwheat	14¢ del.
			FLA.	Light Amber - Palmetts (drums)	10¢ f.o.b.

* (Buckwheat)

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS					
:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to			
STATE	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS	:	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered: (Local Sales)			

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	-	17¢
	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	17½¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	17¢	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	16¢
	Basswood	16¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	16¢	-	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	22¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
IND.	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
MICH.	Clover	-	17¢	-
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood - Trefoil	15¢	16½-17¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Extra White-Locust	-	-	30¢
	White-Snowberry	-	22¢	25¢
	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	21¢	25¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa and Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
TEXAS	White-Clover and Vetch	-	22¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
N.DAK.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover and Basswood	-	-	15¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : Sales to :
 STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ : WHOLESALERS RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
 : : (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WIS.	Clover-Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	21¢	27¢	-
	White-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
IND.	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	19¢	25¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	24¢	27-30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Clover	-	21-22¢	28-30¢
	Buckwheat	-	23¢	28¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Cotton - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	34½¢	45¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Extra White-Locust	-	7.20	-
	White-Snowberry	-	6.60	-
	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	6.60	-
COLO.	White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	6.40	67-69¢
TEXAS	White-Clover and Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
WIS.	Clover-Alfalfa	5.00	5.80	55-59¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
IND.	White-Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	5.88	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.44	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover	-	6.35	69¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.80	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
COLO.	White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	White-Clover and Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber - Soybeans	-	6.50	37½¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Clover-Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood - Trefoil	-	7.50	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.44	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Clover	-	6.75-7.25	39-40¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.40	40¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
TENN.	Cotton - Vetch	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.80	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	5.05	-
COLO.	White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Clover and Vetch	-	4.15	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover-Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.68	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:		: (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)	

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Clover	-	4.70	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.25	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO.	White-Clover and Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

OREG.	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa 12-oz.	8.00	9.60	-
COLO.	White-Clover and Alfalfa 10-oz.	-	9.00	48¢
	12-oz.	-	9.60	51¢
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber - Cotton - Soybean 14-16-oz.	-	8.50	45¢
WIS.	Clover-Alfalfa 12-14-oz.	-	8.50	45-49¢
	White-Clover 15-oz.	8.50	9.60	55¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood - Trefoil 14-oz.	-	11.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover 10-oz.	-	-	45¢
PA.	Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Buckwheat 11-oz.	8.50	9.50	55¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	8.50	-	-
TENN.	Cotton - Vetch 13-15-oz.	-	8.00	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB 24s

VA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-11-oz.	-	4.00	42¢
-----	------------------------------	---	------	-----

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Water White-Clover and Alfalfa 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.80	-
TEXAS	White-Vetch and Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	12-2 lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
VA.	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.20	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.60	-	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2-lb. can	-	9.00	1.00
TENN.	Cotton - Vetch 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.55
	Light Amber - Sourwood 1-lb. jars	-	-	70¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	1.20
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.80
GA.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	8.00	-	-

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of Sept.)

Weather for all California Districts -
Temperatures during the period averaged below seasonal normals over much of the State. The temperatures ranged from normal to 5 degrees below normal along the coast and from near normal to 4 degrees below in the Sacramento and northern San Joaquin Valleys. Temperatures averaged higher than seasonal normals early in the period in the southern San Joaquin Valley, the southeastern area and in the Cascade-Sierra region. Precipitation was again very light. Some rainfall was recorded in the northwestern section of the State late in the period. Fog and occasional drizzle was common along much of the coastal area.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are generally in good to prime condition. Stores of honey and pollen are plentiful and some nectar and pollen continue to be gathered. Most colonies have a considerable number of young bees. No swarming was reported, which is normal for this time of year. Some colonies are being moved to tarweed, pastures, blue curls, cotton, temporary pollination locations including fall cantaloups, and to winter locations. Approximately 2,000-3,000 colonies were rented during the period in the Imperial Valley for fall cantaloup pollination at \$3.00 per colony. Bees are working tarweed, lima beans, alfalfa, thistle, fir, nude buckwheat, blue curls, cedar, clover, cotton, melons, milo, buckwheat, lima beans, tamarix, and miscellaneous wild flowers for nectar and tarweed, thistle, nightblooming tarweed, sticker weed, melons, blue curls, mustard, wild sunflowers, cotton, and miscellaneous late native wild flowers for pollen. Honey plants generally are in good condition for this late in the season. Tarweed is yielding a nice dribble in some areas and bees in these areas will fill their brood nests for winter. The fir flow has diminished after bees made about a 60 pound gain. Tamarix in southern California is beginning to produce large amounts of nectar. Cotton and alfalfa flows in southern California are beginning to fall off as the fall season approaches. Alfalfa, thistle, bean, cotton, and buckwheat are being extracted at this time. The crop is generally reported to be of normal to better than normal quality, light amber to extra light amber color and generally of good body. Average yields per colony reported by growers during the period ranged 20-80 pounds on alfalfa, mostly 40-60 pounds; 60 pounds on buckwheat; 30 pounds on cotton; 20-60 pounds, mostly 20-25 pounds on orange; 40-60 pounds on sage; and 20 pounds on wild flowers. The number of producing colonies in the State appears about equal to the 5-year average.

Southern California - Market Conditions -
Available beekeeper supplies of Central California light amber alfalfa were limited. Southern California light amber or better buckwheat and Arizona or Imperial Valley extra light amber alfalfa were plentiful. Intermountain clover

supplies are estimated below normal. Purchases by handlers were fairly active. Export demand improved and domestic sales to retailers and other commercial users were good.

Northern and Central California - Market Conditions - Demand for packaged honey through retail outlets and bulk movement to manufacturers was moderate or seasonally normal. Export trading increased. The market was slightly stronger. Quality of most honey recently purchased is better than that acquired earlier. Bottler and handler inventories are very heavy. The honey crop in Central California is very light this year, especially the alfalfa, sage, and orange crop. Although the crop is light, it is heavier than earlier predictions. Export sales of light amber alfalfa were reported at 13¢ per pound, delivered dock.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period August 22 - September 8)

Washington - The honey flow was over in the Yakima Valley and extracting of the new crop was in full swing. It appeared that yields from most colonies would average between 40 and 60 pounds. Sunflowers and a few other wild flowers continued to provide some bees with sources of pollen and most colonies were in good shape. Temperatures averaged a little below normal much of the time and some frost occurred in low spots during the last week. In contrast, temperatures west of the Cascades averaged a little above normal during the first week but cool and rainy weather moved into this part of the State during the second week. Colonies maintained their normal conditions and worked a few late blooming fall flowers. Extracting was in progress and fairly good yields were reported. A slightly weaker market prevailed for extracted honey in the Seattle area since a promotional sales program was being pushed in the area.

Oregon - Below average honey yields were reported in western Umatilla County and much of this was attributed to poor weather conditions during the normal blooming season. There had been a few light flows from several minor sources but these did not amount to much. A light rain fell in this particular area early in August but there had been none since. Losses from insecticides proved rather serious in the Hermiston and Irrigon areas when sevin was used to kill insects on sweet corn. However, it was thought that most colonies would be fully recovered in time to go into the winter in fair shape. New crop yields averaged around 110 pounds in some areas of south central Oregon. Honey sold good at retail stores in this part of the state. Most colonies were in good shape but honey plants needed rain.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period August 22 - September 8)

Colorado - Extracting was almost finished in the Southeastern part of the State and it

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appeared that most producers had gathered a fairly good crop of nice quality honey. However, yields were reported to have averaged anywhere from one to two cans per colony. Broodrearing had continued at a moderate pace and colonies were expected to go into the winter with good clusters and plenty of stores in most instances. The honey market was considered very quiet and there were few inquiries for bulk supplies and no sales were reported. Local retail sales were about normal. In southwestern Colorado, most producers were also nearly through extracting and yields were about one-fourth of normal at some points. It was still dry, windy and rather cool but most colonies were in good shape and ready for the winter. An early frost slowed the fall honey flow in parts of northwestern Colorado. It was also still very dry in this part of the State. The new crop of honey averaged only about one-third of normal in this section of the State.

Utah - New crop yields probably averaged around 30 pounds per colony in the State as a whole. However, there were reports of some colonies in areas where alfalfa bloomed freely and produced yields up to 90 pounds. Insecticides spraying was kept at a minimum in these areas. Most of the new honey had been extracted and was white colored and of good quality. It was still rather dry and cool over most of northern Utah and a recent cold snap ended the fall nectar flow in the area around Providence. One beekeeper reported finding some American foul brood in a few of his colonies when they were inspected.

Idaho - Rather poor weather conditions kept bees from gathering nectar for wintering in some of the southern areas of the State. Therefore, it was anticipated that much feeding of colonies will be required.

Montana - Extracting was in progress in the Gallatin Valley. Yields were averaging from 30 to 50 pounds per colony and numerous empty supers were being removed. A heavy rain fell in this area about the first of the month and snow fell in the mountain areas. Frost was expected soon in the Valley area.

Wyoming - Much cool damp weather prevailed in northeastern Wyoming and a heavy frost was reported on September 4. Most colonies had been able to gather enough nectar to keep them in good shape. However, there was very little surplus in spite of the fact that good rains had induced second crop alfalfa and clover to bloom longer than normal.

ARIZONA: (First half of September)

Some beekeepers reported numerous losses of colonies recently as a result of insecticides poisoning. However, some of the colonies that had been damaged were beginning to recover as they worked mesquite, citrus, cotton, alfalfa and various wild flowers. The cotton flow had passed a peak but should continue for about two more weeks.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period August 23 - September 9)

Northeast Texas - Rain and cooler weather prevailed much of the time in the Dallas area. Extremely good moisture conditions were reported and a good fall nectar flow is expected from broomweed. Most colonies were generally inactive but the broomweed was expected to be in bloom in about two weeks. Extracting of the cotton honey crop was in full swing and the new crop was of good color but had a rather high moisture content. Some requeening of colonies will begin as soon as extracting is completed. In the eastern section of this area, cotton continued to yield lightly. Final yields were expected to be around 30 pounds. It was estimated that about two-thirds of the fields forces of some colonies were killed by cotton poisoning in late July and early August.

Southeast Texas - Dry weather had ended the nectar flow along the coastal area. It was reported that bees in wooded areas gathered a fairly nice crop of honey this year while colonies located in prairie areas also gathered a fairly good crop of dark honey.

Arkansas - Recent rains may possibly improve condition of fall honey plants in the northeastern part of the State. However, it appeared that the flow was about over. A few smartweed and aster blooms were still available.

Oklahoma - Very dry weather had hindered the fall honey flow throughout most of the States. However, some rain fell in the western portion of the State late in the period and was expected to improve condition of honey plants. In this area, goldenrod, cotton and sunflowers were still in bloom and providing a little nectar for the bees. Most colonies were well supplied with winter stores. Practically all of the new crop honey had been extracted and a good demand was reported.

New Mexico - The honey flow was over and yields across the State were expected to be about half of the normal crop. It was extremely dry and rain was needed in most areas.

PLAINS STATES: (Period August 23 - September 9)

Iowa - Temperatures generally averaged below normal in southwestern Iowa and it was dry until the last two days of the period. At this time about 3 inches of rain fell at some points. There had been very few sources of nectar available for some time and most colonies were inactive. Some colonies had even lost weight. Extracting was rapidly drawing to an end and it was estimated that yields would average around 100 pounds at some points. However, others did not fare as well. Quality of newly extracted honey was very good. Prospects for a fall honey flow appeared rather dim but most colonies were in pretty good shape for wintering. The fall nectar flow failed to

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materialize in the northwestern portion of the State. However, most colonies were still strong but rather light on stores. There was very little demand for new crop bulk honey since very few buyers were active at this time. Honey sold good in retail stores. Demand for beeswax improved and prices reacted likewise. Colonies had been kept generally inactive in the north and north central portions of the State due to poor weather conditions. Extracting progressed rapidly and yields were expected to be no better than half of normal at some points. The market for bulk honey proved rather stagnant but retail honey sales continued at a fairly good pace.

Kansas - Prospects were still considered good for a fall nectar flow from wild flowers in parts of southeastern Kansas. The weather had been rather cool and rainy during much of the past period.

Missouri - A good two inch rain ended a rather hot and dry spell in the western part of the State. However, it was felt that the rain was probably too late to aid the fall honey flow. From all indications, bees were expected to have ample winter stores on hand.

Nebraska - New crop yields were considered somewhat variable throughout the State. However, it appeared that the colonies in the southern half of the State probably gathered a much larger crop than those in northern Nebraska. Some producers in the southern region gathered yields of around 100 pounds while one large beekeeper in north central Nebraska reported a yield of only about one-fourth of average. The fall honey flow failed to materialize in much of southern Nebraska but a fair flow did develop in central and northern Nebraska. Consequently, colonies throughout the State were expected to have ample winter stores on hand. Beekeepers throughout the State were reported to be somewhat concerned about marketing of bulk supplies. Some producers were said to be still holding sizeable supplies of old crop honey. Retail sales were considered about normal at unchanged prices.

South Dakota - Rather cool and rainy weather continued to hamper beekeeping activities throughout much of the State during the past two weeks. One source estimated that new crop yields would only amount to about one-third of a crop based on average yields of the past five years.

North Dakota - Practically all honey had been pulled from hives and colonies were being readied for wintering. A minor buckwheat flow developed in the northeastern sector of the State during the period. This provided bees in this area an opportunity to gather enough supplies for winter stores. Yields of new crop honey were expected to average in the neighborhood of 100 pounds per colony. Honey plants looked good in this part of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 25 - September 11)

Illinois - Cooler weather moved into the State and the temperature dropped to 44 degrees on September 5. However, bees continued to squeak out a living. Some areas were beginning to need moisture since no rain had fallen in several weeks. New crop yields were expected to be from one-half to one-third below last year. Retail honey was moving slowly at steady prices.

Indiana - Some rain fell in northeastern Indiana but it was doubtful that it would improve the fall honey flow following the August drought. Bees were generally in good shape in this part of the State. The clover crop proved somewhat larger than last year but still was not considered an overall large crop. It was generally of good flavor and body.

Ohio - The goldenrod fall honey flow had just started in the northeastern section of the State. However, it was still too early to determine just how good the crop will be since much of it depends upon prevailing weather conditions. Both honey plants and bees were in normal shape.

Michigan - Poor weather restricted bee activity during much of the period in the eastern portion of the State. However, they were able to make some gains from goldenrod on days when good weather prevailed. Extracting was about completed and one producer reported yields to be at least 25 percent better than last year. The market for beeswax was unchanged in this area. Some beekeepers were beginning to prepare colonies for wintering. A few good showers aided the fall honey flow on the Upper Peninsula. One scale hive reportedly made a gain of 11 pounds on one day this month. Extracting continued and yields were reported to be generally good. One beekeeper had examined every colony in his apiary and found no signs of foulbrood.

Minnesota - A four inch downpour in southeastern Minnesota during the latter part of the period combined with cool weather prevented the removal of honey by those who had failed to do so previously. Bees were confined to the hives most of the time and continued to consume stores. Broodrearing was still in progress. Some of the "package operators" were starting to kill off their bees and store equipment until next season. Producers who still had honey to extract experienced difficulty with increased moisture content as a result of the wet weather. One beekeeper in the extreme southern part of the State reported that his new crop yields would be only about half of normal. Still another reported the poorest yields on record. Much of the poor yields were reported to have been a result of the continued cool weather. Quality of the light crop was good and the color was also good. The fall flow had been very light and frost hit many areas on

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September 5. This was expected to completely stop the light yield from alfalfa and goldenrod. There had been no inquiries for large lots of new crop honey and as a result the market was very dull. Most colonies will probably require feeding before going into the winter since many were light weight. One beekeeper was reported to be gassing some of his light weight colonies. Extracting was still in progress in northwestern Minnesota and it appeared that yields would range from 60 to 70 pounds.

Wisconsin - Colonies in Dane County were reported to be heavy at present and should be in good condition for wintering. A minor fall flow from goldenrod, aster and Spanish needle was in progress and should help to replenish stores. Yields in this part of the State proved somewhat disappointing following the cool, wet spell between July 10 and August 7. Bees were still able to gather some pollen in southwestern Wisconsin as frequent rains kept honey plants in good shape. However, below normal temperatures did not help the situation as scale colonies continued to loose weight. One beekeeper checked his yards and reported finding a larger percentage of queenless colonies than in any previous year. The top average yield of new crop honey in this section of the State was reported to be about 60 pounds. Retail honey sales were still good in this area. Heavy rains and continued cool weather have given clovers a good start for next season in the western portion of the State. However, it appeared that bees would require feeding for wintering unless the weather improves soon. Bears had damaged some colonies and taken some honey in the upper northwestern part of the State. In central Wisconsin, it was warm during the first part of the period and cool and extremely wet during the second half. Water was standing on many fields and this combined with the cool weather will likely stop the fall honey flow. Some producers were beginning to extract the new crop of fall honey. The overall honey crop was said to be the largest in years in one particular area. A light frost killed most tender plants on September 5 and 6. Old crop honey moved in good in 5 pound jars in retail stores. Warm weather enabled bees to store a good surplus of nectar during the last two weeks of eastern Wisconsin. This was gathered from buckwheat, alfalfa and fall flowers with buckwheat the predominant source. Very cool weather moved into the area during the latter of this period bringing the flow to a halt. It was expected to resume this week since temperatures were warming up again. It was expected that all remaining supers would be taken off this week and extracting would be completed shortly. Yields were expected to average a little below average. Buckwheat, alfalfa, goldenrod and aster continued to bloom and should provide ample supplies for broodrearing if it stays warm enough.

New York - Bees did very good on goldenrod and second cutting alfalfa in western New York during the period. This season was reported to have been the best in several seasons in this part of the State. Some colonies were expected to average around 120 pounds of new crop honey. Colonies were also expected to go into the winter with heavy stores. Demand proved about normal for extracted honey in this area. In northern Jefferson County, it was mostly warm and a lot of rain fell. A very heavy fall honey flow was in progress and one scale hive reportedly gained 52 pounds during the past month. Most colonies had extremely heavy stores on hand for wintering. The warm, rainy weather had put honey plants into good shape and sweet clover and blue thistle were in bloom. No frost had hit the area to-date. Generally good weather conditions aided both yard work and the fall honey flow in the central section of the State. Alfalfa and goldenrod were reported to be yielding better than normal for this time of the year. Consequently, bees were expected to have ample stores and plenty of young bees on hand for wintering. Swarming appeared to be a problem at one point. Disease was also reported to be more prevalent than normal at some points. It was reported that some of the diseases were imported into the area from other states. Extracting was nearly completed and it appeared that yields would be better than normal and of good quality. Variable crop yields were reported in southeastern New York. Dry weather prevailed during the normal season restricting the main flow. Fall nectar flows were expected to be very short and probably most beekeepers will not extract this honey since it was needed for winter stores. Aster had just started to bloom but were not expected to amount to much unless favorable weather prevails. Goldenrod bloomed but provided no nectar. One beekeeper's scale colony showed a net increase of 113 pounds during the season. It had shown no increase since the latter part of July.

Massachusetts - Tropical storm, Alma, brought heavy winds, rain and cooler weather to much of eastern part of the State. The rain improved soil moisture conditions and goldenrod provided heavier supplies of pollen. Colonies gathered the pollen on warmer days following the rains. The temperature dipped down into the mid-forties on some nights in the central Cape Cod area, forcing bees into a night-time cluster. Some colonies were observed expelling drones on one day.

Vermont - Colonies appeared to be in excellent shape and had gathered some nectar during the month of August. Extracting was running late and supplies were not as adequate as usual with the possible exception of comb honey. There was some difficulty reported in getting the late flow of honey ripened.

Pennsylvania - Fall honey plants looked good and continued to yield in the eastern part of the State. As a result, colonies were building up and one beekeeper reported more swarms this fall

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 25 - September 11)

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than during the spring. Honey sales were about normal for this time of year. Dry weather continued in northern Pennsylvania. However, a few showers fell in some areas, inducing goldenrod to produce lightly. Frost occurred on two different occasions and one scale colony was reported to have showed its largest gain of the month on those particular days. An abundance of rain fell in much of central Pennsylvania, bringing an end to the drought. Wild aster was reported to be scarce due to the past dry weather. A light honey flow developed during the last few days of August and this was said to have been unusual for central Pennsylvania. Honey sold at about an average pace. Some bees in southwestern Pennsylvania had been moved into the mountain areas for the fall nectar flow and were gathering a large crop. European foulbrood had been a problem throughout the year in this part of the State.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 27 - September 12)

Virginia - August was reported to have been one of the driest months on record in northern Virginia. A few local showers fell during the past period but were not enough to really break the drought. Broodrearing had practically ceased and this was considered a good thing since colonies would be able to conserve stores for wintering. Most colonies still had ample supplies on hand.

North Carolina - Goldenrod had started to bloom in the Piedmont section of the State but was not doing much good since it was so dry. Local showers aided honey plants in a few areas. Honey sold at a slow to fair pace in retail stores.

West Virginia - About an inch and a half of rain fell near the middle of the period in the eastern Panhandle area, partially breaking the drought. More rain was needed to improve condition of biennial and perennial legumes for next season.

Kentucky - Heavy rains were reported to have greatly improved condition of honey plants in west central Kentucky during the past period. Most colonies of bees were also in good shape. The main or summer honey flow was reported to have been almost a failure in north central Kentucky. One beekeeper reported an average yield of about 30 pounds. August was said to have been one of the driest months on record. Recent rains greatly improved condition of fall honey plants and a fairly good nectar flow was in progress at some points. Goldenrod was currently in bloom and aster showed promise. Some of the newly extracted honey was reported to have been dark colored and bitter flavored and as a result extracting was discontinued. It was hoped that colonies would gather enough supplies from the fall flow to provide winter stores. Honey sales were good at retail stores and at roadside stands. Extremely good roadside stands were reported on Labor Day weekend at one point.

Tennessee - Recent rains had put fall honey plants into good shape in Decatur county. Goldenrod was in full bloom and bitterweed had also been revived. Prospects appeared most promising for a good fall honey flow in this particular area. Most colonies were reported to be heavy with supplies and young brood. It was very dry during the first week of the period in much of eastern Tennessee. Rain proved spotty in this area during the second week and a good general rain was needed to improve condition of fall honey plants. Colonies worked lespedeza and soybeans at some points and made fairly good gains. Goldenrod and aster had just started to bloom.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 27 - September 12)

Georgia - More rain was needed to improve the fall honey in all parts of Georgia. Scattered showers temporarily relieved dry soil conditions in parts of southeastern Georgia during the past period. As a result, prospects appeared a little more promising in this part of the State. Bees had not been able to make a living in this area during the past six weeks. In the extreme southern portion of Georgia, bees worked goldenrod and Mexican clover and most were in pretty good shape. Bees were able to gather some supplies from goldenrod and aster in northern Georgia. Harvesting of sourwood was completed in this area about two weeks ago and quality and size of the crop was reported to have been good.

Florida - Fair weather conditions prevailed in southern Florida and colonies were near normal strength, having made fair gains during the previous two weeks. This was reported to be rather unusual for this time of the year. In the central part of the State, bees were beginning to gather some nectar from various fall flowering plants.

Mississippi - Dry weather had slowed the fall honey flow in the Gulf Coast region but recent rains were expected to improve conditions greatly. Honey sales were considered normal or better in this particular region. No general rains occurred in the Jackson area but scattered showers provided some temporary relief in a few areas. Bees worked bitterweed, goldenrod and aster in lowland areas where moisture was sufficient to produce such plants. Despite the drought conditions elsewhere, most colonies were expected to provide themselves with ample winter stores, especially if frost is late this year. A good summer crop of honey was reported in the Delta area. Recent rains improved soil moisture conditions and a good fall flow is expected. Colonies were mostly in good condition.

Louisiana - The three month drought had finally been broken in the southeastern portion of the State. Partridge pea, smartweed and wild

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morning glory were currently blooming and providing pollen and possibly a little nectar. A few areas of the State received good soaking rains and these helped to put fall honey plants into much better shape. The rains brought cooler weather to most of the State and this in turn improved honey sales at the retail level.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the first of September. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand fair to moderate. Market steady.

Arrivals 66,000 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals

3,000 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95

24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75

COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

LOS ANGELES: Market for section comb slightly

stronger, others steady.

Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
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12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
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12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
-----------------	------

12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
----------------	------

12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
-----------------	------

12, 8-oz. jars	1.95
----------------	------

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
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12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
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CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
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12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10
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SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25-5.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Demand fair. Arrivals by truck 60-lb.

tins Minn. White Sweet Clover 325 and Wisc. 250.

Light Amber Wisc. 100.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
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24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
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12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
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6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
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6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
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24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
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12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
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12, 1-lb. glass mugs starined	3.75
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6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
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12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
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CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups 2.90

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweet Clover	20
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Light Amber	18
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NEW YORK: Offerings light. Demand improving.

Market about steady except on some tins which sold slightly higher but not much buying.

Arrivals cases - England 23, Mexico 836, Argentina 25, Greece 1 and Hungary 150; drums - Argentina 200, Dominican Republic 30 and Mexico 10.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chaings and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 13½-13 3/4
tins 14½

NEW CROP:

New York Buckwheat 18
Midwest - Water white, Clover 16
carload 17-18
Ex Warehouse Light Amber -
Clover drums 15½
pails 16

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 16½

FLA. White Orange truckloads 17-17½

Ex Warehouse 18

Light Amber truckloads 15

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins 7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. 6.85
4, 5-lb. tins 5.55
12, 2-lb. jars 6.50
24, 1-lb. jars 6.75
24, 1-lb. tins 6.65
24, 8-oz. jars 4.05
24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins 22
60-lb. tins 21

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50
12, 2-lb. jars 6.25
6, 5-lb. tins 6.65
6, 5-lb. glass jars 6.45

BEESSWAX: Offerings light. Demand light.

Market steady. Not much buying afraid Brazilian situation might decline market. Arrivals bags - Colombia 75, Dominican Republic 150, Mexico 118, Turkey 127, Argentina 400 and Chile 493; blocks - French Somaliland 179.

Africa 52-53½

Some 48

Central America 54-55

South America 55-56

Some Ex Dock 53½

Mexico 55

Some Ex Dock 51½

West Indies 50

PHILADELPHIA: Demand fair. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 81,384 lbs.

Sales by brokers to retailers, chains and other large users, unless otherwise stated:

EXTRACTED: Domestic white clover -

Drums and 60-lb. cans
White Clover 17
Light Amber 16

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars 5.05
6, 4-lb. jars 5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans 7.65
packers sales 6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packer sales 12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packer sales 12.50
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
12, 1-lb. jars 3.90
packer sales 3.25
12, 1-lb. servers 5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic 3.65
24, 1-lb. jars 7.65
packer sales 6.25
24, 12-oz. jars 6.50
24, 8-oz. jars 4.45
packer sales 3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 3.90
12, 12-oz. jars 3.25
24, 1-oz. jars 7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals
by truck mostly Midwestern 14, 940 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½
Light Amber 16½
6, 3-lb. jars 4.46
6, 4-lb. jars 4.95
6, 5-lb. jars 6.95
12, 12-oz. cups 2.95
12, 2-lb. jars 6.75
12, 1-lb. jars 3.50
12, 1-lb. servers 5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75
24, 1-lb. jars 6.95
24, 8-oz. jars 4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. Clover,

Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

Brokers' sales to wholesalers chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans 13.50-13.70
fair quality 11.40-11.50
6, 5-lb. cans 6.85-6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars 7.70-7.95
12, 24-oz. jars 5.10-6.30
24, 12-oz. jars 6.60-6.65
24, 8-oz. jars 4.60-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups 8.10
24, 10-oz. jars 6.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans 14.50-15.00

Brokers' quotations to large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans 6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars 7.95
12, 24-oz. jars 6.30
12, 16-oz. jars 4.00
12, 1-lb. servers 5.45

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
Bulk 5 gallon cans	14.50-15.00

ST. LOUIS: Demand fair. Market steady.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SAN FRANCISCO: Market slight stronger. Arrivals

3,848 cans Central Calif.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better orange, sage and clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors; Extra Light Amber

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
---------------	-----------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover-Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa

mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb.

cans 14-15

mostly 14

DETROIT: Demand fair. Market about steady.

Arrivals 38,635 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.80-3.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze container	3.20

SEATTLE: Demand moderate at lower prices. Market weaker.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover, Alfalfa Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.90-5.98
darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	9.40
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.50
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.45
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
Fireweed 6, 4-lb. jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	5.25-5.35
12, 20-oz. cups	3.65
COMBED HONEY:	
24, 12-oz. containers	
U.S. Fancy Clover and Alfalfa	9.00

DENVER: Supply very plentiful. Demand moderate.

Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb.	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb.	6.25
12, 1-lb.	3.25
24, 8-oz.	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz.	3.05
12, 10-oz.	2.80

ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage-

12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING JUNE 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	439,243
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	7,190
Costa Rica	33,539
Dominican Republic	25,981
Greece	2,183
Guatemala	16,800
Ireland	612
Italy	960
Mexico	309,418
United Kingdom	240
West Germany	6,007
TOTAL	842,173
TOTAL DOLLARS	92,987

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING JULY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	33,076
Australia	3,000
Dominican Republic	10,090
Guatemala	4,553
Ireland	480
Mexico	666,791
Norway	529
Nicaragua	19,800
Sweden	591
United Kingdom	384
West Germany	276
TOTAL	739,570
TOTAL DOLLARS	76,684

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JUNE 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Afghanistan	3,053
Aden	65,590
Belgium	71,519
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	19,749
Denmark	32,500
France	74,156
Finland	21,960
Hong Kong	840
Iraq	1,325
Malaya	9,000
Mexico	1,200
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	1,232
Netherlands	12,000
Pakistan	5,000
Peru	720
Philippine Republic	3,120
Saudi Arabia	5,565
Singapore	18,443
Thailand	1,560
Vietnam	3,864
West Germany	111,453
TOTAL	463,849
TOTAL DOLLARS	84,429

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JULY 1962
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium	31,551
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	30,215
Denmark	960
France	109,560
Fed. Malaya	8,580
Hong Kong	8,891
Japan	1,440
Kuwait	2,250
Mexico	1,320
Singapore	4,080
Sweden	12,000
Switzerland	14,400
Syria	2,400
United Kingdom	56,189
Vietnam	1,692
West Germany	388,651
TOTAL	674,179
TOTAL DOLLARS	113,222

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 17

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JUNE 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	439,243
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	7,190
Costa Rica	33,539
Dominican Republic	25,981
Greece	2,183
Guatemala	16,800
Ireland	612
Italy	960
Mexico	309,418
United Kingdom	240
West Germany	<u>6,007</u>
TOTAL	842,173
TOTAL DOLLARS	92,987

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JULY 1962 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	66,566
Argentina	4,409
British East Africa	33,652
Belgium	22,120
Canada (Including Newfoundland & Labrador)	14,780
Chile	66,228
Dominican Republic	16,770
El Salvador	8,850
Ethiopia	22,046
Guatemala	16,061
Haiti	14,348
Honduras	1,356
Mexico	58,231
Morocco	11,460
Turkey	<u>40,069</u>
TOTAL	396,946
TOTAL DOLLARS	190,924

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FALL HONEY FLOW ABOUT OVER

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLVI

No. 18

Thursday, October 4, 1962

The fall honey flow was about over in many areas of the Country. This was particularly true in areas where soil moisture conditions were below par and in other areas where early frost had occurred. On the other hand, goldenrod and aster continued to yield favorably in some areas. The goldenrod flow was beginning to taper off in some of the more northern states but was just getting started further south. Aster looked good in central New York and may possibly provide a fair amount of winter stores for some colonies if the weather permits. Fall honey plants were in exceptionally good shape in western Kentucky and probably will yield a light surplus. Broomweed bloomed good in northeast Texas as good soil moisture conditions prevailed. Honey plants were reported to be in better than normal condition in most sections of California.

Unseasonably cool weather prevailed in some States during the past period. Killing frost had hit at least a dozen states reaching as far South as Iowa and Kentucky. The frost damaged fall honey plants in some areas but didn't last long enough in others to do any real damage. Several scattered areas still badly needed additional soil moisture while other received excessive amounts. Torrential rains hit southern Florida while it was extremely dry in the northwestern panhandle section of the State. The central sector of Mississippi was very dry and plants were drying up. Heavy rains fell in some areas of Arizona and some colonies were lost to flood waters.

It appeared that most bees were in fairly good shape as the winter season rapidly approaches. Breeders of queen bees in Louisiana reported that orders were still heavy as beekeepers were busy requeening colonies before winter arrives. Many bees had been able to gather enough supplies from the fall honey flow to replenish stores needed for wintering. However, it was reported that one Plains States beekeeper would probably gas-off 1,000 colonies since they were short of feed. Swarming and robbing had been quite a problem during the period in some areas of central New York. Some Massachusetts beekeepers were beginning to realize that too much honey had been removed from some colonies and heavy feeding and uniting of these colonies would be necessary in order to pull them through the winter.

Extracting operations proceeded at a favorable pace in most areas. Most of the crop had been extracted in some areas while others lagged. Sales of extracted honey picked noticeably in many areas with the arrival of cooler weather. Supplies of bulk honey still moved rather slowly but some improvement was noticed at a few points. It was reported that buyers were beginning to realize that offerings would not be as heavy in some areas as had been anticipated earlier. In southern California, a few exporters had withdrawn quotations, pending appraisal of current supplies. Good quality, white clover continued to bring mostly 13-13½¢ per pound in large lots in most areas of Midwest. Arizona cotton-alfalfa brought 10½-11¢ and Pennsylvania buckwheat went at 14¢.

Domestic beeswax found a slightly improved market at some points across the Country. Supplies cleaned up at a favorable pace in most areas. Prices ranged from 42-45¢ mostly around 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and from 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold at 52-53¢ per pound, Central American stock drew 54-55½¢, South American offerings realized 55-57¢ and Mexican goods brought 52-54¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE	1/	PRICES & BASES	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE	1/	PRICES & BASES	OF SALE
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN					COLO.	Honeydew		10½¢ del.	
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers			9½¢ f.o.b.		MONT.	White-Alfalfa-Clover		15¢ del.	
						Water White-Clover		15¢ f.o.b.	
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL					ARIZ.	Extra Light Amber-White-Cotton-Alfalfa		10½-11¢ f.o.b.	
White-Water White-Orange			18¢ f.o.b.		ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean		10-12½¢ del.	
White-Orange			15-16¢ del.		N.DAK.	Water White-Clover (drums)		13½¢ f.o.b.	
White-Water White-Sage			17¢ f.o.b.		IOWA	Amber-Mixed Flowers		10-11¢ del.	
Extra Light Amber-Sage			14½¢ del.			White-Clover		13½-15¢ del.	
White-Thistle			14¢ del.			White-Clover		12-13½¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Buckwheat (drums furnished)			11¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover (drums)		13½¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Buckwheat (used cans)			11½¢ f.o.b.		NEB.	White-Clover		13¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat			11¢ del.		MICH.	White-Clover (cans exchanged)		13¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa			11½¢ f.o.b.		MINN.	White-Clover (cans or drums)		13¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Alfalfa			10-11½¢ del.			Light Amber-Clover (cans or drums)		12-13¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa			11¢ del.		ILL.	White-Clover		14½¢ del.	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers			10½-11¢ del.		OHIO	White-Clover		14¢ del.	
Extra Light Amber-Bean			10½¢ del.		PA.	Buckwheat		14¢ del.	
Extra Light Amber-Thistle			10½¢ del.		FLA.	Tupelo		19¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Thistle			9¢ del.			Smartweed (drums)		10¢ del.	
Light Amber-Cotton-Safflower-Wild Flowers			9½¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Orange (drums exchanged)		13½¢ f.o.b.	
						Ti-Ti (drums exchanged)		10½¢ f.o.b.	
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN					LA.	White-Clover and Vetch (drums)		12½¢ f.o.b.	
Light Amber-Buckwheat			12-12½¢ del.			White-Clover (cans or drums)		11-12¢ f.o.b.	
						Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)		10-10½¢ f.o.b.	
						Tupelo (drums)		15¢ f.o.b.	

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE	1/	WHOLESALESALES	SALES TO	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	18¢	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	22¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20¢
OHIO	Clover	13½-14¢	17¢	20-25¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers - Honeydew	12½¢	-	-
TENN.	Cotton and Vetch	16¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Extra White-Locust	-	-	30¢
	White-Snowberry	-	22¢	25¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	21¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	30¢	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	20-25¢	26-28¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	25¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

WIS.	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	20¢	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	29¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
OHIO	Clover	-	21¢	27¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	20¢	30¢
MASS.	Light Amber - Cranberry - Pepperbush -			
	Goldenwood	29¢	29¢	29¢
PA.	Buckwheat	-	23¢	30¢
	Clover	20¢	22¢	28¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	26¢	30-32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
MD.	Clover - Basswood	-	25¢	-
TENN.	Cotton and Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	34½¢	50¢	50¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	-	55¢
TEXAS	Cotton - Clover - Vetch	-	4.80	49¢
	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	69-75¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	6.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	6.75	6.50	70¢
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	6.00	63-69¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO	Clover	6.50	6.75	70-78¢
	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	65¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	79-85¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover	-	6.35	70¢
MD.	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	65¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	7.50	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.40	87¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.95	75¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	34-45¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	7.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	6.95	6.50	37¢
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	6.25	35-39¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OHIO	Clover	6.50	6.75	65-75¢
	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	40¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	39-45¢
MASS.	Light Amber-Cranberry - Pepperbush - Goldenwood	8.50	8.50	-
VT.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.75-8.40	45-65¢
PA.	Clover	-	6.75	40¢
	Buckwheat	6.60	7.40	40¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.96-7.50	40¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	37½¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	7.50	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.40	43 1/3¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.15	40¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	25¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	4.25	23-27¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	3.50	-
OHIO	Clover	4.75	5.00	21-25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.68	25-29¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Clover	-	4.70	25¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.30	6.30	36¼¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Soybean	-	-	45¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover	7.20	-	-
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa	-	-	35-39¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	10.10	65-69¢
	Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

ARK.	Soybeans	-	-	35¢
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa 13-15-oz.	-	-	45-49¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.60	55¢
	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	9.60	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	White-Clover 15-oz.	-	9.60	-
OHIO	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.50-10.50	49-59¢
	White-Clover 14-oz.	-	9.60	50¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover 14-16-oz.	-	12.00	69-75¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover 14-oz.	-	-	42½¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers 12-14-oz.	-	-	45¢
	Clover - Thistle 11-oz.	8.50	9.50	55¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	9.80	55¢
	Clover	-	11.28	60¢
MD.	Clover - Basswood 14-oz.	-	8.50	-
VA.	Amber and White-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	8.00	-	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	7.00	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)
<u>WRAPPED CUT COMB 24s</u>				
MONT.	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	-
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 13-15-oz. plastic pack	-	-	62¢
OHIO	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.50-10.50	49-59¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover - Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	5.80	59¢
	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	3.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
KANS.	Clover and Alfalfa 2-lb. jars	-	-	72-75¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
ILL.	White-Clover 24-lb. jars	-	10.80	-
OHIO	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.50	49¢
	60-lb. cans	-	13.20	-
	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.50	-
MASS.	Light Amber-Cranberry - Pepperbush - Goldenwood 24-1-lb. jars	10.80	10.80	65¢
PA.	Clover - Thistle 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	-
MD.	Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	7.95	-
VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.20	-
TENN.	Sourwood 1-lb. jars	-	-	75¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.85
	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90-1.00
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	4½-lb. cans	-	-	2.00
MISS.	Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of Sept.)

Weather for all California Districts - Fair weather and rising temperatures prevailed during the first part of the period with mean temperatures near the seasonal normals over much of California. Cooler weather combined with thundershowers, coastal rains, and high elevation snows prevailed toward the close of the period. Warming trend early was most noticeable in the northeast and southeast sections of the State where temperatures ranged 3-5 degrees higher than earlier. Central valley temperatures ranged 2-5 degrees warmer but little or no change was reported on the coast. Thunderstorms on Tuesday, the 25th brought scattered showers to many central valley points and snow in the high Sierras. At the close of the period rains covered much of the State from Salinas-Stockton northward and temperatures declined.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are reported in top condition for wintering and in some sections of the state are still making surplus honey. The number of colonies to be wintered in the various localities throughout the state ranged from 30% below to 10% above a year earlier with most areas reporting nearly the same number. The percent of colonies going into the winter with young queens were reported in a wide range of 10% to 90%, but generally were reported within a range of 25-50%. Some bees are being moved to winter locations and occasionally to honey dew, blue curls, and tarweed locations. However, very little movement of colonies was reported during the period. Honey plant conditions are reported to be better than normal in most sections of the state. The past wet season has helped to bring back to life part of the native honey plants and another wet season would aid tremendously. Bees are working oak honey dew, blue curls, tarweed, thistle, clover, cotton, melons, dove weed, wire weed, stickler weed, milo, rabbit brush, rag weed, some late buckwheat, tamarisk, some wild flowers including alkali weeds, and corn. Average surplus honey yields per colony reported during the period for the past season ranged 60-120 pounds on buckwheat, 20 pounds on sage, 30 pounds on orange, 30-40 pounds on alfalfa, 20-40 pounds on thistle, 20 pounds on cotton, and 40 pounds on clover.

Southern California - Market Conditions - Extracting of Arizona and Central California alfalfa and Kern County buckwheat honey continues. Beekeeper offerings of buckwheat were plentiful. Production of alfalfa is greater than indicated earlier. Dealers' inventories of buckwheat are reported heavy and they are limiting additional purchases to anticipated needs. Movement of packaged honey through retail channels was good. Export inquiries and sales have slackened for light amber but remain favorable for lighter colors. A few exporters have withdrawn quotations pending appraisal of current supplies.

Northern and Central California - Market Conditions - Movement through both retail and manufacturing outlets was fairly slow. Bottler and handler inventories remain heavy. Most honey now being offered by Central California producers is predominately of the darker colors. Mostly lima bean honey is being produced in Central California at this time. Export trading has declined somewhat due to the availability of heavier supplies at lower prices from competitive foreign countries, mainly Argentina. This condition is not expected to improve until the close of this year or beginning of next year, depending upon availability of supplies from these competitive countries. Present export prices f.o.b. dock for mostly light amber alfalfa were 11½¢ per pound.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8 - Sept. 22)

Washington - Beekeepers continued extracting operations in the western portion of the State and yields still averaged about normal. Colonies appeared to be in good condition and were able to make several good flights during the period as about normal temperatures prevailed. Very little rain was reported and the bees had very few sources to work. In the Yakima Valley area, extracting continued at a favorable pace and was thought to be about half completed. Some beekeepers reported yields to be as good as last year while others reported very poor yields. About normal weather conditions ruled over the area and bees were still in generally good shape. Actual sales of honey proved light in this part of the State and much of the newly extracted crop was said to be moving under contract.

Oregon - It appeared that most colonies were ready for wintering in most sections of the State. This was particularly true in Douglas county since most colonies had good supplies of honey and pollen on hand. The bees had been able to gather a limited amount of supplies on favorable days from late blooming alfalfa, sweet and ladino clover and some wild flowers. It was estimated that about 40 percent of the colonies in this locality would be going into the winter with young queens.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 8 - Sept. 22)

Utah - Most beekeepers had completed extracting of new crop honey. It now looked as though yields would vary from 20 to 55 pounds per colony, depending upon locations. Some beekeepers reported exceptionally good yields in alfalfa growing areas where insecticides were used properly. Only traces of rain fell in northern section of the State and moisture conditions were still below normal for this time of the year. Most colonies apparently had adequate stores for wintering. A rather high rate of disease prevailed in some areas.

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Idaho - In the southern part of the State, it was anticipated that many bees would require feeding since current stores were considered insufficient for good wintering.

Montana - Extracting was estimated at about two-thirds complete in the southwestern part of the State. A heavy killing frost had already occurred in this section. New crop yields were generally thought to be much below the 1961 crop in most areas of the State.

Wyoming - In the northeastern section of the State colonies appeared to be in fair condition for wintering. This was somewhat surprising considering the relatively poor season. Most beekeepers had about wound-up extracting operations and results showed no improvement over earlier estimates. Nectar secretion proved very spotty during the past season and some colonies gathered little or no surplus. Fairly dry weather prevailed in the region during the past month but some rain fell on September 20.

ARIZONA: (last half of September)

Recent stormy weather had temporarily slowed the cotton honey flow in some areas. Extremely heavy rainfall occurred at some points and some colonies were destroyed by flood waters. Yields from the cotton honey crop had been fairly good so far. However, heavy dusting of cotton with insecticides had seriously injured colonies in some beeyards. Extracting of the cotton crop had been started since most beekeepers planned to leave the balance of the crop on the hives for winter food.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 9 - Sept. 23)

Northeast Texas - Only a few scattered showers fell during the period but these proved ample since recent good rains had put soil moisture conditions into excellent shape. Generally mild temperatures prevailed during the day and this permitted bees to freely gather pollen and perhaps some nectar from broomweed which was in full bloom. Aster and goldenrod were also in bloom in the Dallas area. One source reported that this was the first time that bees had worked goldenrod in his particular area. The honey flow was over for all practical purposes and colonies were being permitted to store current supplies for wintering purposes. It appeared that the fall nectar flow would vary from area to area. Extracting of the cotton crop honey was about finished and average yields were thought to be around 40 to 50 pounds with some reported as high as 75 pounds. Colonies were being stripped to two story winter quarters and some late divisions were being wintered in one and one-half story hives as they did not build enough to draw a set of deep combs for winter stores. Apparently the cooler weather in the Dallas area had helped to stimulate consumption of extracted honey since sales had shown a noticeable increase during the past period.

Southeast Texas - The best rainfall of the summer occurred in the Brazos county area during the first part of the period. Up to seven inches fell at some points and greatly improved soil moisture conditions and proved a real life-saver to late season flowering plants. Recently bees have been gathering fresh supplies of pollen from cedar elms, boneset and a variety of ground flowers. The colonies also were able to obtain a little nectar from the various flowering plants. Broomweed, goldenrod and aster showed promise of a fall bloom but asters were not as plentiful as usual. Broodrearing activity increased in most colonies.

Arkansas - Much of the new crop honey has already been extracted in northeast Arkansas. Possibly a small amount of smartweed and aster nectar may still be gathered but it will be used for winter stores. However, the flow from these sources appeared uncertain since it was a failure last year.

Oklahoma - Beneficial rains aided fall honey plants in the eastern half of the State. Consequently, bees have been gathering fairly good supplies from various fall honey plants in the central section of the State. Moisture conditions were also good in southern Oklahoma but the honey flow was considered over for all practical purposes. It appeared that colonies were in good shape for wintering. Colonies were also in good condition for wintering in the western portion of the State. Bees continued to gather pollen from various wild flowers which were still blooming in the area. Good soil moisture conditions prevailed. A fair demand for honey was reported at retail stores.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Sept. 9 - Sept. 23)

Iowa - Moderate rains occurred in the western portion of the State, keeping soil moisture conditions in good shape. The rain also aided fall honey plants which provided some supplies for bees. Despite the current available supplies, some colonies were reported to have continued to lose weight. Consequently, it was anticipated that a considerable amount of winter feeding will be necessary in many areas. Retail sales of honey improved a little in western Iowa but sales of bulk of supplies were still very slow. Beeswax also moved good in this area and most supplies had been cleaned up. The first killing frost of the season had already occurred in northern Iowa. As a result, bees were being checked and conditioned for wintering. There had been no fall honey flow in some areas but colonies were considered in excellent condition and only a few required feed. Extracting was not fully completed but it appeared that yields would be very poor in this area and in the central portion of the State. Many colonies in central Iowa were reported to be very light for wintering. Some frost had already hit the northeastern part of the

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State but some flowering plants escaped injury. Some rain was also reported in this part of the State.

Kansas - The period proved extremely cloudy and rainy in eastern Kansas. Only brief periods of sunshine occurred but colony activity was considered good during those weather breaks. Bees were able to obtain pollen and nectar from smartweed, sunflowers, aster and goldenrod and most were in good shape for wintering. A few instances of late swarming had been reported.

Nebraska - Cool weather kept bees inactive most of the time in the eastern part of the State. The heartsease nectar flow was considered a flop. Some beekeepers had taken too much honey from most colonies so it was feared they would have to do some fall feeding. It was reported that one beekeeper would gas-off 1000 colonies due to lack of feed. Wholesale demand for honey improved as it appeared that buyers were beginning to find that the crop was going to be shorter than anticipated. Colonies were considered to be fairly heavy and ready for winter in the central portion of the State. Extracting had been completed and yields averaged around 100 pounds per colony. Good soil moisture conditions were present in this part of the State.

North Dakota - One source estimated that the average yield over the State would be about half of last year's crop. However, yields proved very spotty. The continued wet weather drastically reduced the crop in southeastern North Dakota.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 11 - Sept. 26)

Illinois - Cooler weather moved into northern Illinois about the middle of the period and frost killed many plants in low areas. However, some rain occurred and improved condition of hardy plants. Bees had been able to gather some supplies on favorable days and were filling broodnests. It was thought that most colonies had ample supplies in broodnests for wintering. However, it was thought that some beekeepers had removed too much honey from some hives since they had anticipated a fall honey flow. However, the fall flow failed to fully materialize and this in turn left some colonies somewhat short of supplies. Honey sales showed an increase in local retail stores.

Ohio - The goldenrod honey flow was about over in northeastern Ohio. This source produced a fair crop of good quality honey. Aster was in bloom but the weather had been a little too cool for bees to fully utilize this source. Soil moisture conditions were still considered to be on dry side. Most colonies were in good shape for the winter. In west central Ohio extracting was about over and yields from clover were still considered spotty. Aster provided a fairly good fall nectar flow at some points but was not expected to provide any surplus at others. There was

plenty of soil moisture but a killing frost occurred on September 20 at some points. It appeared that most bees were in good shape for the winter in this part of the State. Good clover honey sold at a steady pace to both local and out of state packers.

Michigan - It was reported that one big out-of-state buyer had purchased a considerable amount of good white bulk honey in southern Michigan. Rain fell most every day on the Upper Peninsula. Consequently, the fall honey flow was about over. Beekeepers were busy preparing colonies for the winter. Retail honey sales were considered only fair in this area.

Minnesota - Wet, cold weather continued to predominate over southeastern Minnesota. Consequently, much of the honey that had just been removed from supers showed a high moisture content. New crop yields were still considered below normal in this area with extremely poor yields reported from package bees. The so-called fall honey flow failed to materialize in most locations with the exception of a few favored spots where bees found alfalfa blossoms to work between showers. Recent weather had been too cool for colonies to gather much nectar from fall blooming plants in the Red River Valley area. Some yards were considered to be in very good condition for wintering while others were light weight and will need feeding. Extracting will probably be completed in a few days in this part of the State. There were still some extracting to be done in northwestern Minnesota. Average crop yields ranged from 75 to 90 pounds per colony in this section.

Wisconsin - Unseasonably cool weather prevailed over the southern portion of the State and two frosts were reported. This greatly curtailed bee activity. However, some colonies did gather pollen and small amounts of nectar on warm days from late blooming alfalfa and wild aster. Most colonies were thought to be in excellent condition with good reserves of honey and pollen. It was expected that they would go into the winter with large clusters but some of the older queens were beginning to cut down on egg laying. Drones had not been driven out of hives even though there had been a couple of frosts. A good demand for honey was reported at some points but only fair at others. The entire period was cool, damp and cloudy in central Wisconsin. Still there were many flowers in bloom. Consequently, most colonies were well supplied with winter food and broodnests were well filled with brood and young bees. Extracting progressed favorably and new crop offerings moved very good in 5 pound jars. Too much rain occurred in the extreme northern portion of the State and this kept fall honey plants from producing freely. It appeared that most bees had been able to fill up brood chambers in eastern Wisconsin and therefore, little feeding will be necessary. Despite near freezing temperatures on September 20, there was still a considerable amount of alfalfa and fall flowers

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in bloom. As a result, colonies will be able to gather additional nectar for winter use if the weather proved warm enough. Extracting was generally complete and beekeepers were busy making preparation for wintering of colonies.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 11 - Sept. 25)

New York - The fall honey flow was considered over in western New York as cool cloudy weather prevailed. The past season was considered one of the best in many years in this part of the State. One beekeeper reported an average yield of 144 pounds per colony. The newly extracted honey was reported to be selling very well. The fall honey flow gradually tapered off in the central part of the State. It was cloudy during most of the past two weeks with temperatures following close to the freezing mark on some nights. The cool weather restricted bee activity on some days but there had not been much frost damage to date. Aster was in bloom and looked good but needed favorable weather. Bees were well supplied with honey and young bees and were expected to winter favorably. Swarming was reported in some areas and robbing was especially bad during the last week. Most producers had completed extracting operations and the newly extracted clover honey was reported to have been real light colored. The late gathered crop, including goldenrod, was also generally light colored and most of this had only a trace of goldenrod flavor. Colonies in the southeastern part of the State were considered in about 80 percent of normal condition following a very poor honey season. It was still rather dry in some areas and fall feeding will be a must unless some of the late aster is favored by good weather conditions. Honey sold at a favorable pace at retail stores and the market held firm.

Vermont - Honey moved at a moderate pace and prices were unchanged in most areas of the State. Bees were in good condition and very little feeding was necessary.

Massachusetts - An extended spell of cool weather restricted the number of field days for bees in the Cape Cod area. As a result, lower brood chambers were lighter than usual and fall feeding will be necessary unless the weather warms up and nectar sources begin yielding. It had been noticed that undeveloped drone brood was being pulled out by worker bees due to the current hard times. Some beekeepers were beginning to realize that they had taken too much honey from the hive and that heavy feeding and uniting of some colonies would be necessary in order to pull them through the winter. Good soil moisture conditions prevailed throughout southeastern Massachusetts. In the central part of the State, colonies had ample stores on hand. It was reported that colonies had gathered a bumper crop of good quality honey in this area.

New Jersey - A good fall nectar flow from goldenrod and spanish needle was in progress in central New Jersey. Aster looked promising and will likely provide good supplies if the weather proves favorable. One beekeeper reported that very little honey had been extracted.

Pennsylvania - Some frost was reported in the eastern part of the State on a couple of mornings. However, it appeared that goldenrod and wild aster had not been damaged and bees continued to gather good amounts of pollen. A good clover crop was reported at some points in this area. One beekeeper reported that his honey was darker colored this season and that the exact source was unknown. Roadside stand honey sales were good. Goldenrod provided a light nectar flow in the central section of the State. Aster was currently yielding a fair amount of nectar. Several nice rains occurred but it was generally thought that they were too late to aid the fall nectar flow. Most colonies were considered strong and will require very little fall feeding. One beekeeper reported an average yield of about 50 pounds per colony. The fall nectar flow was about over except for some aster honey in southwestern Pennsylvania. Most hives had fairly well filled broodnests. Extracting was reported to have barely been started and yields appeared to be about average.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 12 - Sept. 27)

Maryland - Some asters were in bloom in the Blue Ridge mountain section but apparently it was too dry for them to secrete any nectar. There was no activity in beeyards except that of skunks. Honey sold slowly at retail stores and at roadside stands.

Virginia - Some rain fell in the northern part of the State but moisture conditions were still below normal. A killing frost occurred in some spots on the nights of September 20 and 21. The honey crop averaged about half of normal in the Blue Ridge mountain area and new crop supplies were dark but of good quality. Most colonies in the central and eastern sections of the State were considered to be heavy in weight. However, in the southwestern section of the State, they were light weight and probably will require feeding.

West Virginia - Frost hit the Panhandle area on September 20 and this was about two weeks ahead of normal. The period was generally cooler than normal and some precipitation occurred but moisture was still below par in this area.

Kentucky - Honey plants were in excellent condition in west central Kentucky as liberal amounts of rains fell. Bees were expected to go into the winter in the best condition in many years in this area of the State. The first killing

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frost of the season occurred in the low regions of north central Kentucky on September 20. Soil moisture conditions were good and goldenrod and asters were expected to provide colonies with enough supplies for wintering. It was felt that there might possibly be some surplus nectar gathered if the weather permits. Honey sales proved fairly good at wholesale level and only fair in retail stores and at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Goldenrod was in full bloom in some areas of western Tennessee. Aster had started to bloom and looked good. Consequently, bees were expected to be able to store ample supplies for wintering if weather conditions permit. Recent good rains had provided ample soil moisture which in turn was expected to provide a bumper fall honey crop. It was dry during most of the period in southeastern Tennessee but heavy rain fell in the area at the end of the period. The rain should aid the fall honey flow which had just started from aster and goldenrod. Many colonies had been losing weight prior to the beginning of the fall honey flow. A few colonies in the Knoxville area were on the verge of starvation.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12 - Sept. 27)

Georgia - North Georgia bees were reported to be in fair condition. Dry weather continued in this portion of the State and bees had very little to work. Goldenrod and aster had just started to bloom. Colonies in central and south Georgia were in fairly good shape. The honey flow from Mexican clover and goldenrod continued at a fairly steady pace in the southern area of the State. Recent rains aided condition of honey plants in central and south Georgia.

Florida - Torrential rains hit some areas of southern Florida during the past period, flooding lowland areas. It was expected that honey plants would not suffer severely from the excessive rain. The fall honey flow was in progress and bees were in good shape. Colonies in the central part of the State also were able to pick up some nectar from various blooming fall flowers. Further to the north, the fall honey flow had amounted to very little. Most colonies barely managed to make a living in the Gainesville area. Frequent rains appeared to have checked the nectar flow this fall and as a result many colonies will require feeding. It was extremely dry in the northwestern part of the State. No rain of consequence had fallen in this area since May. There had been some light drizzle recently but it didn't amount to much and stock ponds were reported to be drying up. Swarming had not been a problem throughout the season in this section of the State.

Mississippi - There still has been no general rains in the Jackson area. Pastures and grazing crops were about dried up except in low bottom areas. Bees managed to bring some pollen but very

little nectar. Consequently, most colonies were losing weight and some may require feeding soon. Cooler weather was reported to be helping to improve sales and consumption of honey in this part of the State.

Louisiana - Some rain occurred early in the period in southeastern Louisiana and soil moisture conditions were considered fairly good. Fall honey plants were in pretty good shape and were beginning to provide some nectar and pollen. Smartweed, morning glory and goldenrod were in bloom in some regions. Boneset had just started to bloom in the Baton Rouge area. Plants were beginning to need additional moisture by the end of the period. Demand for honey greatly improved with the arrival of cooler weather. In central Louisiana, honey plants were in extremely good shape. Recent good rains had ended the drought and bees currently were working bitterweed, heartsease, partridge peas, goldenrod and aster. Cotton had stopped producing in this area. Most bees will go into the winter with plenty of good stores on hand. Orders for queen bees were still heavy and most shippers were sold out. Honey moved at a fairly brisk pace with the arrival of cooler weather. A load of good tupelo honey was recently shipped out of the State from this area.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of September. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand moderate. Market steady. Arrivals 31,920 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals 230,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 41,131 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate to good. Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz.	3.05
12, 10-oz.	2.80
ARIZ & CALIF. Orange & Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Arrivals 70,968 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze container	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady.

Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles- 12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25

Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles- 12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover- 12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25-5.50

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small containers fair, large slow.

Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweet Clover 275 and Wisc. 225. Light Amber Minn. 185 and Wisc 155.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups 2.90

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweet Clover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Demand fair. Market firm. Arrivals cases - Belgium 21, Chile 25, Holland 50, Italy 63 and Mexico 30; drums - Mexico 15.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	14
tins	15

Ex Warehouse	16
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ARGENTINA drums per lb. 13 3/4

NEW YORK Buckwheat 18

Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16

MIDWEST Water White Clover 16½

carload 17½

Ex Warehouse Light Amber Clover

drums and pails 16

FLORIDA White Orange truckloads 17

Ex Warehouse 18

Mixed Flowers drums 13½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb.	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95

Bulk-

12-lb. tins	22
60-lb. tins	21

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

12, 2-lb. jars 6.25

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY:

6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. glass jars	6.45

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand fair but improving. Market firm. Arrivals bags - Brazil 178, Chile 120, Dom. Republic 185, East Africa 240, England 2, Guatemala 40, Haiti 34 and Peru 30.

Africa	52-53
some	49
Central America	54-55½
South America	55-57
some ex dock	54
West Indies	50-51
Mexico	52-54
some	55
Chile asking price -	59-61
but no supply available	

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 106,078 lbs.

Sales by brokers to retailers, chains and other large users, unless otherwise stated:

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover -

Drums and 60-lb. cans	
White Clover	17
Light Amber	16
6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
packers sales	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packer sales	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packer sales	12.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
packer sales	3.25
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
packer sales	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
packer sales	3.85

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 3.90

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25

24, 1-oz. jars 7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 14,110 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets.

White Clover and Light Amber-

<u>EXTRACTED:</u>	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Demand moderate at lower prices. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers-

Brokers' sales to wholesalers chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	9.40
6, 5-lb. cans	5.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.45
Fireweed 12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.35
12, 20-oz. jars	3.65
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals 1,550 cans Central Calif.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better orange, sage and clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors; Extra Light Amber

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
---------------	-----------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover-Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15 mostly 14

SEATTLE: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover, Alfalfa Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	13.50-13.70
fair quality	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.90-5.98
darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans	9.40
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.50
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	4.20-4.35
24, 12-oz. jars	5.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.45
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
Fireweed 6, 4-lb. jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.80
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	5.25-5.35
12, 20-oz. cups	3.65
COMBED HONEY:	
24, 12-oz. containers	
U.S. Fancy Clover and Alfalfa	9.00

C O R R E C T I O N

Imports of Beeswax (Crude) for June 1962, by Countries of Origin Issued in Report No. 17 on Page 15, should have read as follows:

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JUNE 1962 - BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	68,061
Brazil	44,092
Chile	50,888
Dominican Republic	16,510
Ethiopia	44,093
Guatemala	12,711
Haiti	29,033
Mexico	45,838

TOTAL	311,226
TOTAL DOLLARS	149,159

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 18

SUMMARY OF 1962 - CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of August 31, 1962

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	No.	Pounds
California	5	144,980	\$ 16,784	144,980	\$ 16,784	-	-
Florida	30	720,555	90,498	657,635	83,253	-	-
Georgia	1	30,250	3,600	30,250	3,600	-	-
Louisiana	1	6,050	720	6,050	720	-	-
Nebraska	1	36,000	4,644	36,000	4,644	-	-
Texas	2	11,495	1,483	11,495	1,483	-	-
TOTALS	40	949,330	117,729	886,410	110,484	-	-
<u>Comparative Program Totals:</u>							
1961	35	774,820	95,665	774,820	95,665	-	-
1960	24	712,195	65,898	712,195	65,898	-	-
1959	20	429,220	33,590	402,865	31,568	-	-
1958	37	886,692	87,823	878,167	86,960	-	-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fruit and Vegetable Division

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUdley 8-2176

Vol. XLVI

No. 19

Tuesday, October 16, 1962

COLONIES BEING READIED FOR WINTERING

Most beekeepers had started preparing colonies for the fast approaching winter season. Most of them had finished with extracting, or will be shortly, and were able to devote most of their time to this necessary chore. In general, colonies were thought to be in fairly good shape in most States and little or no feeding will be necessary. There were scattered reports of beekeepers who were still requeening colonies on favorable days. Occasional reports in California indicated that colonies were in the best condition in years. In contrast, some eastern Idaho colonies were so short on stores that it was necessary to destroy them. The fall honey flow failed to fully materialize in parts of central Iowa and as a result some colonies were left lightweight. A late mesquite flow developed in south Texas and provided enough supplies for colonies to build up on.

Harvesting of the new crop of honey continued but extracting was being completed at a rather rapid pace at some points. Continued damp weather made this process very difficult in parts of Minnesota. Bulk honey buyers showed increased interest in offerings in some Midwest areas. However, it was reported that they refused to advance paying prices in parts of Wisconsin. Export inquiry showed improvement in southern California but little trading actually occurred. The market for extracted bulk honey proved generally steady in most areas. Southern California white sage honey brought 13¢ per pound and Arkansas soybean 12½¢. Large lots of Midwestern, good quality clover-alfalfa honey sold mostly in a 13-13½¢ per pound range. Florida tupelo continued to top the market at 19¢.

Frost had caused some fall honey plants to cease yielding in a few States. Recent rains had aided others in some States. Most honey plants had finished blooming for the season in California. Rabbit brush and aster continued to provide pollen and some nectar for bees in parts of western Colorado. Broomweed and asters were worked heavily by bees in Northeast Texas. Recent rains had put clovers into good shape for the winter in Kansas. Golden and white aster continued to bloom in the Piedmont area of South Carolina, while sea sage was in bloom in the Coastal areas. Fall honey plants were not providing much stores for colonies in central Florida. Good rains had ended drought conditions in many Pennsylvania areas. Excessive wet weather kept fall flowers from yielding in many areas of North Carolina early in the period.

There was little or no change in market conditions for domestic beeswax. Offerings sold at a good pace in some areas. Prices again ranged from 42-45¢, mostly around 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and from 42-44¢ on a trading basis. Occasional higher sales were reported. In New York City, prices on imported wax ranged mostly from 52-53¢ per pound on offerings from Africa, 53-54¢ on Central American stock, 55-56¢ on South American supplies and from 54-55¢ on Mexican wax.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 19

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			CALIFORNIA CENTRAL (Cont'd)		
	White-Sage	13¢ del.		Light Amber-Extra Light Amber- Alfalfa	
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat - Sage			(cans returned)	9 3/4¢ del.
		12 1/3¢ del.		Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 1/2¢ del.
	Light Amber-Buckwheat	10 1/2-12 1/2¢ del.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9 1/2¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Tamarisk	10¢ del.			
IMPERIAL VALLEY				MONT. Water White-Clover	14 1/4¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa			ARIZ. Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 1/4¢ del.
		10 2/3-11¢ del.		White-Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN				ARK. Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	12 1/2¢ del.
	Light Amber-Thistle - Alfalfa	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.		IOWA White-Clover	12-13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.		NEBR. White-Clover	13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Extra White-Clover (drums exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-White-Orange	15¢ del.		WIS. Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage - Buckwheat	13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra White-Blue Curls	12¢ del.		White-Clover	12 1/2¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Toyon	11 1/2¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (drums)	14¢ del.
	Light Amber-Buckwheat	11¢ del.		Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Amber-Wild Flowers	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (drums)	13 1/2¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Wild Flowers			OHIO White-Clover	14¢ del.
	(used cans)	10 1/2¢ del.		N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Mixed Flowers	10 1/2¢ del.		PA. Wild Flowers	16¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-White-Alfalfa	10 1/2¢ del.		LA. White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
				Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.
				FLA. Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALE, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to -----		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		: (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17 1/3¢	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	-	17 1/2¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	12 1/2-13¢	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	13¢	12 1/2¢	-
	Clover	-	14¢	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	17-18¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Wild Flowers	-	-	18¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
TEXAS	White-Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	22¢	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	26-28¢
WIS.	White-Clover	25¢	20¢	-
	Clover	-	18¢	-
	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	28¢
MINN.	White-Clover	18¢	19¢	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 19

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : Sales to :
 STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ : WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
 : : (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS (Generally Delivered)	RETAILERS (Generally Delivered)	CONSUMERS (Local Sales)
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	30¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
MASS.	White-Pepperbush	-	28¢	29¢
	Amber-Cranberry	-	28¢	29¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	34 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
	White-Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	4.80-6.00	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	6.80	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	-	65¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00-6.25	69-72¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	79¢
	White-Clover	5.00	5.95	-
	Clover	-	5.25	-
MINN.	White-Clover	5.00	5.50	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	70¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	69-79¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.80	45¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
	White-Vetch - Clover	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	6.00	35¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	7.00	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	-	35¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.25	35-39¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	45¢
	White-Clover	5.50	6.30	-
	Clover	-	5.50	-
MINN.	White-Clover	5.40	5.80	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	35¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	39-45¢
MASS.	White-Pepperbush	8.50	8.50	36¢
	Amber-Cranberry	8.50	8.50	36¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20-7.25	40¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8.25	10.80	45¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 19

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Soybean	-	6.00	33 1/3¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.25	23-27¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
	Clover	-	3.25	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.68	25-29¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	4.30	6.25	26¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO.	Clover Plastic tubs	7.10-7.20	-	-
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	45¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	35-39¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	10.10	55-59¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	9.60	52¢
N.DAK.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	-	50¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45-49¢
WIS.	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	9.00	-	-
	Buckwheat 12-oz. min.	-	8.40	-
	White-Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.60	49-57¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	7.20	9.36	49¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.60	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 14-16-oz.	-	12.00	69-75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Cotton 13-15-oz.	-	-	33 1/3¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 24-12 1/2-oz. plastic	-	10.50	62¢
------	--	---	-------	-----

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2 1/2-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	3.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.80	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa 2-lb. jars	-	-	75¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.36	53¢
	Buckwheat 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.20	-
OHIO	White-Clover 1-lb. jars	-	-	50¢
MASS.	Amber-Cranberry 1-lb. jars	-	-	45¢
TENN.	Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 19

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of Oct.)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures held near to the expected normals over most of California during the first half of the period. Temperatures declined toward mid-month in the northern part of the State as a result of a heavy winter type storm. Precipitation during the first week of the month measured up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the north coast and up to .35 inch from scattered showers in the southern section of the State. Totals in scattered areas of northern California were generally below $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. However a heavy storm covered the State from the central San Joaquin Valley northward late in the period bringing heavy rainfall to most of that area. Gale winds accompanying the storm did considerable damage along the coast and lesser damage to inland areas. Some flooding and landslides were also reported. The snow level had lowered to around the 6,000 foot level in the high Sierras.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are going into winter with ample stores, plenty of young bees, and large brood nests. Occasional beekeepers report their bees are in the best condition for winter that they have ever seen. A little nectar and pollen is still coming in some areas of the State. The number of producing colonies to be wintered in various localities of the State range from 20% below a year earlier to as much as 100% above a year earlier but averaged slightly above a year earlier. Estimates of the number of colonies going into the winter with this year's queens range from 35-80% but generally ranged 50-60%. Very few colonies were being moved at the present time and most of these were going into winter locations. Most colonies had been moved to winter locations earlier. Most honey plants are about through blooming for the year. However, some blue curls, jack clover, spikeweed and other plants are providing a small to moderate nectar and pollen source. Bees are working blue curls mostly, tarweed, some seed alfalfa, some late tarweed, nude buckwheat, resin weed, cedar, fir, golden fleece, cotton, mustard, pepper trees, rabbit brush, and miscellaneous wild plants. Average surplus honey yields per colony this year as reported during the period included 30-90, mostly 30 pounds of sage; 30 pounds of bean; 20-60, mostly 40-50 pounds of buckwheat; 10-70, mostly 20-30 pounds of blue curls; 30 pounds of star thistle; 20 pounds of tarweed; 40-120, mostly mostly 60 pounds alfalfa; 20-30 pounds of sticker weed; 60 pounds of cotton; and 30-45 pounds of orange.

Southern California - Market Conditions - Extracting in Southern California continues fairly heavy but is beginning to slacken off. Beekeeper offerings continue heavy, especially buckwheat. Most handlers have heavy inventories and are buying only in small lots as needed. Export inquiries have been good, however, there has been little trading.

Central and Northern California - Market Conditions - Trading was slow. Sales were below seasonal normal through retail outlets and to commercial or manufacturing outlets. Bottler and handler inventories were very heavy. A good supply and a wide selection of quality is still available from Central California producers. Export trading was slow.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period - Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

Washington - Bees in the Yakima Valley area were able to make flights during most of the period except for the last four to five days when it was cool and rainy. Extracting was about through and what little remains to be done should be completed before the end of the month. Quality of the new crop honey was reported to be very good but no sales were reported since most of it was moving under previous contract. West of the Cascades mountains, temperatures and rainfall averaged below normal and it was rather windy at the close of the period. Colonies in this region were reported to be in fairly good shape but they had been able to make only limited flights on account of the cool, rainy weather.

Oregon - Cooler weather prevailed across the entire State and temperatures fell below the freezing mark on most nights in the area east of the Cascades. A light amount of rainfall fell along the western portion of the States. The cooler weather brought the fall honey flow to an end. However, it had lasted nearly six weeks longer than normal. Beekeepers had completed the removal of supers and bees were ready for wintering.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period - Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

Colorado - Bees continued to gather pollen and some nectar from rabbit brush and aster in the extreme western portion of the State. As a result, most colonies were generally able to make a living and it was anticipated that they would be going into the winter in good shape. In the northwestern part of the State, there was very little bee activity. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture but provided colonies with little or no sources of supplies. However, it was generally thought that most colonies had plenty of pollen and honey on hand for the winter.

Idaho - The bulk of the new crop honey had been extracted in the eastern part of the State and yields were reported to have been the poorest ever in this area. Some beekeepers found it necessary to kill many colonies since they did not have enough stores on hand for wintering.

Montana - Extracting was about finished in the Galatin Valley. Yields were considered very poor and averaged between 55-60 pounds per colony. The weather was generally cool at night but rather mild in the day in this area.

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SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period - Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Northeast Texas - Broomweed was reported to be yielding pollen and some nectar in the area around Dallas. Aster was not as plentiful as in previous years but was yielding nectar at a heavy rate. Consequently, colonies will go into the winter in excellent shape with plenty of pollen and honey. Colonies which have all the supers removed were plugging broodnests with new nectar and crowding queens in some instances. However, colonies in general were not as strong in bees as they could be with bees and the crowding of queens for laying room probably will not help the situation. Generally favorable weather prevailed most of the time in this area and a heavy rain fell at the end of the period. The recently extracted new crop reportedly was better than last years'. One producer reported an average yield of a little better than 100 pounds which was his best crop since 1950. The new crop honey was fairly light in color with the exception of the last part of the crop which was a little darker. Cool nights and warm, sunny days aided prospects of the fall honey flow from aster and broomweed in the eastern portion of this section.

Southeast Texas - Abundant rainfall during the past period greatly aided the fall honey plants in the Brazos County area. Goldenrod, false willow, camphor weed and various other plants were providing plenty of blossoms for colonies to work. Some asters were in bloom but most of them were in prime growing conditions and prospects looked good for a late season flow from this source. Since most colonies had been able to gather lots of pollen and some nectar from the various sources they were able to stimulate broodrearing.

South Texas - Plenty of rain fell in the Kingsville area during the month of September and this promoted the blooming of many fall flowers. This in turn provided colonies with ample supplies of pollen which in turn helped to stimulate broodrearing. A late mesquite bloom had provided enough nectar for colonies to build up stores.

Arkansas - Good moisture conditions were reported in the northeastern portion of the State and most of the fall blooming honey plants had ceased yielding. However, some aster and a little smartweed continued to provide a light flow. Colonies were mostly in good condition.

Oklahoma - Generally good soil moisture conditions were reported in the central section of the State and this in turn aided the fall honey flow. Bees were busy storing liberal amounts of nectar and pollen from the various fall blooming flowers in some areas.

New Mexico - It was estimated that new crop yields would average only about half of normal throughout the State. There was a good demand for honey at most points.

PLAINS STATES: (Period - Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Iowa - Good amounts of rain and about normal temperatures had kept fall honey plants in good condition in the area around Council Bluffs. Most producers had finished extracting operations and had generally averaged from 100 to 120 pounds per colony with quality considered excellent. Honey sold good at retail level in this area and there was also a better inquiry and movement at wholesale level and prices had firmed-up some. Some beekeepers were beginning to find that some of their colonies would need feeding before the winter develops. Further estimates on the crop in the northwestern region of the State revealed that yields would probably average only about two-thirds of last years' crop. Buyers of bulk honey appeared to have been a little more active in the market during the past week or so. Retail movement of honey was good at steady prices. The market for beeswax showed a little improvement and supplies continued to clean-up at a favorable pace. Honey plants had plenty of soil moisture available and colonies gathered a small amount of supplies from these sources. Most colonies were ready for the winter. Some colonies will require feeding in central Iowa since there has been no fall honey flow. However, there were some colonies that were in very good condition. The newly extracted crop of honey was extra white to water white in color. Most extracting had been completed in northern Iowa and beekeepers were busy making winter preparations. Cool and rainy weather prevailed during the past week. This same kind of weather plus several severe frosts had restricted activity. However, it was warm enough on most every day during the afternoon for colonies to do a little flying.

Kansas - Smartweed and asters continued to bloom and provide colonies with nectar and pollen in the eastern part of the State. Bees also worked ragweed and lambs quarters on a few days for pollen. Bees worked the various sources under difficult weather conditions since much of the period proved rainy and wet and some honey plants were being affected by disease. Sweet clovers seemed to be in fine condition for wintering and amounts indicated a good stand for next year. It was felt that most colonies had plenty of supplies on hand for wintering and were up to full strength. A small amount of late honey had not been removed from colonies in a few scattered areas.

Nebraska - Many colonies had consumed much of their stores since the crop had been removed from the hives in many areas of eastern Nebraska. As a result, many beekeepers faced the problem of either feeding the colonies or else killing them with gas. Demand for honey improved and prices were a little higher. Extracting was generally complete and crop yields were reported to be below normal. Cool, wet weather hindered bee activity but honey plants looked good. In the central part of the State, most colonies were expected to go into the winter in fairly good condition. Recent rains were most welcome since it had become rather

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dry in this part of the State. The fall honey flow was over and was considered only fair.

Missouri - Aster continued to provide a heavy flow of nectar on favorable days in western Missouri. Cool, rainy weather kept bees from flying on many days.

North Dakota - A killing frost had completely ended the fall honey flow in the southeastern part of the State. Colonies were reported to be in better than average condition for this time of the year and were ready for wrapping. Yields of the recent crop averaged 85-90 pounds per colony in one particularly area.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Sept. 26-Oct. 11)

Illinois - Some queens had completely stopped laying in northern Illinois and broodrearing in general slowed down. Bees continued to gather pollen from aster and filled broodnests. Two frosts occurred early in the period and beekeepers were busy preparing colonies for the winter. Some bees were going into the winter light in weight and will need to be fed. The recent broodrearing had caused many colonies to consume heavy amounts of early stores. Clovers were in good shape for next year and recent weather had been mild but rainy.

Ohio - Extracting had been completed in west central Ohio and further estimates show that yields were very spotty. The new honey was of good color and body. Colonies appeared to be in very good shape since they have been able to gather some surplus stores from aster. It was anticipated that more supplies would be gathered from aster if the weather remained favorable. They were also able to gather some supplies from goldenrod in some areas. Good clover honey found a good demand at wholesale level. Honey plants were good in the central and southeastern section of the State. Goldenrod was still in bloom but had about quit yielding. It was re-reported that most colonies had gathered a good crop this year and were currently heavy with winter stores. However, broodrearing had been somewhat on the slow side. Central Ohio colonies were still able to obtain a considerable amount of nectar from asters during the past period.

Michigan - Beekeepers were busy with winter packing operations in the eastern part of the State. Extracting has been completed and the yields averaged around 125 pounds per colony at some points. It was becoming rather dry in southern Michigan and as a result there had been no fall honey flow. Out-of-state buyers had been purchasing sizeable amounts of bulk honey which in turn had improved the honey market. On the Upper Peninsula, beekeepers were through extracting and yields totaled about 60 pounds per colony. Most bees were ready for the winter.

Minnesota - Majority of extracting had been completed in the southeastern section of the State. Excessive moisture still prevailed and the moisture content of recently removed honey continued extremely

high. One recent sample test showed a 19.4 percentage of moisture content. This was above State requirement and creates a problem for the beekeeper. Probably much of this honey will be used as feed next spring. Bees looked good and most were ready for the winter. Entrance blocks had been put into place and light weight colonies had been fed combs of sealed honey or heavy sugar syrup. Final applications of chaff trays and black paper wrap will be applied when the weather gets a little cooler. Many yards were short of feed and will require watching early next spring. Most producers had completed extracted operations in the southern part of the State. Quality was said to have been very good in all areas but yields were somewhat varied. One beekeeper reported an average crop while two others reported a crop only about a half of normal. Condition of colonies also varied from area to area. Poorer weather conditions had kept some bees from building up and as a result some light weight colonies had been gassed. The good moisture conditions had put honey plants in good shape for the winter. Inquiries for large lots of honey proved slow. It was anticipated that much winter feeding will be necessary in the southwestern part of the State. One beekeeper was not planning try to winter his colonies since they were too light in weight. Yields of honey in this area averaged only about one-third of last year's crop. Cool, wet weather kept the colonies from gathering enough supplies for wintering in western Minnesota. Consequently, many colonies will have to be fed before the cold weather moves in. Plant conditions were considered good. Yields from the new crop averaged about three-fourths of normal in parts of the Red River Valley.

Wisconsin - It appeared that most colonies in the southern counties were in good condition for the winter. Most had ample supplies on hand and good clusters of bees could be observed. Some colonies had been damaged by spray poisoning. Older queens were reported to be reducing brood production while younger queens were still going strong. There were, of course, some exceptions where colonies were somewhat light in bees. Honey plants were in good shape since plenty of soil moisture was reported across southern Wisconsin. The fall honey flow amounted to very little in most areas and as a result most of the new crop has already been extracted. Some producers reported an average crop yield while others apparently got only half of a normal crop. A fairly good demand prevailed for new crop honey but buyers were reported to be refusing to increase paying prices. Demand was reported to be better for comb honey than for extracted at some points. Legumes were in excellent shape for wintering in southwestern Wisconsin but many colonies were reportedly in light weight and will require feeding. Cloudy and wet weather had restricted their activity. About the same situation prevailed in the western section of Wisconsin. Broodrearing had been curtailed and it was felt that many colonies would be going into the winter with insufficient young bees. Condition of

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colonies, new crop yields and the fall honey flow appeared to vary considerably from point to point in the central sector of the State. A liberal amount of precipitation fell during the past period and a few fall flowers were still in bloom at some points. Some colonies had well filled stores while others were light weight and will require feeding before winter develops. One beekeeper reported an unusually large number of poor queens in hives on October 1. Yields from the new crop averaged up to 162 pounds per colony at one point but was not nearly as good at others. This, of course, was probably a result of variable conditions from point to point. Good honey sales were reported at retail stores, particularly on 5 pound jars. Heavy rains fell in east-central Wisconsin during the past period and the moisture content of the soil is more than ample. All honey plants were in good condition. Most colonies were thought to be in good shape with plenty of winter stores in hives. Many beekeepers were busy with winter preparations. Further estimates on new crop yields in this area indicated that they varied from area to area and from apiary to apiary. Some colonies were able to gather a normal crop while others were not. The situation in this part of the State was apparently about like that in central Wisconsin.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

New York - Reports from the western areas of the State continued to indicate that an extremely good crop was gathered. In fact, one producer reported the best yields in over 40 years with average yields running about 140 pounds per colony. Bees were in good shape and were still able to gather some pollen since no frost had hit the area. Quality of the newly extracted crop of honey was said to be good and supplies were moving fairly good at some points but slow at others. Some colonies were still able to gather pollen and a little nectar from aster in northern Jefferson county up until the first of the month. Most bees had ample winter stores on hand for the winter. In fact, some colonies had completely filled broodnest with honey and much of it was reported to be still green. Most colonies had raised good amounts of new brood recently and were expected to be strong with the beginning of winter. Rainy weather interfered with the fall honey flow in most of central New York. Aster provided colonies a working source in a few areas where the weather permitted. Nearly all producers had finished extracting and some had already prepared colonies for wintering. One beekeeper had already wrapped his hives. Honey sales proved fair in this section. Some rain fell in the southeastern portion of the State during the period and was the first of consequence in some time. Extremely dry soil moisture conditions had seriously hindered the fall honey in most areas of this section. Some beekeepers had left what little fall honey the bees gathered in the hives for winter stores. However, it was felt that even this would not provide enough feed and many colonies will have to be fed. A few beekeepers were still busy replacing queens.

Massachusetts - A fairly good nectar flow from goldenrod was reported in some areas of Cape Cod late in September. Cooler weather kept bees from fully working this source during recent days. The flow from this source was about over at the end of the period. Some colonies were still light weight and it appeared that they would require feeding. Hurricane Daisy brought four days and nights of rain to this area and soil moisture conditions are now considered ample.

Vermont - Apparently many beekeepers were not removing very much honey from hives this season since it was being left for winter stores. This made it necessary for producers to purchase honey from Midwestern areas in order to fill requirements. The retail honey market continued about steady with the previous period.

Pennsylvania - It was cooler in the eastern portion of the State but bees continued to work asters since there had been no frost. Some supers still remained to be removed from hives in this area. Plenty of rain occurred and honey plants were in good shape. Roadside stands sales of honey were reported to be good. One small beekeeper in this area was reported to have gotten a yield of 153 pounds per colony this past season. The fall honey flow to date has proven very light in central Pennsylvania. Extensive rains had finally ended the drought in parts of the section. Several good rains aided clovers in northern Pennsylvania. Most colonies had ample supplies on hand for wintering. Most extracting had been completed in this area. Colonies in southwestern Pennsylvania were reported to be strong, going into the winter with ample supplies of pollen and honey in their hives.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Sept. 27-Oct. 12)

North Carolina - The first part of the period was wet and cold and this restricted bee activity. The second week was much warmer during the day and bees furiously worked aster. Most colonies were badly in need of honey stores and brood before the aster and goldenrod flow developed. Now they are making good gains and broodrearing progressed favorably. Honey sales were reported to be rather slow in this area.

South Carolina - Colonies were reported to be in excellent condition and fall honey plants were still very much in bloom. Recent rains had improved soil moisture conditions and fall flowers were blooming throughout the State. Golden and white asters were in full bloom in the Piedmont area and sea sage was in full bloom in the Coastal areas. It was expected that most bees would go into winter quarters in good condition. The sourwood honey crop was said to have been very good in the mountain areas this year. Other honey flows were short and the honey crop for the State as a whole was said to be far below the average.

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West Virginia - Colonies in the eastern Panhandle section were in good condition. Bees were filling broodnests with aster honey. However, many colonies with good queens were still maintaining around four frames of brood. Mild weather proved good for bee activity and most fall honey plants were not damaged by the September frosts. Legumes were reported to be in fair condition in spite of the past summer drought.

Kentucky - Aster had started to bloom in the western part of the State and was expected to yield good since plenty of soil moisture was available. Fall flowers were also in bloom in the north central section of the State and it appeared that some colonies might be able to gather a little surplus honey. It was considered a little on the cool side for a real good fall flow. Plenty of honey was available and supplies of light colored honey moved good at retail stores and at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Good rains aided fall honey plants in the southeastern part of the State. Bees worked aster and goldenrod at a rapid pace. There was lots of room in broodnests but possibly some of the honey may get into the supers.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Sept. 27-Oct. 12)

Georgia - South Georgia bees were in normal condition and were busy working Mexican clover and flattop goldenrod. Most colonies had been able to gather enough to carry them over the winter period. About normal rainfall occurred in the area and kept honey plants in good shape. Demand for honey improved but prices held steady. Conditions in north and central Georgia were about unchanged from the past period. Some rain fell and a few fall flowers were available for the bees to work.

Florida - South Florida honey plants and bees were in good shape. Scale colonies were showing a pound or two gain each day. Fall flowers were not producing very much honey in central Florida. As a result, some beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies in order to get them ready for the winter. A fairly good rain had greatly improved conditions in northwestern Florida. Colonies were beginning to bring in new supplies of pollen following the recent rain. Demand for honey continued good in this area.

Louisiana - Colony and plant conditions were considered in about normal condition in the Baton Rouge area. Mild weather was favorable for bee activity and they were able to work such flowering plants as boneset, goldenrod, smartweed, ragweed and wild sunflowers. They obtained pollen and a little nectar from these sources. Colonies were unusually active in the Pineville area where they worked on goldenrod aster, bitterweed and some late blooming cotton. At one point, some strong colonies had stored a full super since September 15. Plenty of pollen was available and very little disease was present. Shipment of queens bees were almost over for the current season. Advance inquires seemed to indicate that there is much increase being made. There was very little honey in the hands of the producers. Sales of honey proved slow at retail stores since the weather was very warm.

SPECIAL NOTICE

It was necessary to release this issue of Honey Market News a day earlier than normal. As a result, a few prices, market and colony conditions were not included since the reports did not arrive in time.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the first half of October. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand moderate. Market steady. Arrivals 36,000 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand good. Market for bulk steady, comb slightly stronger, bottled slightly weaker on 5-lb. containers, others steady. Arrivals 250,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Midwest and Louisiana White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. jars	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.50

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 22,481 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz.	5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market steady.

Arrivals 90,272 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. squeeze containers	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady.

Packers quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavor White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25-5.50

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small containers good,

large fair. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins
White Sweetclover Minn. 650, Wis. 225; Light
Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 275, Wis. 175.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower
sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars 3.80
24, 1-lb. jars 5.80
12, 2-lb. jars 5.50
6, 4-lb. jars 4.80
6, 5-lb. jars 5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers 4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid 3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained 3.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles 3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups 2.90

White Sweetclover 20

Light Amber 18

NEW YORK: Offering light. Demand fair. Market

about steady. Arrivals cases - Australia 60,
France 59, Germany 50, Ireland 30, Mexico 250
cases and 39 drums.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and whole-
salers to chains and large users including some
retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 13½-14
tins 15

Ex Warehouse tins 16

NEW YORK Buckwheat 18

MIDWEST Water White Clover 16½

Ex Warehouse carload lots 17½

Ex Warehouse Light Amber Clover

drums and pails 15½-16

FLORIDA Bakers honey-

White Orange truckloads 17-17½

Ex Warehouse 18

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins 7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars and tins 6.85
4, 5-lb. tins 5.55
12, 2-lb. jars 6.50
24, 1-lb. jars 6.75
24, 1-lb. tins 6.65
24, 8-oz. jars 4.05
24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk- 12-lb. jars 22

60-lb. jars 21

CREAMED HONEY: Ohio 12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

12, 2-lb. jars 6.25

6, 5-lb. tins 6.65

6, 5-lb. glass jars 6.45

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand good. Market
firm. Arrivals bags- Dom. Rep. 212, Haiti 54,
Mexico 107, Argentina 100, Chile 193, Morocco;
blocks- Fr. Somaliland 369 and West Africa 202.

Africa Ex Dock 52-53

some 48-49

Central America 53-54

South America Ex Dock 55-56

some 54-55

West Indies Ex Dock 51

Mexico Ex Dock 54-55

some 52½-53

Haiti 56

Florida Domestic 55

PHILADELPHIA: Demand fair. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 68,190 lbs.,
by boat from Puerto Rico 13,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers to retailers, chains and
other large users.

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

6, 3-lb. jars 5.05

6, 4-lb. jars 5.30

6, 5-lb. jars or cans 7.65

packers sales 6.85

6, 10-lb. cans packers sales 12.40

12, 5-lb. cans packers sales 12.50

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

12, 1-lb. jars 3.90

packers sales 3.25

12, 1-lb. servers 5.45

12, 12-oz. plastic 3.65

24, 1-lb. jars 7.65

packers sales 6.25

24, 12-oz. jars 6.50

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45

packers sales 3.85

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 3.90

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25

24, 1-lb. jars 7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals

by truck mostly Midwestern 16,580 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½

Light Amber 16½

6, 3-lb. jars 4.46

6, 4-lb. jars 4.95

6, 5-lb. jars 6.95

12, 12-oz. cups 2.95

12, 2-lb. jars 6.75

12, 1-lb. jars 3.50

12, 1-lb. servers 5.05

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

24, 8-oz. jars 4.10

CREAMED HONEY:

24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 19

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: Demand moderate. Market steady. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	9.40
6, 5-lb. cans	5.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
24, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.45
Fireweed: 12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.35
12, 20-oz. jars	3.65
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange & Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals 2,187 cans Central California, 710 cans Intermountain States.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors: Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover-Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchases, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans-

14-15
mostly 14

SEATTLE: Demand moderate at lower prices. Market weaker.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers- White Clover, Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	11.40
few	12.15
darker	10.80
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.70
darker	5.40
12, 4-lb. cans or jars	9.40
6, 4-lb. cans	5.50
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 12-oz. jars	5.50
few	5.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20-3.45
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.20

CREAMED HONEY:

24, 10-oz. cups	4.80
12, 24-oz. cups	4.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLIV - NO. 19

1962 HONEY CROP ESTIMATES

The 1962 honey crop is estimated at 274,814,000 pounds--slightly more than the previous record crop in 1961 and 12 percent more than the 1956-60 average production. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,480,000 colonies of bees, about 1 percent below the colonies on hand in 1961. Production per colony is expected to average 50.1 pounds, compared with 49.7 last year and the 1956-60 average of 45.5 pounds. On September 15, beekeepers had 104.4 million pounds of honey on hand for sale. These stocks were 38 percent of the 1962 production.

Honey production was above last year in all regions of the country except in the West North Central and the East North Central regions which were down 24 and 6 percent, respectively, from 1961. These decreases were more than offset by increases of 21 percent in the West, 12 percent in South Atlantic, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, and 6 percent in the South Central regions.

A big crop was produced in California this year, and production is exceeded only by the bumper crops of 1952 and 1958. California honey was reported to be of good quality with body good to heavy. A favorable flow was received from orange, safflower and buckwheat. Yields per colony in California were more than double last year when drought conditions sharply reduced honey production. Yield per colony was the lowest of record in Idaho, lowest since 1947 in Wyoming and lowest since 1950 in Montana. In these States cool, rainy weather during the main season seriously cut production. In Arizona the orange, mesquite, and alfalfa flows were short but a good flow was obtained from cotton. A record yield per colony was received in each of the following States: Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. In Florida, an excellent nectar flow of good quality honey was produced from citrus and tupelo blossoms. However, production from other major nectar plants was on the short side. A very good yield was obtained from alfalfa, goldenrod, and basswood in western New York. The yield per colony turned out better than average in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland in spite of drought conditions. In the East North Central region as a whole, production although below last year, was better than average. Considerable variation occurred by areas within States, with reports ranging from a complete failure to a bumper crop. In Wisconsin, yields per colony were reduced as cool, wet weather during the first part of the season restricted bee activity. Yields were good in Ohio and Indiana. Cool, rainy weather during May and June in Minnesota kept bees from working and average yield per colony was the lowest since 1948. A very good flow was obtained from clover in Missouri and Nebraska, but the fall flow proved disappointing.

The 10 leading honey producing States in 1962 (in order of production) were: California, Minnesota, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois. These States accounted for 57 percent of the Nation's crop.

Yields per colony increased from 37.1 pounds last year to 40.5 in the North Atlantic States, from 37.8 to 41.5 in the South Atlantic, from 31.2 to 33.3 in the South Central, and from 50.0 to 60.5 in the West. Production per colony decreased from 1961 yield of 56.3 to 54.2 in the East North Central, and from 88.4 to 67.7 in West North Central regions.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers on September 15 totaled 104,447,000 compared with 104,457,000 pounds a year earlier. This amounted to 38 percent of production. By regions, stocks as a percent of production were 35 percent in the North Atlantic, 49 percent in the East North Central, 36 percent in the West North Central, 27 percent in the South Atlantic, 26 percent in the South Central, and 45 percent in the Western States.

1962 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

By Crop Reporting Board

State and division	Colonies of bees		Yield per Colony		Honey Production		Honey for sale in producer's hand on Sept. 15, 1962
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds
Maine	6	6	25	19	150	114	35
N.H.	8	8	34	21	272	168	66
Vt.	11	11	49	27	539	297	53
Mass.	16	17	18	19	288	323	81
R.I.	2	2	22	21	44	42	13
Conn.	12	12	22	22	264	264	84
N.Y.	193	191	46	53	8,878	10,123	3,543
N.J.	33	34	41	33	1,353	1,122	550
Pa.	150	144	28	33	4,200	4,752	1,616

1962 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

By Crop Reporting Board

(Cont'd)

State and division	Colonies of bees		Yield per Colony		Honey Production		Honey for sale in producer's hand on Sept. 15, 1962
	1961	1962 1/	1961	1962 1/	1961	1962 1/	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds
N.A.	431	425	37.1	40.5	15,988	17,205	6,041
Ohio	281	284	38	37	10,678	10,508	4,729
Ind.	187	181	43	48	8,041	8,688	2,954
Ill.	159	154	57	55	9,063	8,470	5,082
Mich.	109	104	61	81	6,649	8,424	3,285
Wis.	127	187	92	71	18,124	13,277	7,266
E.N.C.	933	910	56.3	54.2	52,555	49,367	24,016
Minn.	283	266	104	79	29,432	21,014	7,985
Iowa	144	141	84	65	12,096	9,165	4,124
Mo.	134	129	27	30	3,618	3,870	1,354
N.Dak.	36	37	104	100	3,744	3,700	592
S.Dak.	74	81	145	80	10,730	6,480	1,620
Nebr.	72	78	110	80	7,920	6,240	2,746
Kans.	43	43	46	47	1,978	2,021	606
W.N.C.	786	775	88.4	67.7	62,518	52,490	19,027
Del.	4	4	33	29	132	116	46
Md.	31	33	33	32	1,023	1,056	422
Va.	129	130	29	28	3,741	3,640	1,274
W.Va.	98	98	17	22	1,666	2,156	647
N.C.	197	199	23	35	4,531	6,965	1,463
S.C.	57	55	19	22	1,083	1,210	290
Ga.	215	215	31	36	6,665	7,740	1,935
Fla.	283	297	62	67	12,527	12,892	5,373
S.A.	1,014	1,031	37.8	41.5	38,368	42,782	11,450
Ky.	104	104	22	20	2,288	2,080	458
Tenn.	157	152	21	18	3,297	2,736	629
Ala.	197	191	20	27	3,940	5,157	1,289
Miss.	84	86	31	33	2,604	2,838	1,022
Ark.	85	87	25	32	2,125	2,784	501
La.	101	101	31	34	3,131	3,434	962
Okla.	52	55	35	45	1,820	2,475	396
Texas	274	274	50	49	13,700	13,426	3,759
S.C.	1,054	1,050	31.2	33.3	32,205	34,230	2,016
Mont.	79	77	73	64	2/ 5,767	4,928	2,316
Idaho	205	201	62	34	12,710	6,834	4,305
Wyo.	35	33	92	53	3,220	1,749	1,032
Colo.	63	63	76	78	4,788	4,914	3,243
N.Mex.	10	10	70	55	700	550	198
Ariz.	104	108	66	72	6,864	7,776	2,722
Utah	52	52	57	48	2,964	2,496	1,448
Nev.	8	7	89	30	712	210	122
Wash.	100	102	47	40	4,700	4,080	1,265
Oreg.	56	55	33	38	1,848	2,090	857
Calif.	581	581	35	73	20,335	42,413	17,389
West.	1,293	1,289	50.0	60.5	64,608	78,040	34,897
U.S.	5,511	5,480	49.7	50.1	273,942	274,814	104,447

1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

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REPORTUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fruit and Vegetable Division

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Vol. XLVI

No. 20

Friday, November 2, 1962

WINTER PREPARATION NEARLY COMPLETE

Cooler weather moved into most sections of the Nation during the past period. This induced many beekeepers to speed up winter preparation of their bees. However, many beekeepers had already completed feeding and wrapping of colonies while others were expected to finish shortly. Colonies were generally in good shape in most States. A good number had been destroyed in some of the Midwestern States since they were considered too weak to winter. However, it appears doubtful that this number is any larger as a whole than in previous years. A few colonies in some of the warmer areas of the Country, continued to gather some pollen and a little nectar which will strengthen them before winter develops in those areas.

The fall honey flow was over for all practical purposes throughout the Nation. In some areas, good yields were reported while in others bees gather enough for supplement winter stores. In a few areas, the fall flow proved disappointing since it was too dry for honey plants to secrete any nectar. Lack of pollen developed in some North Carolina colonies as dry weather prevailed. This stopped broodrearing in some colonies. Colonies along the West Coast, particularly in California, worked various types of honey plants but did not gather any significant amount of supplies. Cotton continued to yield lightly in Arizona. Bees in the southeastern part of Texas worked an abundance of late blooming fall flowers in some areas as warm weather continued. Rain was needed in most Florida areas but colonies managed to make fair gains from available sources.

Most of the honey crop has now been extracted and much of it had been packed. However, some producers still had sizeable amounts to extract and still others were busy removing the fall honey crop. Retail and wholesale sales of extracted honey proved fairly good in most areas. Demand improved with the arrival of cooler weather. However, the same could not be said for sales of large lots of bulk honey. There was some notice of improvement at a few Midwestern points but as a general rule the market was still very dull with prices about unchanged from the past period. Large lots of good quality, white or better, Midwestern clover-alfalfa newly extracted honey sold mostly in a price range of 13-13½¢ per pound. There were some sales at higher prices. Arizona cotton-alfalfa honey brought from 10 to 11¼¢ per pound, while Florida mixed flower honey realized 10¢.

Supplies of domestic beeswax found fairly good movement at most points and most offerings were cleaned up with little difficulty. The market ruled generally firm in many areas and prices continued to range mostly around 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and from 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Of course, there were some higher and lower prices. Only light supplies of imported wax were offered in New York City. Supplies from Africa sold at 52¼¢ per pound, Haiti stock drew 58¢, South American offerings brought 55¢, Mexican supplies demanded 53½-54¢ and Dominican Republic wax sold at 52¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 20

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			ARIZ.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	
White-Sage		14¢ f.o.b.		(cans or drums returned)	11¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Sage		12½¢ del.	ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	12-13¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Sage -			S.DAK.	Water-White-Clover	
Buckwheat		12½¢ del.		(cans or drums)	14¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			IOWA	Amber-Clover	10-11¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Orange		16¢ del.		White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.
Extra White-Extra Light Amber-Sage			NEBR.	White-Clover (drums returned)	13¢ f.o.b.
(accord. to quality & condition)	13½-15¢ del.			Clover & Alfalfa (drums returned)	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat		11¢ del.		White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ f.o.b.	MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ del.		White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		11¢ del.	WIS.	Light Amber-Clover (drums)	12¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa				White-Clover	13¢ del.
	10 2/3-11¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Blue Curls	10 2/3-11¢ del.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Amber-Wild Flowers		12¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	13¢ del.
OREG. White-Clover - Vetch (drums)	12-13¢ del.		N.Y.	Clover (drums)	11 3/4¢ del.
Alfalfa - Clover		15¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Amber-Tupelo - Mixed Flowers	19¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO Alfalfa - Clover		14¢ f.o.b.		Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
MONT. White-Clover	13-14½¢ f.o.b.		LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
WYO. Alfalfa (cans returned)		13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover & Vetch (drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Cotton - Alfalfa		10¢ f.o.b.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	
Extra Light Amber-White-Cotton -				(cans or drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
Alfalfa	10½-11¢ f.o.b.		N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
Light Amber-White-Cotton - Alfalfa	11½¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALEERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	15¢	16¢	19¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	17½¢	-
IDAHO	Alfalfa - Clover	16¢	17¢	19¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	-	20¢	-
MICH.	Clover	-	-	15¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢	13½¢	-
	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	22¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20¢
IND.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	15¢	-
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	14¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Wild Flowers	-	-	18¢
LA.	White-Clover & Vetch	-	-	16¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	15¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	White-Clover - Vetch	17-20¢	-	-
COLO.	Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	23¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	20-27¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa - Clover	22¢	25¢	28¢
TEXAS	White-Clover & Cotton	-	24¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	20¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Amber-Loosestrife	-	25¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Wild Flowers	-	-	30¢
TENN.	Cotton - Vetch	-	-	30¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover - Aster	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.60	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	6.44	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	6.40	69¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa - Clover	6.30	7.00	70¢
TEXAS	White-Clover & Cotton	-	7.10	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	79¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
	Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.65	59¢
N.Y.	Amber-Loosestrife	-	6.72	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Gallberry	-	9.00	1.00
KY.	Light Amber-Clover - Aster	8.00	10.80	90¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	5.90	6.70	65¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	6.68	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	6.70	37¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa - Clover	7.00	7.88	40¢
TEXAS	White-Clover & Cotton	-	7.20	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	35-45¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.95	33¢
N.Y.	Amber-Loosestrife	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Wild Flowers	-	-	40¢
MD.	Dark Amber-Tulip - Poplar	-	-	25¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Gallberry	-	9.00	50¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 20

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
KY.	Light Amber-Clover - Aster	8.00	10.80	45¢
LA.	White-Clover & Vetch	6.15	6.95	35¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	5.05	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	4.12	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Clover & Cotton	-	4.10	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	25¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover - Aster	4.20	6.00	25¢
LA.	White-Clover & Vetch	3.60	4.00	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.76	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	7.20	39¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa - Clover	8.10	9.00	50¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	8.40	45¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	12-15-oz.	7.50	-
	Alfalfa - Clover	12-oz.	8.00	-
COLO.	Extra Whit-Ehite-Clover & Alfalfa	12-oz.	7.50	-
	White-Alfalfa & Clover	12-oz.	7.00	8.00-9.60
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	12-15-oz.	-	45¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	13-15-oz.	-	49¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod	11-oz.	7.20	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	13-15-oz.	-	13.20
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	13-15-oz.	-	9.80
TENN.	Clover	13-15-oz.	-	8.00

WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
IDAHO	Clover - Alfalfa	12-12-oz.	4.32	4.80
IOWA	White-Clover	24-12-oz.	-	7.68

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
OREG.	White-Clover - Vetch	24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	12-1-lb. jars	3.50	4.85
OKLA.	Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00
	Clover	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.00
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-	10.80
LA.	White-Clover & Vetch	2½-lb. jars per jar	-	-

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of October)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures remained near normal except at some scattered locations in the North Coastal Valleys, in the Cascade Sierras, and over much of the Southeastern Interior. In these areas, temperatures averaged about 10 degrees warmer, to range from 3-8 degrees above the expected normal. No precipitation fell except for very light amounts in some portions of the Sacramento Valley.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are going into winter in good to excellent condition. Honey and pollen supplies are ample. Many colonies have large clusters of bees and in instances, broodrearing is picking up due to nice weather. Some queens have almost stopped laying. The number of colonies to be wintered ranges from about 10 percent below to 20 percent above that of last year. From 45 percent to 80 percent of the colonies are going into winter with young queens, though an occasional indication was 25 percent or more. In the Sacramento Valley some colonies were lost or washed out in the rainstorm earlier in the month. Some colonies are being moved to winter quarters and some are being moved to almond orchards. Along the central coast, some colonies are being moved to eucalyptus locations. Eucalyptus and manzanita have many buds and should provide a fair flow next spring. Honey plant conditions are about normal for this time of year. Summer and fall honey plants have matured and are no longer attractive to bees. Some sage is sprouting new shoots. Generally there are very few honey or pollen producing plants yielding anything at this time for bees to work. Condition of most plants is good and some weeds are blooming. Bees are working a little blue curls and tarweed. Some tamarisk and eucalyptus are blooming in the desert valleys. Average surplus honey yields were 10-15 pounds per colony from orange, 20 pounds from thistle, 30 pounds from buckwheat, clover and trefoil, tarweed and blue curls, and sage, 35-60 pounds from alfalfa, and 60 pounds per colony from tamarisk. Some indications or average yields ranged 50-70 pounds per colony, and occasionally sage-buckwheat was reported to yield 120 pounds per colony.

Southern California - Beekeeper supplies of alfalfa and buckwheat honeys continued plentiful, but generally were not burdensome. Production of blue curls was indicated to be less than earlier estimated by the trade. Bulk handlers of honey report heavy inventories, and purchases are being limited. Packaged honey sales to retail outlets and to other commercial users were good while export trading remained normal.

Central and Northern California - Movement of honey through retail outlets was slow, and movement to commercial or manufacturing users was moderate. Bottlers' and handlers' inventories continued very heavy. Central California producers' supplies of blue curls was heavy; straight alfalfa was light;

and supplies from other floral sources were moderate with a wide range in quality. Export sales were light.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period - Oct. 8-22)

Washington - Most colonies in the Yakima Valley region appeared to be in good shape for wintering. Above normal temperatures prevailed during most recent days and colonies were able to get in some flight time most every day. Colonies that had been weakened by spray poisoning during the summer months have apparently recovered in a satisfactory manner. Extracting was thorough for all practical purposes in this region and yields proved quite variable. Temperatures also averaged above normal much of the time west of the Cascade Mountains and there was below normal precipitation for this time of the year. Extracting had been finished by beekeepers and most of their colonies were considered to be in good condition. However, a few were a little light weight and required feeding.

Oregon - Heavy rains and hurricane force winds hit many areas of Western Oregon on October 13. There additional moisture was needed and welcomed in many areas. A few colonies were lost in the storm, mostly from falling trees or buildings. However, bees were thought to be in good shape in most regions of the State. Clear, dry weather followed the storm and bees were quite active. A few dandelion blooms were in evidence in some scattered areas and bees worked the blooms when the weather permitted. Some colonies were reported to be a little light weight and will probably require some feeding soon. Demand proved only fair for honey at retail stores in Western Oregon but was a little better in the southern portion of the State.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period - Oct. 8-22)

Colorado - Bees continued to gather pollen in some areas of Mesa County, in Western Colorado. However, frost had ended all sources of supplies in other areas of this same county. Condition of colonies in this county varied. Some were in good shape with plenty of supplies, young bees and brood. Others showed rather severe losses from poison of an undetermined source.

Idaho - Colonies in the southern portion of the State were short on supplies for wintering. Consequently, some beekeepers found it necessary to do a considerable amount of sugar feeding prior to arrival of cold weather.

Utah - There had been no frost reported in the northern section of the State to date. Therefore, bees were still gathering some pollen and a little nectar from rabbit brush, sage brush, sunflowers, aster and various other late fall blooming flowers. Nearly a half inch of rain fell

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during the period, aiding soil moisture conditions. Some beekeepers had already completed winter packing of bees. Most colonies were thought to be in pretty good shape. Retail honey sales perked up at some points in northern Utah. Many producers still have much of their new crop honey on hand.

Montana - It was feared that some winter feeding may be necessary in the southwestern section of the State. An early frost had hit the area, hindering and stopping bees from gathering late fall stores for winter supplies. The weather was very cold during early morning hours but warmed up considerably during sunny afternoons. Some beekeepers were preparing to wrap colonies for the approaching cold weather.

Wyoming - Daytime temperatures were still on the mild side in the northeastern section of the State. However, there were some light frosts at night. Alfalfa fields were still green in some areas. Plenty of soil moisture was available for clover seedlings and normal fall weather conditions had put the crop into pretty good shape. Most legumes produced an abundance of blossoms during the summer but the bees worked the blooms very little. Apparently most of the short honey crop in this section of the State was gathered from many and various honey producing plants.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of October)

A light fall honey flow from cotton and a few other miscellaneous wild flowers was still in progress in the central desert areas. There had been no frost but honey plants not under irrigation suffered from lack of soil moisture. Irrigated crops were in good shape.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period - Oct. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - It was several degrees cooler in the Dallas area with early morning temperatures averaging in the upper forties on most days. Asters and broomweed had quit blooming after having yielded a good crop this fall. Bees had been able to fill brood chambers to capacity and winter stores were considered excellent. Very little work was being done on bees at this time since most were ready for wintering. It was necessary to take extreme care when opening a hive since the bees were inclined to rob. The arrival of cooler weather had aided honey sales and it is anticipated that they will further improve as the winter season progresses. In the eastern portion of this area, most colonies were in good wintering condition. There was a fair demand for honey in this part of Northeast Texas.

Southeast Texas

Conditions of honey plants and bees varies somewhat from area to area in Southeast Texas. In the Brazos County area, good fall rains had produced a profusion of wild flowers of many kinds. The bees worked camphor weed, aplopappus, goldenrod, aster, frost weed and various other kinds of flowering plants. They were able to gather pollen and nectar and one scale colony was reported to have

gained 24 pounds in 18 days. The bees were building combs on foundation and colonies were generally in good shape with plenty of workers, brood and stores. Further to the south of Brazos County, it appeared that conditions were not as good. It was thought that colonies probably were lighter and weaker than normal following the extremely hot and dry summer. In fact, the weather was still much warmer than normal. Rain had fallen in some locations and brought on a slow fall honey flow. Still other locations had no sources for bees to work. Along the Gulf Coast region, some bees were able to find some fields of goldenrod and aster to work. However, sources of aster were reported to be very scarce and producing very little nectar. Soil moisture conditions were much below normal in some areas.

Arkansas - Bees continued to work aster in some areas of Northeastern Arkansas. Rain was needed to improve condition of fall honey plants. Most producers had finished extracting and the remaining honey that bees gather will be left for winter stores. Honey was said to be selling very well in retail stores in this section of the State.

Oklahoma - Plenty of rain had kept fall honey plants in good shape in the central part of Oklahoma. The plants in turn yielded a fairly good crop of fall honey which helped to put colonies into good shape for wintering. Colonies in Western Oklahoma continued to gather a small amount of pollen from scattered blooming wild flowers. Plenty of soil moisture was available and alfalfa and young clovers looked good. Most bees were in good condition for the winter. A fair demand prevailed for honey in this area.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Iowa - Normal or above temperatures prevailed in the southwestern sector of the State and there had been no frosts reported. However, there was a good bit of rain reported and colonies were not very active during the past period. Honey plants looked good since plenty of soil moisture was available. Beekeepers were busy checking colonies. Some were short on stores and required feeding and some were so short that the beekeepers felt it was best to kill them off. Movement of honey supplies appeared to be about normal and prices held about steady with the past period. There was a good demand for beeswax and prices were unchanged. In the Woodbury and Plymouth County area, producers worked fast to get colonies ready for wintering. Many colonies had been killed-off since they were so short on food supplies. The producers plan to replace such colonies with package bees from the south next spring. Buyers of bulk honey appeared to be a bit more active this period but generally bought only for immediate needs. Some producers had placed their supplies under loan. Others held offerings for higher prices. Extracted honey continued to move good at retail stores and prices held firm. A good demand prevailed for beeswax and supplies cleaned up readily at slightly higher prices. Inquiries for bulk honey proved rather

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slow in the north central sector of Iowa. Local retail sales also proved slow at unchanged prices. It appeared that colonies that were to be wintered over will be light weight unless they are fed soon. Honey plants looked pretty good but there had been no fall honey flow in this region. Further to the north of this section, most bees had been winter checked and will be wrapped in the next week or so. Extracting operations had been completed or else were about finished. A real killing frost had occurred in the northeastern sector of the State on October 23 and a couple of lighter ones had hit the area earlier in the period. Warm rain had followed the smaller frosts and as a result they caused little damage.

Nebraska - Colony conditions varied considerably in Eastern Nebraska. Some had managed to make sizeable gains from the fall honey flow and are in good shape for wintering. However, some others are light weight and will require feeding if they are to survive. Plenty of soil moisture was available and honey plants were thought to be in good shape. Demand for honey improved and buyers appeared to be more active and prices had advanced about one-quarter of a cent per pound on bulk supplies at some points. Most beekeepers had about completed yard work in the eastern section of the State. Some additional rain fell in central Nebraska and it was most welcome. Honey plants improved with the additional moisture and are expected to be in good shape next spring. An estimated 10 percent of the colonies had been killed off since they were considered too light to pull through the winter.

South Dakota - Almost ideal fall weather prevailed over the southeastern sector of the State. Sufficient rain fell to keep honey plants in good shape. The first frost of the season occurred in this area about the first week of September. Recent yields from the crop was now estimated at about 40 percent of normal.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Oct. 11-25)

Illinois - Only occasional light showers fell in the northern portion of the State and the soil had become rather dry. However, clovers were still in satisfactory condition for this time of the year. There were hardly any sources for bees to work while the weather proved plenty warm for normal activity. Cooler weather moved into this part of the State late in the period. Beekeepers were about ready to begin wrapping colonies before the cold weather moves in to stay. Honey sold at a moderate pace in retail stores.

Ohio - Bees were expected to go into the winter with ample supplies on hand in the area just south of Cleveland. Most colonies were pretty strong considering the recent dry spell this fall. Bees in this region reportedly averaged between 60 and 70 pounds of new crop honey during the past season. Further to the northeast, there was apparently a greater variation in yields which were said to have

run from 40 to a little over 100 pounds. One beekeeper reported a yield of 104½ pounds per colony in one yard. Some producers still had not finished extracting in this region. Honey plants appeared to be in fair condition but aster did not yield too good this fall. It was generally mild in the south central portion of the State during the first week of the period and some rain fell. Cooler weather moved into the region during the second week and some rain, sleet, snow and wind occurred in central Ohio on October 23. Snow flurries hit the area again of the last day of the period and the temperature dipped to a low of 20 degrees in the Columbus area. Most colonies of bees appeared to be in good shape for winter weather and had ample supplies on hand. Most extracting had been finished.

Michigan - Most beekeepers were reported to be happy in the southern portion of the State following a good season. Most extracting had been completed yields were favorable. Colonies appeared to be in good shape in most areas and generally most of them have already been wrapped for the winter. Colonies had been wrapped on the Upper Peninsula and were also ready for wintering. Cooler weather had moved into this area. Movement of bulk and retail honey proved fair in this particular part of the State.

Minnesota - Demand for honey at retail and wholesale level proved unusually good in the southeastern section of the State during the past two weeks. Bees have already been fed and packed in this area and most were in good shape. Temperatures continued below normal and much cloudy weather prevailed in the southern areas of the State. This kept bees from flying on most days. Colonies were being readied for wintering and some were said to be too weak to make it worth while to feed them. Poor weather conditions during the summer kept the bees from gathering needed pollen which in turn restricted broodrearing. Plant prospects for next season were considered very good in this section of the State. Sales of honey in local stores proved good.

Wisconsin - Some beekeepers continued feeding operations in the southeastern part of the State, preparing colonies for wintering. Much of this was necessary since there was very little fall honey made in some areas of southeastern Wisconsin. It was reported that no buckwheat honey was made this past season. Retail honey sales proved good during the past two weeks. Bees were in good condition in the Madison area and some continued to gather pollen from late fall sources. Many colonies had about stopped broodrearing activities. Some beekeepers found it necessary to do a heavy amount of feeding in the western portion of the State in order to keep bees from starving before next spring. An extremely dull market prevailed for bulk honey in the northwestern part of Wisconsin during the first week but cooler weather accompanied by some rain and a few snow flakes moved into the region during the second week.

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The temperature dropped to a low of 22 degrees on October 23 and 24 and it was very windy. Bees in this area entered the winter in the best of condition. Legumes and other honey plants were also in good condition. Honey packed in 5 pound jars moved good.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Oct. 11-25)

New York - Most beekeepers should finish extracting the largest crop of clover honey made in this part of the State in several years. The fall crop of honey proved very short but most colonies were in favorable shape for the winter. Honey sold good locally. Cold, rainy weather kept bees confined much of the time in northern Jefferson County. Beekeepers were busy winter packing colonies and most bees seemed to be in good condition. Inclement weather hindered wrapping of colonies at some points in central New York. However, an estimated 50 percent of the colonies had already been wrapped. Some beekeepers found it necessary to do some light feeding before wrapping. However, as a general rule, most colonies were in good shape. Honey moved at a normal pace. About normal weather conditions prevailed in the Lower Hudson Valley and colonies were mostly faring favorably.

New Jersey - Colonies in the central areas of the State were mostly in good shape for wintering. Extracting operations had about been completed and the new supplies of honey were mostly amber colored but of good quality. Retail honey sales proved good.

Pennsylvania - It was cooler in the eastern sector of the State but bees continued to do some flying. There was practically nothing available for them to work. One beekeeper reported he had removed the last of his supers and was checking for winter stores. Sales averaged about normal in this part of the State and local beekeepers were readying displays for National Honey Week. Most colonies in Central Pennsylvania reportedly had good supplies of ripened honey on hand and were expected to winter in a favorable condition. Practically the same situation prevailed in parts of Northern Pennsylvania. In fact, some colonies were said to be stronger than usual. Some colonies were being wrapped for the winter while others will not be wrapped for the winter season. There was not much white clover visible since it was reported to have died out during the past summer drought.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Oct. 12-27)

Maryland - Generally good weather conditions prevailed in the Blue Ridge Mountain area but there was little bee activity. Dark honey was reported to be selling slowly in retail stores in this part of the State. The honey had a good flavor but there simply was not much demand for it.

Virginia - Generally mild weather prevailed in the northern sector of the State. However, there was some frost reported but very little rain fell

and soil moisture conditions were still below normal. In fact, it was extremely dry in some areas.

North Carolina - Asters provided a good fall honey flow in the Piedmont section of the State and furnished most colonies with plenty of honey and pollen. Most queen bees had stopped laying back in August when it was so dry. However, the recent rains had improved conditions and brood-rearing was back to normal with the progress of the aster honey flow. The weather was good during the past period and the temperature dropped to a low of 19 degrees at one point on the last day of the period. This was expected to cause the balance of the aster crop to open up. Furthermore, the increased volume of new bees was expected to fully work the crop and make good gains if the weather permits. If these good gains are experienced, the colonies should be in good shape for wintering.

West Virginia - It was still dry in the eastern Panhandle section of the State. Mild weather gave way to cooler weather during the latter part of the period and the temperature dropped to as low as 25 degrees. A few light snow flurries were reported.

Kentucky - Cold weather practically ended the fall honey flow in the north central section of the State. Extracting of the fall crop was in progress but there was little surplus removed at some points while others fared better. Retail honey sales were reported to be good and also supplies moved well at roadside stands. Good fall weather conditions aided colonies in the western section of the State and no frost had been reported.

Tennessee - Fall aster was still blooming in Decatur County since there had been no frost yet. Colonies had ample supplies on hand and were said to be in much better condition for wintering than during the winter of 1961. The weather proved good in the southeastern sector of the State and the fall honey flow was about over. Yields were considered rather light and this was probably a result of the late summer drought. It appeared that most bees had ample stores on hand for wintering but still a few will probably require some spring feeding.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Oct. 12-27)

Georgia - Mostly mild and dry weather continued throughout the State and bees were generally dormant. There was a little activity in South Georgia as bees worked sea myrtle. Bees generally were in fairly good shape throughout the State but some, no doubt, would have been in better shape had it not been so dry recently, restricting the fall honey flow.

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Florida - Rain was needed rather badly in many areas of Central Florida. Most colonies were in good condition and working favorably on available sources. Some were filling combs at a fair pace and most colonies had plenty of supplies for wintering. The fall honey flow from smartweed and other minor fall honey plants proved much lighter than last year in the northern section of the State. Rainfall averaged less in this area than during the past month and the temperature dropped to 45 degrees on the next to the last day of the period. Cooler weather moved into the northwestern part of the State late in the period. Some rain hit this area but more was needed. It was expected that the cooler weather would end any nectar flow in this region for this season. A strong demand for honey was reported and supplies were about exhausted at some points.

Louisiana - Goldenrod and various other fall blooming plants provided a moderate honey flow for colonies in the southeastern part of the State. Condition of bees was good and most colonies had ample supplies available for good wintering. Honey plants needed additional rainfall. Sales of bottle honey improved during the period. In the Pineville area, bees worked striped oak honeydew during the early mornings and bitterweeds in the afternoons. Most colonies had good clusters of bees and should be in good shape for the winter. Very little honey was being held by producers and retail sales were expected to improve with the arrival of cooler weather. It was predicted that there would be a good demand for package bees from this area during the coming spring. Colonies in the Bunkie area had plenty of supplies in their hives and should not need feeding during the winter months.

SUMMARY OF 1962-CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Sugar Division
Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of September 30, 1962

State	Loans Made			Loans Outstanding			Purchase Agreements Made		
	No.	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars		No.	Pounds	
Arizona	2	49,500	5,445	49,500	5,445	-	-	-	-
California	6	181,940	20,849	181,940	20,849	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	61,105	7,333	61,105	7,333	-	-	-	-
Florida	31	760,485	95,250	654,005	82,385	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2	42,955	4,921	42,955	4,921	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	73,700	8,671	73,700	8,671	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1	23,430	2,788	23,430	2,788	-	-	-	-
Kansas	5	192,500	24,832	192,500	24,832	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	12,705	1,536	12,705	1,536	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	110,415	14,244	110,415	14,244	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	9,075	1,171	9,075	1,171	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	112,200	14,474	112,200	14,474	-	-	-	-
Texas	4	62,920	7,890	62,920	7,890	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	186,945	22,433	186,945	22,433	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	1,879,875	231,837	1,773,395	218,972	-	-	-	-
<u>Comparative Totals:</u>									
1961	43	1,290,245	156,097	1,248,115	151,731	-	-	-	-
1960	25	723,085	66,867	682,990	63,510	-	-	-	-
1959	28	740,685	58,802	693,760	55,284	-	-	-	-
1958	67	2,111,157	206,828	2,033,057	199,171	-	-	-	-

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of October. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand moderate and improving. Market about steady. Arrivals 137,720 lbs.
Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and some retailers. Domestic White Clover-
EXTRACTED:
6, 5-lb. jars 7.65-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars 7.65
promotional discounts 6.65
12, 1-lb. jars 3.90
24, 8-oz. jars 4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark 3.65
one mark 4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand good. Market steady. Arrivals 300,000 lbs.
Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to large users. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-
EXTRACTED:
60-lb. cans per lb.
White Clover 14½-15
Light Amber 14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover 6.40
24, 8-oz. jars 3.95
24, 1-lb. jars 6.45
12, 1-lb. jars 3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread 2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 6.50

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 13,879 lbs.
Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains-
EXTRACTED:
60-lb. tins-
White Clover 17½
Light Amber 16½
6, 5-lb. jars 6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars 6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars 6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars 3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars 3.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate to good. Market steady.
Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-
EXTRACTED:
60-lb. tins-
Light Amber 13
White 16
6, 5-lb. jars 6.35

DENVER: (Con't)
EXTRACTED:
6, 4-lb. jars 4.80
12, 2-lb. jars 6.25
12, 1-lb. jars 3.25
24, 8-oz. jars 3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.05
12, 10-oz. jars 2.80
ARIZ. & CALIF. Orange and Sage-
12, 1-lb. jars 3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market steady. Arrivals 84,288 lbs.
Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-
EXTRACTED:
6, 4-lb. jars 4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars 4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars 5.20
few 6.00
24, 1-lb. jars 5.30-5.65
mostly 5.30-5.50
24, 8-oz. jars 3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady.
Packers' quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.
EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-
6, 5-lb. cans 7.50
12, 2-lb. jars 7.75
12, 24-oz. jars 6.20
12, 1-lb. jars 4.40
12, 12-oz. jars 3.50
12, 8-oz. jars 2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-
12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25
Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-
6, 5-lb. cans 5.45
12, 2-lb. jars 5.90
12, 24-oz. jars 4.75
12, 1-lb. jars 3.55
12, 12-oz. jars 2.80
12, 8-oz. jars 1.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-
12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover-according to condition and quality-
12, 12-oz. cups 3.50
12, 8-oz. cups 2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-
12, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars 5.75-6.10

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: White Clover

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25-5.50

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 225.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars 3.80
24, 1-lb. jars 5.80
12, 2-lb. jars 5.50
6, 4-lb. jars 4.80
6, 5-lb. jars 5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers 4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid 3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained 3.75
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles 3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups 2.90
60-lb. tins price per lb.-

White Sweetclover 20
Light Amber 18

NEW YORK: Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals

cases - Germany 343, France 3, Greece 175, New Zealand 30; drums - Mexico 135, Guatemala 9.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 13½-14
tins 15

Ex Warehouse 16

NEW YORK Buckwheat 18

MIDWEST White Clover 16½

TEXAS Ex Warehouse carloads 17½

Ex Dock Extra Light Amber Clover drums 14½

FLORIDA Bakers honey-

Light Amber drums and pails 15-16

Ex Warehouse Mixed Flowers-Blended 13½

NEW YORK-OHIO Delivery-

Clover Light Amber 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.35-4.45

24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65

12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50

6, 5-lb. jars and tins 7.50-7.75

6, 3-lb. jars 4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars and tins 6.85

4, 5-lb. tins 5.55

12, 2-lb. jars 6.50

24, 1-lb. jars 6.75

24, 1-lb. tins 6.65

24, 8-oz. jars 4.05

24, 5-oz. jars 2.95

Bulk- 60-lb. tins 21

12-lb. tins 22

CREAMED HONEY: OHIO-

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

12, 12-oz. jars 3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 12, 2-lb. jars 6.25

6, 5-lb. tins 6.65

6, 5-lb. jars 6.45

BEEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals bags - Argentina 90, Haiti 12, Brazil 162, Chile 72, Dom. Rep. 194, Mexico 60; Haiti 131 bbls. and West Africa 400 blks.

Africa 52½

Haiti 58

South American Ex Dock 55

some 50

Mexico 53½-54

Ex Dock some 55

Dominican Republic Ex Dock 52

Florida 55

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate to good. Market

steady. Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

141,508 lbs.; by boat from Yucatan 33,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers to retailers, chains and other large users-

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

6, 3-lb. jars 5.05

6, 4-lb. jars 5.30

6, 5-lb. jars or cans 7.65

packers sales 6.85

6, 10-lb. cans packers sales 12.40

12, 5-lb. cans packers sales 12.50

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

12, 1-lb. jars 3.90

packers sales 3.25

12, 1-lb. servers 5.45

12, 12-oz. plastic 3.65

24, 1-lb. jars 7.65

packers sales 6.25

24, 12-oz. jars 6.50

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45

packers sales 3.85

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars 3.90

12, 12-oz. jars 3.25

24, 1-lb. jars 7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals

by truck mostly Midwestern 60,733 lbs.

Sales to large wholesalers and large retail

outlets. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover 17½

Light Amber 16½

6, 3-lb. jars 4.46

6, 4-lb. jars 4.95

12, 12-oz. cups 2.95

12, 2-lb. jars 6.75

12, 1-lb. jars 3.50

12, 1-lb. servers 5.05

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

24, 6-oz. jars 4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed, Mixed Flowers Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	9.40
6, 5-lb. cans	5.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
12, 16-oz. jars	3.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.45
Fireweed: 12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.35
12, 20-oz. jars	3.65
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange, Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals Central California 1,520 cans.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
---------------	-----------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans

14-15
mostly 14

ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large retailers.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SEATTLE: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover, Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	11.40
few	12.15
darker	10.80
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.70
darker	5.40
12, 4-lb. cans or jars	9.40
6, 4-lb. cans	5.50
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 12-oz. jars	5.50
few	5.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20-3.45
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.80
12, 24-oz. cups	4.95

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
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NOV 23 1962

Monday, November 19, 1962

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COLONIES SET FOR APOCULTURE UNIT

Vol. XLVI
No. 21

The winter season continued its' southward movement and many States experienced their first freezing weather. Still others in the more northern regions of the Country reported their first snowfall of the young winter season. Hard freezes hit many areas in Iowa on several occasions and Northeast Texas reported the first frost of the season but it was not severe enough to kill plants. In contrast, generally mild or even warm weather prevailed in some areas. Temperatures averaged mostly above normal throughout California. Generally mild but rainy weather ruled the weather picture in many parts of the Pacific Northwest. Cooler weather moved onto the Florida Peninsula, delaying maturity of some vegetables and slowing nectar secretion from some plants.

It appeared that most colonies have been prepared for the winter season. Wrapping had been finished in most northern areas where the custom is practiced. Some beekeepers in the more northern areas feel it is unnecessary to wrap hives. They simply see that their colonies have ample stores on hand and take their chances. Recent favorable fall weather had permitted most beekeepers to complete checking of colonies to see if plenty of supplies and bees were on hand. Many beekeepers found it necessary to supplement winter stores in some colonies. Others will wait until next spring to feed their lightweight colonies, providing they make it through the winter. One beekeeper in Western New York was making plans to move his colonies to Florida for the winter. Broodrearing was still in progress in Southeast Texas and in a few other southern areas.

Good fall rains helped to improve soil moisture conditions in many areas of the Country. Honey plants were reported to be in above normal condition in Northern California following recent heavy rains. Additional rainfall was needed in some areas of Southern California but a few floral sources were still available for bees to work. Most desert vegetation in Arizona needed rain badly. Frost had not damaged honey plants too much in the lowlands of this State and cotton continued to yield some supplies for colonies. Legumes were thought to be in generally good condition for the winter in more Plains States. Fall honey plants were reported to have yielded the best in years in some areas of Southeast Texas. Likewise, asters were reported to have yielded the best fall honey flow in years in some areas of West Central Ohio. Frequent rains helped to alleviate drought conditions in parts of Northern Virginia.

Sales of extracted and comb honey proved good at retail stores in most areas of the Country. The arrival of cooler weather apparently aided sales in some areas. One beekeeper felt that recent National Honey Week promotion helped sales in his area. Export demand proved rather slow in California. Bulk honey sales were still considered on the slow side in most Midwestern areas. Some improvement was noted in a few areas. Buyers apparently were holding for higher prices at some points in Iowa. Large lots of Midwestern, clover-alfalfa, mostly white or better, extracted honey continued to sell in a range of 13-13½¢ per pound. California lima bean honey brought 14¢ and Oregon fireweed honey sold at 16¢.

Most offerings of domestic beeswax continued to clean up at a favorable pace and prices held about steady with the previous period. Prices continued to range mostly from 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A good demand prevailed on imported wax in New York City. Supplies at the dock from Africa brought mostly 51-58¢ per pound; Haiti offerings brought 56½¢; Mexican goods drew 55¢ and South American mostly 55-57¢ per pound.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 21

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		PRICES & BASES			PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	OF SALE
<u>CALIFORNIA CENTRAL</u>					
	White-Extra White-Sage	17¢ del.	UTAH	Alfalfa	13-13½¢ f.o.b.
	White-Lima Bean	14¢ del.	ARIZ.	White-Extra Light Amber-Cotton	10 4/5-11¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Lima Bean	13½¢ del.	ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	12½¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	12.4¢ del.	S.DAK.	Water White-White-Clover	14-15¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ f.o.b.		(cans or drums)	
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½-12¢ del.	IOWA	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	8-10¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11½¢ del.		White-Clover	12½-13¢ del.
<u>CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN</u>					
	White-Sage	13¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11¢ del.	KANS.	White-Clover	13½-14¢ f.o.b.
				White-Alfalfa - Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
				(cans or drums)	
OREG.	Fireweed	16¢ del.	WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
	White-Vetch	13¢ del.		Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	13½¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.	MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
MONT.	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.	OHIO	White-Clover (cans exchanged)	14¢ del.
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ del.
			FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	10-12¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

		Sales to		
STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	WHOLESALEERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
	White-Vetch	-	-	20¢
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	19¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	15¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	13½¢	14¢	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	15¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	22¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20¢
N.Y.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	16¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
N.J.	Amber-Tulip Poplar	18¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	18¢	-	-
	White-Vetch	-	-	25¢
	White-Locust	-	-	30¢
COLO.	White-Clover & Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
UTAH	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
MICH.	Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	White-Light Amber-Clover	21¢	-	29¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	15¢	16½¢	-
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
TENN.	Cotton - Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Light Amber-Aster - Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	6.40	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	79¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	6.50	-	69¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	55-59¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	65¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	79-85¢
TENN.	Sourwood	-	-	1.20
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	90¢
KY.	Light Amber-Aster - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	60¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.45	69¢
	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	79¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	6.64	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa & Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	7.20	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	6.50	-	37¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	40¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	40-45¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	40¢
MD.	Dark Amber-Tulip Poplar	-	7.00	39¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	35¢
	Sourwood	-	-	70¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	60¢
KY.	Light Amber-Aster - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.95	39¢
	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	39-45¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 21

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		: (Generally Delivered)	: (Generally Delivered)	: (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	4.08	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20-21¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.68	26-28¢
KY.	Light Amber-Aster - Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa	6.20	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover & Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	8.40	45¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	8.40	45¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	9.60	52¢
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.	8.50	9.60	55¢
	Clover 12-oz. min.	-	7.92	43¢
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz. min.	-	8.50	47-49¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	50-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	-	9.60	-
N.Y.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	-	49-55¢
VA.	White-Clover 12-oz.	8.00	8.00	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	7.00	7.00	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 12-15-oz.	-	-	35¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover 12½-oz. min. (plastic containers)	10.08	11.28	62¢
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	9.00	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	3.50	4.85	-
	White-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.50	-
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Sourwood 1-lb. jars	-	-	70¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	1.20
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.80
	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
MISS.	Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 21

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of November)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures generally averaged above seasonal normals in most sections of California throughout the period. Temperatures in the southeastern section of the State were 6-9 degrees above normal and in the central valley sections 3-6 degrees above normal. Temperatures in the Cascade Sierra regions ranged 1-6 degrees above normal early in the period but subfreezing temperatures were reported at the higher elevations by the close. Precipitation was confined to an area north of the Bay area and in the Sacramento Valley, except for a band of moisture extending along the tops of the Sierras. Amounts were generally light. Precipitation in the extreme north coast totaled $3/4$ inch and in the central Sierras nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fog was reported along the coast in parts of the central valleys several mornings, but sunshine predominated over the State.

Bee and Plant Condition for all California Districts - Colonies are reported in excellent condition for wintering. Most hives have a good cluster of bees, plenty of pollen and honey. Brood-rearing has just about stopped except in the southern part of the State where some brood activity continues. The number of colonies to be wintered in the northern part of the State appears to be about the same as a year earlier. In the Ventura County section, only about 50 to 65 percent as many colonies have been moved in so far. In the Los Angeles County and Southern California sections of the State, the number of colonies range from 10 to 15 percent above a year earlier. The number of colonies with young queens going into the winter varied from 25-to 75 percent with most reporting from 50 to 70 percent. Very little movement of bees is going on at this time. A few colonies are being moved into winter yards in the central coastal area and into winter locations in southern coastal and interior areas. Colonies are expected to be moved into almonds soon. Honey plant conditions are reported above normal in Northern California due to the heavy rains and near normal in other parts of the State. Rainfall is needed in the southern part of the State to start wild plants germinating. Very few honey plants are being worked at this time. Bees along the coast are working a few early manzanita blossoms, tarweed, mustard, broccoli, and some sweet clover in river and creek bottoms. In the southern coastal areas, bees are working mustard, willow, blue curls, rabbit brush, tamarisk, some late species of buckwheat, scale broom, bush groundsel and some eucalyptus. Surplus honey yields per colony reported by beekeepers during the period included tarweed and blue curls 30 pounds, alfalfa 30-60 pounds; clover and trefoil 20 pounds; orange 20 to 30 pounds; sage 20-120, mostly 60-90 pounds; buckwheat 60-120 pounds, mostly 60 pounds; and tamarisk 60 pounds per colony.

Southern California - Plentiful supplies of Central California alfalfa and buckwheat continue to be available from beekeepers. However, current

offerings are not excessive and some lots are being held firmly. Bulk dealer inventories are reported ample with most receipts on previous contracts or immediate need purchases. Packaged honey moved very well through retail outlets. Sales to other commercial users and export were considered normal.

Central and Northern California - Bulk handlers' and packers' sales to retail outlets were fairly good. Movement to manufacturers was good. Bulk handlers' inventories remained heavy and purchases from beekeepers were reported light. Beekeepers are reported to have fairly heavy supplies of blue curls, some bean, sage, and moderate amounts of orange and alfalfa. Some extracting continues and a few lots are being held firm for sale probably after the first of the year. Export trading was fairly slow.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period - Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Washington - Yakima Valley bees were still in good shape with plenty of stores on hand as they enter into the winter season. The weather was still on the mild side but some snow fell at the lower elevations late in the period. Bees continued to make flights during the warmer portions of most days. No honey sales were reported in this part of the State since most of it is under contract. Beeswax sold good at steady prices. Both temperatures and precipitation averaged above normal in the area to the west of the Cascades. Colonies remained in generally good condition but were able to do very little flying due to the wet weather.

Oregon - Heavy rains improved soil moisture conditions in western Umatilla County. Some colonies in this area picked up a little late honey flow from wild flowers and it was enough to provide winter stores and in a few cases they gathered a fair surplus. Still others only a short distance away failed to hold their own, particularly after the end of the locust bloom in early June. Yields averaged about 40 pounds per colony from alfalfa in this part of the State. Most areas of Western Oregon enjoyed mild weather during the early portion of the period and bees were active. However, there was very little for them to work. Broodrearing had about ceased but most colonies were ready for the winter. One producer reported a yield of 80 pound per colony on vetch in Central Oregon and about 60 pounds of clover. Little or no fireweed yield was reported and only a limited amount of mint honey. Inclement weather conditions restricted bee activity in many areas of the State late in the period.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period - Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Colorado - Beekeepers reported that most colonies were still in good shape in the southwestern section of the State. The weather proved

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cool at night but was mild during most days. Some areas still had received no snow this season.

Idaho - Most beekeepers had completed winter packing of hives in Eastern Idaho by the first of November. Buyers appeared to be more active in this area and beekeepers found no difficulty in making sales if they so desired.

Utah - Movement of bulk supplies of honey continued at about the same slow pace of the past period. However, it was hoped that demand would improve with the approaching holiday season. Most colonies have already been winter packed and are thought to be in pretty good shape in Northern Utah. However, some apparently consumed heavy amounts of stores last month since there were very few floral sources available for them to work. Virtually no precipitation was reported across the northern section of the State throughout the month of October and soil moisture conditions were in poor shape. About normal temperatures prevailed during the past two weeks and bees were able to fly on most days.

Montana - Most of the State experienced a long and mild fall and there was practically no nectar flow in many regions. Consequently, colonies used heavy amounts of stores that normally would have been carried over for winter use. Many beekeepers found it necessary to do some supplementary feeding before winter packing of colonies. All colonies in some areas of Northeastern and Southwestern Montana have already been wrapped and are ready for the winter.

ARIZONA: (Period - First half of November)

Most areas of the State received no precipitation during the past two weeks and moisture was badly needed. Rainfall to date in some areas was said to be only about half of the average yearly normal. Most desert vegetation badly needed rain. Frosts occurred in the mountains and higher elevations. However, most valley areas had escaped the frost and cotton continued to yield a little nectar which the colonies gathered for winter stores.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period - Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Northeast Texas - Generally brisk fall weather prevailed in this area boosting honey movement and sales proved very good the past two weeks. It was felt that possibly the National Honey Week emphasis in the Dallas area may have helped some since most newspapers carried items about honey. The first frost of the season hit the area on November 4 but it proved very light and not a killing frost. Practically all beeyard work has been completed and colonies are ready for the winter. The fall flow was light in most parts but enough to fill up the hives and have enough left for a spring increase. A few light weight colonies required feeding. Entrances had been reduced in most hives. Beekeepers were busy working over equipment and making plans for next season.

Southeast Texas - The honey flow from fall flowers ended just about the beginning of this period. However, bees continued to rummage through aster, camphor weed and a few other plants in the Brazos County area. The fall honey flow in this area of the State was said to have been one of the best in years. Colonies were in excellent shape with plenty of winter stores and ample young bees on hand. Broodrearing was also still in progress. Some colonies lost some of their field forces late in the season when insecticides were applied to cotton fields.

Oklahoma - Bees and legumes appeared to be ready for the winter in Western Oklahoma. Bees had ample stores on hand and legumes looked good since plenty of soil moisture was available. There had been no hard freeze in this part of the State to date but still there were no flowers available for bees to work. Honey sold at a fair pace at retail stores.

PLAINS STATES: (Period - Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Iowa - Moderate temperatures prevailed in the southwestern sector of the State and about normal amounts of rain fell. The first killing freeze of the season hit the area on October 25. Most bees were ready for the cold weather and most producers had completed extracting operations. Inquiry and sales of honey showed some improvement and the market appeared to be strengthening. Beekeepers had plenty of time during the good weather during October to prepare colonies for the winter in the Sioux City area. Honey plants were also in good shape for the winter. The recent honey crop averaged only about two-thirds of last year in this area and was slightly darker in color. Producers held bulk honey for higher prices but buyers appeared to be purchasing on an immediate needs basis only. There was a good demand for honey at retail level. Demand for beeswax proved good enough to keep offerings cleaned up in most instances. Favorable weather conditions in the central and northern areas of the State permitted producers to finish extracting and making preparation of colonies for the winter. Colonies were able to make flights on most days and were considered in good shape. One producer reported a yield of 100 pounds per colony during the past season and this was his best in 3 years. Bulk honey continued to move slowly but retail sales appeared to be picking up some. Retail prices were mostly steady but some lower sales occurred in a few areas. Several hard freezes have already occurred in the northeastern section of the State. However, a warming trend moved into the area late in the period and colonies were able to do a considerable amount of flying.

Kansas - Inquiry for bulk honey improved in Southeastern Kansas during the period. Retail trading showed little or no change despite the cooler weather. Bees continued to gather a little pollen from scattered sources but a couple of light frosts had about put an end to this. Some

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colonies were reported to be a little light on stores.

Nebraska - There was practically no fall honey flow in most areas of the State. Consequently, many colonies were going into the winter light on stores. Quite a few beekeepers were busy feeding colonies before severe winter weather develops. One beekeeper in the southeastern section of the State reported that most of his bees were going into the winter season with adequate supplies on hand for the most part. Buyers of bulk honey were said to be a little more active and several carload sales were reported.

South Dakota - Cooler weather generally prevailed over most of the State. One source reported that the market for bulk honey had showed some signs of strengthening recently.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

Illinois - The weather had been a little colder in the extreme northern portion of the State but the area was still short of soil moisture. Some beekeepers had already completed work in their bee-yards. Some colonies were found to be a little short on stores and will have to be watched closely early next spring. Honey was reported to be selling very good in retail stores at steady prices.

Indiana - Colonies in the central portion of the State consumed heavy amount of supplies during the fall nectar dearth. Hives that contained up to 100 pounds at one time were found empty in mid-October. Consequently, many colonies of bees went into the winter short on stores and will have to be fed next spring. Cool, wet weather prevailed during the past period and the additional moisture aided honey plants. Despite the cool weather, the wax moth was quite active and were said to have completely destroyed or badly damaged many stored extracting combs. Bees in the extreme northeastern portion of the State had been examined and most were found to be in excellent shape with ample young bees and plenty of stores. The recent cool and wet weather had kept them confined much of the time lately. Honey sold at a fair pace at roadside stands.

Ohio - Honey moved good at steady prices in the west central section of Ohio. Demand for good comb honey proved rather slow. Bees had completed gathering of the best fall aster flows in years in this area and most extracting had been completed. Bees were said to be heavy for wintering. Colonies in the northeastern part of the State were also in good shape. Temperatures had averaged several degrees below normal during the period. Extracted honey had been moving at a very good pace in retail stores in this part of the State and one producer reported that his supplies were about exhausted.

Michigan - Nearly all colonies of bees had been packed for the winter and most producers had finished

extracting operations. It was cool and rainy much of the past two weeks but bees made some flights on occasional warm sunny periods.

Minnesota - The weather was quite cold in the southeastern sector of the State and bees were kept inactive most of the time. Most colonies were ready for the cold weather. The majority of commercial operators had turned their attention to sorting of brood combs, melting up refuse wax and ordering supplies for the next year. Some beekeepers in the Upper Red River Valley area were still busy feeding and wrapping colonies but expected to be through shortly. The first snow of the season hit the area on November 8. Many colonies were found to be lightweight and required feeding.

Wisconsin - Colonies in the southern section of the State were considered in excellent shape for the winter. Most had large clusters of bees and heavy broodnests. However, broodrearing had terminated in most colonies and it appeared that pollen reserves might be a little low in some hives. It was anticipated that some supplement feeding would be necessary next spring. Some snow squalls were reported and the temperature had dropped below the freezing mark on some nights. The market for bulk honey held about steady. One producer reported that the market was flooded with honey in northwestern portion of the State and that current sales were extremely poor. It was a little on the dry side in the central portion of the State and a little frost occurred on some nights. Most bees were ready for wintering and had been able to make flights during the warm afternoons of most days. Honey plants were thought to be in about normal shape. Honey packed in five pound jars reportedly was moving the best in years in Central Wisconsin. One beekeeper in East Central Wisconsin reported that a considerable amount of feeding proved necessary in his area. However, most colonies were thought to be in good condition for the winter.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 24-Nov. 11)

New York - Generally mild weather aided beekeepers as they were busy packing colonies in the western part of the State. One large beekeeper with about 900 colonies was making preparations to move to Florida for the winter. Honey sold at a normal pace and about half of the crop has already been sold. Cold, wet weather kept bees inactive much of the time in northern Jefferson County. The first real snowfall of the season occurred on November 3 and 4 and totaled about 4 inches. Most bees have already been winter packed in this area. In Central New York, most producers have also completed wrapping operations. Most colonies appeared to be in good shape with ample stores on hand. The weather was cloudy and damp most of the time but the first snow of the winter, totaling up to 6 inches, fell on November 3. This combined with some rain helped to improve soil moisture conditions. Most large producers had completed

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extracting operations and many of the smaller outfits were about through. Honey sold at a fair pace in Central New York. Some colonies had to be fed in Southeastern New York but in general bees were considered at about 85 percent of normal condition. The honey market held firm since the crop was below normal in this area. Some producers of comb honey were reported to have gathered a very small crop in Southeastern New York this season.

New Jersey - Most beekeepers had completed winter preparation of bees. The fall honey flow proved disappointing in some areas and did not provide enough supplies for winter stores. However, most beekeepers had left enough of the summer crop of honey in the hives for bees to winter on. Consequently, it was felt that most colonies would have ample winter stores on hand. Some producers had finished extracting while others were still busy with the fall crop. Quality of the fall honey was said to have been good and the honey was mostly amber colored. Retail honey sales were good.

Pennsylvania - Bees were strong and in good shape for the winter in Central Pennsylvania. Some had turned a considerable amount of honey into brood and bees. It was reported that very little light colored honey was gathered in this area during the past season. Retail honey sales proved quite good in the northern part of the State. Bees were reported to be in good shape and winter preparations had been completed. One producer was beginning to look towards Florida.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 12)

Maryland - Colonies were able to make a few short flights in the Blue Ridge Mountain section during the past two weeks. It was felt that most colonies had ample stores but some showed indications of being unusually low in number of bees. Broodrearing was reported to have been sub-normal during the dry summer weather.

Virginia - Several good rains occurred in the northern part of the State and this helped to alleviate the drought conditions. Bees were in good shape for wintering in the Blue Ridge Mountain area of Northern Virginia. However, a few had required feeding. Honey sales were considered rather slow during the past period in this area.

Kentucky - A considerable amount of rain fell in the west central part of the State. Bees were in good shape and retail honey sales were good. Honey also sold good in retail stores in northern Henry County. However, sales proved only fair at roadside stands due to a decrease in tourist travel. The fall honey flow was almost a total failure in this area and it was reported that one beekeeper was able to remove only about a 5 pound average. The weather was somewhat cooler and two light snows occurred.

Tennessee - Freezing weather had killed many honey plants in the western part of Tennessee. Most bees had gone into the winter with large supplies on hand and also large clusters of bees. The weather proved favorable for ripening of the fall honey crop in Southeastern Tennessee. Consequently, it was felt that there would be very little nosema this winter. The fall honey flow was considered only fair and it was anticipated that some colonies may require feeding next spring. Brood appeared to be at a minimum.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Oct. 27-Nov. 12)

Georgia - Generally mild and dry weather prevailed in most areas of the State during the past period. Consequently, there were very few floral sources for bees to work even in the southern part of the State.

Florida - Colonies in the central part of the State continued to work various floral sources. However, cooler weather had moved into the area, slowing nectar secretion to some extent. One producer in the middle east coast section of the State reported that his colonies had gathered very little fall honey and that it was mostly dark color. Colonies continued to work some late plant blooms in the northeastern section of the State. However, one beekeeper reports that the fall flow was poor and anticipated that approximately one-third of his colonies would require additional feed before spring. It appears that most colonies had ceased broodrearing with the exception of those that are apparently short on winter stores. The lowest temperature reported to-date in the Gainesville area was 45 degrees.

Mississippi - Local showers relieved the drought condition to some extent in the Jackson area. However, fall and winter crops were still in poor condition due to lack of soil moisture. This area to-date had received only about 50 percent of normal rainfall. Most colonies were thought to have ample supplies on hand for wintering but probably some feeding will be necessary next spring. Some light frost had occurred and had stopped all nectar flows.

Louisiana - The fall honey had been very light in the southeastern part of the State and as a result it was feared that many colonies would have to be fed early next year. However, most bees were still in fair condition and continued to work a few floral sources on favorable days. Aster was still in bloom since no killing frost had occurred in this area to-date. Some colonies were reported to have small patches of unsealed brood but others had none. Pollen supplies were limited. The drought was still unbroken in this area and rain was badly needed for winter pastures.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the first half of November. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand moderate. Market steady. Arrivals 72,000 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and some retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65
promotion discounts	7.00
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand for bulk and bottled good, market steady. Demand for comb good, market slightly stronger. Arrivals 265,000 lbs.

Sales by wholesalers and brokers to large users. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 7.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 21,392 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chain stores-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95

24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75

COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate and improving. Market steady to firm.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market steady. Receipts 62,136 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
mostly	5.30-5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady. No arrivals.

Packers' quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25

Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover and Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

LOS ANGELES: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: White Clover
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy 5.25-5.50

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 875, Light Amber Minn. 175. Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Demand good. Market about steady.

Arrivals - cases Germany 120, Greece 16, New Zealand 20, Mexico 330 cases and 70 drums, Argentina 100 drums.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	13½-14
tins	15
Ex Warehouse	16
NEW YORK Buckwheat New York City delivery	18
MIDWEST White Clover carloads	16½
Ex Warehouse	17½
AUSTRALIA Ex Warehouse Light Amber tins	14½
FLORIDA Bakers honey-	
Light Amber drums and tins	15½-16
Ex Warehouse pails	16½
DELIVERED NEW YORK CITY drums	15
tins	16

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
Bulk- 60-lb. tins	21
12-lb. tins	22
CREAMED HONEY: Ohio-	
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEESWAX: Demand good. Market firm. Prices rising, some supplies scarce especially Chile. Arrivals - bags Brazil 100, Mexico 83, French Somaliland 175, Dominican Republic 50; Brazil 38 pks., Haiti 11 bbls. and French Somaliland 178 blks.

Africa Ex Warehouse	51
Ex Dock	51-53
some	48
Haiti Ex Warehouse	56½
Mexico	55
Ex Dock	53-54
Dominican Republic Ex Dock	52
South America Ex Dock	55-57
some	52
San Domingo Ex Dock	52-53
Central America Ex Dock	54-55
Chile Ex Dock	59-60

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate to good. Market steady. Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 101,772 lbs.; by boat from Puerto Rico 24,700 lbs.

Sales by brokers and packers to retailers, chains and other large users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
packers sales	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packers sales	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packers sales	12.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
packers sales	3.25
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
packers sales	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
packers sales	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 33,752 lbs.

Sales to large wholesalers and large retail outlets. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75

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PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 6-oz. jars	4.10

CREAMED HONEY:

24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
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PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed, Mixed Flowers-Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	9.40
6, 5-lb. cans	5.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
12, 16-oz. jars	3.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.45

Fireweed: 12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.35
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12, 20-oz. jars	3.65
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ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-

12, 1-lb. jars	4.25
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SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. No arrivals.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb.

cans	14-15
mostly	14

SEATTLE: Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	11.40
few	12.15
darker	10.80

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.70
darker	5.40

12, 4-lb. cans or jars	9.40
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6, 4-lb. cans	5.50
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12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
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12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
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12, 1½-lb. jars	5.20
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24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
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12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
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24, 12-oz. jars	5.50
-----------------	------

few	5.95
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12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.20-3.45
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.20
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.80
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12, 24-oz. cups	4.95
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ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large retailers.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
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Light Amber	15
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6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
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6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
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12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
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24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
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SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE BRANCH

Vol. XLVI
No. 22

PRECIPITATION AIDS HONEY PLANTS

Wintertime temperatures were variable over much of the Nation during the latter part of the period. Late season lows were observed in many States. Temperatures were as much as 5 degrees below normal at several points in the East Coast States to 12 degrees above normal in Montana. Averages were generally near normal from western Lake Erie into the lower Ohio Valley, and over much of the Southeast and Gulf region. The Pacific Northwest temperatures were above normal. Weather conditions were quite cloudy and damp from New England southward into Georgia and westward across the Gulf States. Considerable rainfall fell over these areas. Rainfall was mostly light through the countrys' mid-section. However, snow was recorded in most of the Plains States, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lake States. Two major storms left heavy rain and snow in the Pacific Northwest as they moved inland.

Soil moisture and honey plant conditions were aided in many areas by good rains and some heavy snow. This was especially true in Northern California where annual plants as well as perennials were in the best condition for the past several years. From the San Joaquin Valley south in California soil conditions continued very dry and moderate to heavy rainfall would be most beneficial. Moisture conditions in Arizona were low and rainfall was badly needed for all non-irrigated vegetations. The prospects for small grains and vetch appeared very good in Northeast Texas. The East Central and North Central States benefitted from considerable rainfall and light snow. Plant and soil moisture conditions in the Northeastern States were considered satisfactory. Continued dry weather prevailed in Georgia and a few other parts of the south and plant conditions were in need of additional moisture.

Colonies in most sections of the Country were prepared for wintering. However, preparations were still in progress in some areas. Colony supplies were generally adequate but feeding was necessary in some sections because of lack of stores. In California most colonies were in very good conditions for wintering. Broodrearing had dropped off considerably in Southern California and virtually stopped in Northern California. For the most part honey and pollen stores were ample and little or no feeding was anticipated. A few colonies were being moved into almond orchards and other winter locations. In a few of the Intermountain States bees were reported to have used available stores heavily and many may require feeding early in the spring. Colonies were in good shape with adequate stores in most sections of the east and southeast with the possible exception of Georgia where early spring feeding is anticipated.

In general, the market for extracted and comb honey continued firm at retail stores in most sections of the Country. Bulk honey sales were variable ranging from slow in some areas to very good in others. The market was generally considered a little slower following the Thanksgiving Holiday. Export sales on the west coast were normal for regular exporters but very light for others. Trading was expected to decline somewhat to lighter supplies at Country points and higher asking prices. Large lots of Mid-western clover-alfalfa, mostly white or better, extracted honey continued to sell in a range of 13-13½¢ per pound. California white sage honey brought 15¢ delivered and West Virginia basswood-goldenrod brought 15¢ f.o.b.

The market for domestic beeswax continued very firm. Prices held fully steady and movement was considered good. Prices ranged mostly from 42 to 43¢ per pound on a cash and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivery basis, few higher. A very good demand for imported wax was reported in New York City with the market slightly stronger. Imported wax from Africa brought mostly 51-52¢ per pound; Haiti offerings brought 58¢; South America 57-58¢; Brazil 56½¢; Chile 59-60¢; Central America 55-56¢; Mexico mostly 55 to 56¢ and the Dominican Republic 52½-53¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			ARIZ.	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber Cotton -	
Extra White-Alfalfa	15¢ del.			Alfalfa 11¢ f.o.b.	
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				few 10-10½¢ f.o.b.	
White-Sage (used cans)	15¢ del.		IOWA	White-Clover (drums returned)	12½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Sage - Buckwheat	13½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Buckwheat	10½-13¢ del.		NEBR.	White-Clover (drums returned)	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	11½¢ del.		WIS.	Buckwheat (cans exchanged)	11¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	12½¢ f.o.b.			Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Manzanita	11½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.
Amber-Mixed Flowers (used cans)	9¢ del.			Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Sage - Buckwheat	12¢ del.			White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.		ILL.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans furnished)	10¢ del.		W.VA.	Basswood - Goldenrod	15¢ f.o.b.
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	White-Tupelo	23¢ f.o.b.
White-Alfalfa - Clover	13-14¢ f.o.b.			Orange Blossom	13¢ f.o.b.
UTAH Extra White-Alfalfa	13½¢ f.o.b.			Gallberry	12¢ f.o.b.
			LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	11½-12¢ f.o.b.
				Mixed Flowers(cans or drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover - Vetch	12½¢ f.o.b.
				Tupelo	15¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to :		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)
EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.				
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	14¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	16¢	17-17½¢	17½¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	15¢	16¢
	White-Clover	13¢	-	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
	Clover - Basswood	14¢	-	20¢
	Buckwheat	15¢	-	22¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	18-21¢	-
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	19¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	21¢	21½-22¢	24-27¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	18¢	-
	Clover	-	21½¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	29¢
	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	-	17¢	20¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	20¢	24¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	29¢	37¢

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STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
:	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	27¢	28¢	32¢
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	30¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.40	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	6.70	6.40-6.90	69¢
TEXAS Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
OKLA. White-Clover	-	5.00	-
Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	-	70¢
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.50	55-59¢
White-Clover	-	5.28	-
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
ILL. White-Clover	-	5.65	59¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
VT. Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers 2 1/2-lb. jars	-	9.00-9.60	-
PA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
Amber-Tulip	-	6.75	69¢
W.VA. Basswood - Goldenrod	-	7.20	-
KY. Clover - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	7.85	8.25	89¢
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.25	75¢
LA. White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.65	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	7.05	6.70-7.20	36-37¢
TEXAS Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
ARK. Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	6.00-6.72	-	39¢
OKLA. White-Clover	-	6.00	-
Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	-	40¢
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	6.00	31-33¢
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
ILL. White-Clover	-	5.95	33¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
VT. Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.50-8.00	45-69¢
PA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	45¢
MD. Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	-
Amber-Tulip	-	7.25	41¢
W.VA. Basswood - Goldenrod	-	7.50	-
KY. Clover - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
FLA. White-Tupelo	8.10	8.40	49¢
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	40¢
LA. White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	4.10	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	4.20	4.00-4.50	22-23¢
ARK. Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	4.80	29¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Local Sales) :
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20-21¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	5.00	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	5.25	5.50	28¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch	6.65	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	8.98	45¢
IOWA	White-Clover 14-oz.	-	-	40¢
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	9.60	52¢
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean 12-15-oz.	-	8.50	45¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.	8.50	9.60	55¢
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	47-49¢
	Clover 12-oz.	-	8.00	-
MINN.	Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	50-55¢
ILL.	White-Clover 12-oz. or more	-	9.60	49¢
OHIO	White-Clover - Basswood 14-oz.	-	9.60	-
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
MD.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	-	9.60	50¢
VA.	White-Clover 12-oz.	7.50	-	-
WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
IOWA	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	-	40¢
	over 15-oz.	-	-	45¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover 13½-oz. plastic	10.00	11.50	62¢
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
OREG.	Clover - Alfalfa - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	4.50	4.85	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
IOWA	White-Clover 16-oz. jars	-	-	50¢
	32-oz. jars	-	-	85¢
	48-oz. jars	-	-	1.15
MINN.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	White-Clover 1-lb. jars	-	-	59¢
OHIO	White-Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
MD.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	49¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Sourwood 1-lb. jars	-	-	75¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	1.20
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.80
FLA.	Clover - Vetch 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2-lb. jars	-	-	75¢

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point, for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of November)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures during the first half of the period continued above normal along the north coast, in the southeastern interior, and some higher elevations; near normal in the Sacramento Valley; but below normal in the San Joaquin Valley and south coastal areas. Temperatures dropped sharply over much of the State during the last half of the period with frost reported in many central valley locations. Precipitation occurred over much of the northern portion of the State and in the Sierras at mid-period with fairly heavy amounts of rainfall recorded in some areas. No precipitation was reported in the southern half of the State.

Bee and Plant Condition for all California Districts - Honey plants in Northern California have responded to the October rains and warm weather. Annual plants as well as perennials are in the best condition that they have been for the past several years. The weather has permitted bees to fly nearly every day. Weather conditions have been perfect for working bees in Southern California. However, heavy rains would be beneficial to all honey plants. It is still very dry in most areas from the San Joaquin Valley south. Most colonies are in very good condition for wintering. Occasional beekeepers report their colonies are in the best condition that they have ever seen for this time of year. Broodrearing has dropped off considerably in Southern California and has virtually stopped in Northern California. Honey and pollen stores are ample and little or no feeding will be necessary. A few colonies are being moved into almond orchards and other winter locations including eucalyptus and from cold high elevation locations to warmer winter locations. Very few honey plants are being worked at this time. In the northern part of the State some manzanita in foothill locations has started to bloom and in sheltered places bees have been making a living. Some pollen is being brought in from unknown sources. Some mustard, yellow daisy, chrysanthemums, and other cultivated flowers, and other wild flowers are being worked in Northern California and eucalyptus, rabbit brush, tarweed, mustard, willows, off-bloom citrus, tamarisk, scale broom, brush groundsel, blue curls, and miscellaneous wild flowers are being worked on warmer days in the southern part of the State. Honey plant growth has been the best in many years in the northern part of the State due to the early October rains and the warm weather which followed. Annual plants are reported to be far ahead of normal in growth for this time of the year. However, additional rainfall is needed in much of the area. Eucalyptus in the southern coastal area looks very good. There are a lot of buds on most trees and there should be a very good bloom soon. Sage is putting on new growth and some buckwheat is still green. However, it will take another rainy year to develop some plants fully. Mesquite and tamarisk are about normal in the desert areas but they will need much more rain to get a crop next year.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings were light. Various size lots of alfalfa, sage and buckwheat and some of which are fairly large, continued to be firmly withheld from the market. Some beekeepers are waiting for an improved market while others are waiting for sale after January 1 for tax purposes. Dealers' bulk receipts were mostly on previous contracts. Current purchases were very light and generally limited to immediate needs. Export sales and shipments were normal for regular exporters but were very light for others. Movement of packaged honey to retail channels was good but lighter than during the previous period.

Central and Northern California - Bulk handlers' and packers' sales through retail outlets were moderate, but normal. Movement to manufacturers or commercial users was seasonally normal. Beekeeper offerings were generally light and prices firm. Present purchases are light and most arrivals are either from previous contracts or for special needs. Export trading was reported fairly light and was expected to decline somewhat due to lighter supplies at country points and higher asking prices. The Argentine supply is reported light and no longer considered competitive on foreign markets. Export sales f.o.b. cartons delivered dock per pound were mostly 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12¢ on light amber alfalfa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period - Nov. 8-22)

Washington - Bees in the Yakima Valley were reported generally in good shape and entering the winter season with mostly good stores and strong colonies. Weather conditions during the period were cloudy and cool with considerable rainfall. Bee flights were restricted due to the inclement weather. The early snowfall increased in the mountain areas but was considered about normal. Moisture conditions were excellent in all areas. No honey sales were reported for this portion of the State since most of the supplies were under previous contract. The demand for beeswax continued good and the market held fully steady. During the first part of the period the weather west of the Cascades was cloudy, windy, and rainy with average temperatures ranging from 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Heavy precipitation occurred in the Puget Sound, along the coast and the western slopes causing several rivers to flood some of the Agricultural lowlands. The rainy and windy weather continued during the second period but temperatures were near normal.

Oregon - A considerable amount of rain and snow fell over many areas of the State during the past period, occurring mostly in the higher levels. Temperatures averaged considerably below normal. Bee flights were curtailed because of the weather conditions, an occasional clearing period allowed some limited flights.

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INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period - Nov. 8-22)

Colorado - Following the very mild fall, severe freezing weather with snow curtailed all bee activity in the southeastern sections of the State. However, beekeepers reported most colonies were going into the winter period in very good condition. The honey crop was reported good both in quality and quantity. The demand for honey was generally slow but showed a slightly better demand for the darker commercial grades rather than high quality. In the western section of the State weather conditions were very favorable with most days bright and sunny. Bees were reported to have used available stores heavily and many may need feeding early in the spring.

Utah - Light precipitation occurred at the beginning of the period but afforded very little soil moisture. Daytime temperatures continued rather warm for this section of the country. Colonies in all sections were packed for the winter and were reported in good shape. The honey market showed slight improvement during the past two weeks.

Wyoming - During the early part of the period temperatures ranged up to 50-55 degrees and bees were able to fly all during the period. During the second part of the period temperatures cooled with reading in the low 20s during the nighttime. Snow fell in the mountains and a mixture of snow and rain was general on the 19th and 20th.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of Nov.)

No precipitation occurred throughout the State during the past two weeks and moisture was badly needed for all non-irrigated vegetation. Most cotton plants had defoliated and little or no nectar was available from this source.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period - Nov. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - A light frost was recorded on November 10 and a much heavier frost again on the 12th, the latter being heavy enough to damage vegetation. Nights were generally cool but days mostly mild and bees had frequent cleansing flights. Frequent light rains and drizzle fell throughout the period keeping soil moisture in top condition. The prospects for small grains and vetch appeared very good. Honey sales continued to show improvement especially prior to the holidays. A slower movement was anticipated following the usual holiday movement.

Arkansas - The fall honey flow was completed and colonies were reported in good condition. Bees in the northeastern part of the State had been prepared for winter.

Oklahoma - Ample rainfall and good soil moisture conditions were reported in the central portion of the State. The first freezing weather of the season occurred in the western part of the State curtailing bee activity. However, young alfalfa and clover plants were in good condition. Moisture

conditions were considered excellent. A fair demand prevailed for honey and the market remained steady. Colonies in the southwestern section were reported in fair condition and no fall feeding was necessary.

PLAINS STATES: (Period - Nov. 9-23)

Iowa - Excellent weather prevailed in the western section of the State during the period. Colonies were reported in excellent shape. The honey market remained unchanged and wax supplies were well cleaned up. The retail market continued very strong with no price changes. Extracting was completed in the northern part of the State and the bees were all wrapped for the winter. Light rains occurred in the northeastern section and bee flights were curtailed to some extent.

Nebraska - Practically all colonies of bees had been packed for the winter. Some colonies required feeding while other locations appeared in good shape with little or no extra feed required. Snow fences were erected in the exposed locations. Light snow fell in the central part of the State during the latter part of the period and provided needed moisture. The honey was generally reported completely sold.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Nov. 11-25)

Illinois - Weather conditions continued dry and below normal in the northern section of the State. Most beekeepers had already completed work in their bee yards. Clover plants appeared to be wintering satisfactorily. Nighttime temperatures dipped into the low 20s and fairly strong winds prevailed during many days. Bees were able to make limited flights practically every day. The honey market continued unchanged.

Ohio - Bees were reported in generally good shape in the west central section of the State. Stores and size of clusters were very satisfactory. Bees were able to make short flights almost daily during the past two weeks. Considerable rainfall and light snow aided moisture conditions and soil moisture was considered very good for the season of the year. The movement of honey continued good from producers to the packers. Demand by the super markets was also reported very satisfactory. In the northeastern section of the State mild weather permitted daily bee flights and all colonies were in good shape. Extracting was practically completed for the area.

Michigan - Honey sold from retail stores at a fairly good rate and with prices about the same as a year ago. Mild weather prevailed during the fall months and during most days bees were able to make normal flights. Colonies were reported in good condition in most areas.

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Minnesota - In Northwestern Minnesota weather conditions were favorable for wintering of bees with temperatures averaging above normal. In the Red River Valley section bees were packed for the winter and weather conditions continued normal with no snow to date. Inquiry for honey was rather limited. Bees were also prepared for winter in the south and southeastern sections and a blanket of wet snow fell in some areas on November 22 which would provide a good cover for legumes and needed protection to other crops. Bees were able to make partial flights during the latter part of this period. Weather conditions were a little too mild for moving hives into cellars. The honey market continued very slow or large lots of extracted honey.

Wisconsin - Seasonal weather prevailed throughout the period in East Central Wisconsin. Temperatures ranged from the 30s into the 40s. The only significant amount of precipitation was a light snowfall on the 23rd. Strong winds occurred on several days, however, there was considerable sunshine. Beekeepers reported an unusual amount of broodrearing late in the fall indicating colonies with rather heavy population of young bees. However, stores were depleted and most beekeepers were required to do supplementary feeding of sugar syrup. In general, colonies were probably slightly below normal in weight at this time of the year. Most of the honey crop was sold. Retail sales continued excellent and prices fully steady. Honey plants were thought to be in about normal shape. Temperatures ranged from 22 to 47 degrees above zero in the central part of the State with a 4 inch snowfall during the period. Bee flights were curtailed during the inclement weather. Demand for honey was the best in several years. Practically all yard work was completed in the eastern section of the State. Most beekeepers in the northwestern part of the State had completed winter preparations for the colonies. Some rainfall and light snow fell during the latter part of the period. Temperatures ranged from a low of 20 degrees during the nighttime to 40 degrees during the day. Temperatures in the south and southwestern sections were considered about normal with light rainfall and a trace of snow. Outside colonies had been wrapped for winter but none had been placed in cellars. Considerable feeding was required in some instances. Honey sales in local stores were good.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Nov. 11-25)

New Jersey - Beekeepers in the central section of the State recorded colonies with a good cluster of bees for the winter and adequate supply of stores. Soil moisture and weather conditions were good. The retail market for honey continued good.

New York - The colonies in the central section of the State were wrapped for winter and were reported in better than normal condition. A light snow fell over the area near the end of the period. Honey continued to move at a good rate. Some inquiries were being received from beekeeper beginners

for either packages or old colonies for spring delivery. Cool weather in north Jefferson County reduced bee flights to a minimum. Cool weather also curtailed flights in the western section, however, the weather was considered normal for the time of the season. The honey market continued satisfactory and the crop was reported the best in many years and should clean up readily.

Pennsylvania - Bees in the central section of the State were reported to have gathered a little pollen from witch hazel during the few warm days. Most colonies were in good shape with adequate clusters. The eastern part of the State experienced cool weather and bee flights were sharply curtailed. Winter preparations were underway but not completed. Honey sales were reported fair.

Vermont - The market for extracted honey was excellent with supplies barely adequate to meet the demands. In a few instances extremely high prices were reported for honey packed in 24-1-lb. jars. Cold weather appeared ahead of schedule over most of the State.

Maryland - Colonies continued to make short flights in the Blue Ridge Mountain section. Bees were generally in good shape but some colonies were low in number of bees. Stores were considered fully adequate. In the Cumberland mountain area bees were reported in winter clusters with excellent stores. Weather conditions were favorable for periodic flights.

Virginia - Weather conditions were favorable in most areas of the State for soil moisture and plant conditions. Honey sales were considered rather slow for the period of the year.

West Virginia - Normal fall weather continued in the northeastern section of the State. Soil moisture was again improved by two good rains during the period. Most bees had been prepared for winter. Some colonies light in stores required feeding. Supplies of honey were reported practically completely sold.

Kentucky - The first severe freeze of the season occurred on November 22 in north Henry County. During the period, rainfall was plentiful and moisture conditions were considered very good. Honey sales were very good in retail stores but only considered fair at roadside stands. Prices were generally considered slightly higher at both wholesale and retail levels. Weather conditions in both the west and north central parts of the State continued very mild and bees were able to make frequent flights. Both wholesale and retail honey sales were reported good in these areas.

Tennessee - Considerable rainfall fell in some portions of the southeastern sections during the past period. Colonies were considered in good shape and bees were able to make occasional flights. Soil moisture and plant conditions were considered good. One beekeeper reported rainfall

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measuring approximately 6 inches during the month of November.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Nov. 12-27)

Georgia - All fall flows were over in the State as a result of recent heavy frosts. South Georgia continued dry and additional rainfall was needed to bring plant and soil moisture conditions up to normal. Most bee colonies were reported short of stores and will require early spring feeding. Due to the dry weather and shortage of pollen in October, queens stopped laying and most colonies show less than the normal amount of bees for this period of the year. Most of the honey supplies have been sold but the market continued steady for the limited offerings. No fall surplus was reported. The beeswax market continued unchanged from the previous period.

Florida - Nectar secretion in the northwest portion of the State had ended for the season. Two light frosts occurred during the past period and bees for the most part were unable to make flights. Most colonies were reported to have adequate supplies of stores on hand. However, in a few instances warmer weather during a portion of the period caused bees to consume some of the stores. As a result, some colonies were light and might possibly require feeding. Bees in the central section of the State were reported generally in better than average condition with a good supply of winter stores. Broodrearing was ceasing and some nectar flow was still available.

Louisiana - Weather conditions in the central part of the State were favorable but cool. Colonies were reported in fair to good condition and in most cases with extra heavy clusters of bees. Most colonies had a fair supply of stores. Beekeepers reported advance orders and requests indicated a good demand for packages and queens for 1963. Retail honey sales improved as a result of the cool weather. Colonies in the southern areas were also reported in fair condition but having lost a little weight. A few aster plants remained in bloom but soil conditions were very dry. Indications were that some colonies, light in stores, would require feeding. In the eastern section of the State stores were thought to be adequate to last until late January at which time feeding might be necessary. Bee population decreased due to early check in broodrearing. The demand for bottled honey showed considerable improvement.

Mississippi - The weather in the Jackson area ranged mild to cool with light showers and some light frost during the period. Bees were able to make some flights on the milder days but probably causing more than normal consumption of the winter stores. The area is far short of normal rainfall. The consumer demand for honey was slightly short of expectations.

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of November. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand good. Market steady. Arrivals 74,880 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and some retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65
promotional discounts	7.00
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand good for bulk and bottled honey, fair for comb. Market steady. Arrivals 252,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers and wholesalers to large users. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 7.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 13,967 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chain stores-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95

24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75

COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate to good. Market steady.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market steady. Receipts 81,196 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20

LOS ANGELES: Market steady. No arrivals.

Packers' quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
--------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover and Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25-5.50
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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweetclover 450, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 275.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flowers sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
60-lb. tins-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals cases - Greece 200, Holland 300, Guatemala 300 and Mexico 20 drums.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	13½-14
tins	15
Ex Warehouse tins	16
MIDWEST White Clover carload	16½
Ex Warehouse	17½
TEXAS Light Amber tins	13½
DELIVERED NEW YORK CITY Cotton Blossom-	
Extra Light Amber	13½
FLORIDA Bakers honey-Delivered New York City-	
Light Amber drums and tins	15½-16
Ex Warehouse pails	16½
FLORIDA Delivered New York City Truckloads-	
Light Amber tins	16
drums	15-15½
OHIO Light Amber Clover Ex Warehouse	16½
EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-	
24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55
Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. tins	4.05
24, 5-oz. tins	2.95
Bulk- 60-lb. tins	21
12-lb. tins	22
650-lb. drums used for bakers honey	19
CREAMED HONEY: Ohio-	
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45
BEEWAX: Offerings light. Demand very good.	
Market slightly stronger. Supplies at present plentiful except of Chile. Arrivals bags -	
Chile 230, Dom. Rep. 185, El Salvador 13,	
Haiti 92, Guatemala 34, Argentina 156, West	
Africa 265 pkgs. and 520 blks.	
Africa Ex Dock	51-52
some	52½
Haiti	58
South America Ex Dock	57-58
Brazil Ex Dock	56½
Chile Ex Dock	59-60
Central America Ex Dock	55-56
Mexico	55-56
some	53½
Ex Dock 1 sale	54
Dominican Republic	52½-53

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate to good. Market steady. Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 113,346 lbs.; by boat from Puerto Rico 23,400 lbs. Sales by brokers and packers to retailers, chains and other large users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
packers sales	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packers sales	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packers sales	12.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
packers sales	3.25
12, 1-lb. servers	5.45
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
packers sales	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
packers sales	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 22,100 lbs.

Sales to large wholesalers and large retail outlets. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Demand fair. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	9.40
6, 5-lb. cans	5.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.30
12, 16-oz. jars	3.25
12, 8-oz. jars	2.10
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.35
12, 20-oz. jars	3.65
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large retailers.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
6, 3½ or 4-lb. jars	4.90-5.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.00
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	2.95-3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
SECTION COMB: 24, 11-oz. jars	6.50-7.00
CUT COMB: 12, 7-11-oz. cartons	3.75-4.00

SEATTLE: Supply and demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans or jars	11.40
few	12.15
darker	10.80
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	5.70
darker	5.40
12, 4-lb. cans or jars	9.40
6, 4-lb. cans	5.50
12, 2½-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.00
12, 1½-lb. jars	5.20
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 12-oz. jars	5.50
few	5.95
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.20-3.45
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. cups	4.80
12, 24-oz. cups	4.95

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals Central California 949 cans.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.11

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchases, delivered industrial users 60-lb.

cans	14-15
mostly	14

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEE CULTURE BRANCH
REPORT

Vol. XLVI
No. 23

Tuesday, December 18, 1962

Season's Greetings



The Yuletide season has arrived again..... it is a joyful time and thoughts of most folks turn towards their homes, loved ones and friends.

This season is also considered a time for giving rather than receiving. With this thought in mind, I would like to take this opportunity to thank those of you who send in information for the HONEY MARKET NEWS. Your efforts were certainly appreciated.

Merry Christmas to all and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

J. Miller

Market News Branch
Fruit & Vegetable Division



COLONIES IN GOOD SHAPE

The warm weather during the first part of the period permitted bees an opportunity to make good cleansing flights in many States. This was particularly true in States from the Plains States area eastward. It was felt that these flights should have put the bees into good shape for the cold weeks which are now at hand. Some beekeepers expressed a fear that some colonies may have consumed excessive amounts of winter stores during the warm spell as they increased activity. On the other hand, some beekeepers took advantage of the warm weather and fed some colonies that were considered short on winter stores. Generally speaking, it appeared that colonies throughout the Country were in fairly good shape and should winter without serious difficulty.

Unusually mild temperatures prevailed over the eastern two-thirds of the Nation during the first half of the period. A warm flow of air from the Gulf of Mexico moved over the Plains and up the Mississippi Valley. Daily temperatures proved high enough to rid the north central areas of the snow cover and lake and river ice that had previously accumulated. Many record high temperatures were set as the mild air spanned the Nation from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Appalachians. Little or no rain fell in this section of the Country. The only exception was in Texas, Oklahoma and in Southeastern Kansas. Rains totaling up to 5 inches were reported in San Antonio and Port Arthur, Texas. Arctic air pushed into the Country shortly after the beginning of the second week. This cold air caused temperatures to drop down to freezing levels on the 7th over much of Florida. Overall temperatures ranged below normal from the lower Ohio River Valley southward to Florida. The frigid air was accompanied by a heavy snowstorm in some States along the Great Lakes and spreading on into the central Appalachians. Areas receiving the heaviest amounts of snow included Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Light snow was reported as far south as Central Georgia.

Honey plants continued mostly in a dormant stage. The freezing weather was reported to have killed some tender vegetation in the Southeastern States. Furthermore, it did an undetermined amount of damage to the Florida citrus crop and as a result prospects for a honey flow from this source during the coming season appeared to be rather poor at this time. The cold weather also damaged pollen producing plants in the more southern areas of Florida and also in several other States in the Southeast. Honey plants in some sections of the country needed more soil moisture. Very little snow had actually fallen this year in the northern areas of the Plains States and moisture was short in many areas. Excessive moisture was reported in the northeastern section of Texas.

The bulk honey market proved rather dull in most States but this is considered only normal at this time of the year. Retail sales of honey continued good in many areas. This was partially attributed to the arrival of colder weather. Large lots of extracted Midwestern clover-alfalfa honey, mostly white or better sold mostly in a price range of 13-13½¢ per pound. Florida orange brought 13¢, while gallberry sold at 12¢.

The domestic beeswax market showed little activity. Prices were generally unchanged from the past period when most sales went in a price range of 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A good demand prevailed for imported wax in New York City. African stock brought 51-52 3/4¢; Haiti wax drew 58½¢ per pound, Mexican goods sold at 53½-54¢ and Brazilian offerings realized 55-56¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			NEBR.	White-Clover	13½-13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
White-Extra White-Sage (drums)	15¢ del.		WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
White-Sage	12½¢ del.			White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Buckwheat (drums returned)	12¼¢ del.		MINN.	Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	12¢ del.			White-Clover	12½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
Mixed Flowers	11½-12¢ del.		ILL.	Light Amber-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Bean	11¢ del.			Clover	13¢ del.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod & Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	13½¢ del.		N.Y.	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.			Light Amber-Clover	14¼¢ f.o.b.
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13¢ del.			White-Clover - Basswood	14¢ f.o.b.
COLO. Light Amber-Clover (cans returned)	11¢ f.o.b.			Extra Light Amber-Clover - Goldenrod	12½¢ f.o.b.
MONT. White-Clover	15¢ del.		W.VA.	Goldenrod	12¢ del.
White-Clover (drums returned)	14¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Mixed Flowers (drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
UTAH Alfalfa - Clover (cans or drums)	13-13½¢ del.			Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	9¢ f.o.b.
ARK. Amber-Dark Amber-Willow & Vine				Extra Light Amber-Orange	(drums exchanged) 13¢ f.o.b.
(cans or drums)	11¢ del.			Extra Light Amber-Gallberry	(drums exchanged) 12¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	12½¢ del.		IA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	(cans or drums) 10½¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
Clover	14-15¢ f.o.b.				
Clover (drums)	13½-14½¢ f.o.b.				
IOWA White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :		Sales to :		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	-
	White-Vetch	14¢	-	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	18¢	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	12½-13¢	-	-
MICH.	Clover	-	16 2/3¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
	Light Amber-Clover	12-13¢	-	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	15¢	22¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	14¢	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
IND.	White-Clover	-	19¢	25¢
ILL.	Clover	-	-	15¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	18-21¢	-
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
FLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	21¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	25¢	-
	White-Vetch	19¢	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch	-	-	25¢
	White-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
	Clover	-	20¢	22¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 23

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.DAK.	Clover	-	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	27-28¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Clover	-	24¢	-
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood	21¢	25¢	33¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	24-27¢	29-30¢	30-35¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
MASS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	28¢	-	-
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	27½¢	35-40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	29¢	37¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Vetch	6.44	-	-
COLO.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	7.20	65¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.10	7.75	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
	Clover	-	6.80	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	5.85	65¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00-6.50	63-69¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
ILL.	Clover	-	5.65	59¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.44	7.44	79¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	9.00-9.60	1.15-1.25
PA.	Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.80	85¢
MD.	Amber-Tulip Poplar	-	6.75	69-75¢
TENN.	Sourwood, Sumac & Poplar	-	9.00	-
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	60-70¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Vetch	6.22	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch	7.20	7.80	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	7.88	39¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
	Clover	-	7.00	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	6.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00-6.25	35-39¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	7.00	39-41¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	39¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	6.30	-	-
	Clover	-	5.95	33¢
N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood	5.85	7.25	40¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.44	7.44	40-45¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : Sales to :
 STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ : WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS :
 : : (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	7.40-8.00	45-59¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
	Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	Amber-Tulip Poplar	-	7.50	39-43¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	33 1/3¢
	Sourwood, Sumac & Poplar	-	9.00	-
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Vetch	4.06	-	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	4.80	30¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	Clover	-	3.90	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00-4.25	23-27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	3.60	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	4.68	4.68	27-29¢
MASS.	Amber-Mixed Flower	-	5.00	30-35¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	5.00	30-35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover - Mixed Flowers	-	4.00	27¢
KY.	Clover - Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Vetch	6.30	-	-
UTAH	Alfalfa - Clover 12-12-oz. cups	2.00	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-10-oz.	5.70	6.30	-
ARK.	Willow & Vine	-	8.40	45¢
N.DAK.	Clover	-	7.20	-
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	35-39¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10.10	10.10	55-63¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
ARK.	Willow & Vine 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
N.DAK.	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.60	45¢
KANS.	Alfalfa - Clover 12-15-oz.	-	8.40	45-49¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White Clover 13-15-oz.	8.50	9.60	50-55¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	50-55¢
ILL.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.40	49¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.25	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
W.VA.	Goldenrod 14-oz.	-	8.50	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 12-15-oz.	-	-	33 1/3¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover 13-15-oz. plastic	10.08	11.28	60-62¢

BULK COMB CHUNK PACK				
OREG.	Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	-	10.50	-
TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch 12-1-lb. jars	3.50	4.85	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.80	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/		Sales to		
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
BULK COMB CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)					
S.DAK.	Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-	6.75	42¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	12-12-oz. jars	3.55	-	-
		6-2½-lb. cans	4.55	-	-
	Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-	10.80	59¢
MASS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers		-	-	50¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00	1.00
		Sourwood	-	-	1.75
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
		1-lb. jars	-	-	70¢
		2-lb. jars	-	-	1.20
	Mixed Flowers	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.80
		1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
		2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
		3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - First half of December)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures varied during the period ranging 2-8 degrees above normal in the Cascade Sierras, 1-5 degrees above in the interior valleys early, and near normal elsewhere. Much of the central valley area was covered with a heavy blanket of fog with only brief periods of clearing in some areas. Fog was also common in many central and north coast areas. Precipitation occurred for the most part early and late in the period and was restricted to the north half of the State. Heavy rain and snow mixed fell in the Cascade Sierras early in the period with totals ranging from 1 to 5 inches. At the close of the period another storm front covered much of the north portion of the State. Scattered points throughout the valleys had light amounts of precipitation, usually less than 1/4 of an inch. Little or no rain fell elsewhere. The higher temperatures and heavy precipitation decreased the snow pack in the Sierras.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - The weather in Northern and Central California has been cold and foggy. In Southern California, it has been very dry and honey plants are badly in need of moisture. Warm winds dried up many areas and hill areas are especially dry. Most bees are in good to extra good condition. Broodrearing continues in a light way in Southern California, but generally is dropping off. Broodrearing is at a standstill in other areas of the State. Some colonies are still being moved into almonds in Northern and Central California for pollination but most colonies had been moved earlier. In Southern California, some colonies are being moved from hills to orange groves, eucalyptus, or to winter cover crops. Foggy, cool weather has held bees in the hives in the central valley areas with very few flights possible. Bees in this area are working a few late blooming shrubs and mustard when they can fly. Along the southern coast and in the southern interior parts of the State, bees are working willows, mustard, some eucalyptus, a little rabbit brush, off-bloom citrus, some tamarisk, and a few miscellaneous native plants. Except for the northern portion of the State, honey plants are badly in need of rain. The wet fog in the central valleys has helped some but not enough. Honey plants are in good shape in the southern coastal area but it is very dry. In the southern interior honey plants have made no growth to date and must have rain soon to produce a moderate flow.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings and bulk purchases were very light. Dealer inventories were reported ample for anticipated needs. Current arrivals were mostly on previous contracts. Packaged honey sales to retail outlets were a little less than during the same period in November but were above average. Export trading and shipment was about normal.

Central and Northern California - Movement through bulk handlers and packers to retail outlets

was moderate but seasonally normal. Movement to manufacturers and commercial users was fairly good. Present export shipments were heavy to Germany with some shipments to France and England. Inventories of bulk handlers and packers were fairly heavy. Beekeeper supplies were moderate and limited to mostly the better qualities. Export movement was fairly good with the market stronger. F.o.b. sales in cans, cases, and cartons delivered dock per pound were mostly 12-12½¢ on light amber alfalfa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period - Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Washington - Rainy weather kept bees confined during much of the period west of the Cascade Mountains. Temperatures averaged a little above normal during the first week and around normal during the second week. Most colonies were wintering in a fairly good condition but they had not been able to make many flights. In the Yakima Valley area, it was also a little warmer than average and some colonies experienced a few short flights during the warmer portions of the day. However, much rain and foggy weather kept colonies closely confined towards the end of the period. A good snow buildup was reported in the mountains and plenty of rain had fallen in the valley areas.

Oregon - Variable weather conditions were reported throughout the State. Fog and wind hampered bee activity in some areas while rain, snow and low temperatures limited bee flights in other areas. Colonies appeared to be in generally good shape with adequate stores on hand. This was particularly true in the western portion of the State where most colonies had used very little stores to date. It was reported that some producers who have supplies of bulk honey on hand were asking more for it than buyers were willing to pay.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Colorado - Mild weather continued in the southeastern portion of the State. As a result, bees showed some activity around noon of each day and appeared to be wintering in a normal fashion. Buyers were said to be showing a little more interest in light amber honey and in beeswax. Clear, dry and open weather prevailed in the western portion of the State during much of the past two weeks. Temperatures ranged from 18 to 55 degrees and bees flew some on most afternoons.

Utah - Approximately an inch and one-half of rain fell in some valley areas of Northern Utah and snow occurred in the mountain areas. However, more rain was needed since very little occurred in some areas. Bees in general appeared to be in good condition for wintering but some have used a considerable amount of stores and will require feeding by early March. It was reported that many colonies in the Delta area were low in bees as a

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result of insecticide spray losses during the past season. Retail honey sales proved slow at some points in Northern Utah.

Montana - It was still dry and windy in the northern portion of the State. One beekeeper reported that the past fall was the driest that he could ever remember. Colder weather was reported in the southwestern part of the State. One producer expressed a fear that possibly some of his bees would require early feeding this spring as a result of the early frost this fall.

ARIZONA: (Period - First half of December)

Extremely dry weather continued throughout most of the State. A few scattered light rains did occur but these were not enough to do much good for desert vegetation. Bees were mostly dormant with little activity reported. Most supplies of bulk honey had been depleted.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Northeast Texas - Extremely wet weather continued in this part of the State. It was expected that the total rainfall in this area would exceed the all time record of 55 inches since only two more inches of precipitation were needed. Normal rainfall in the Dallas area is around 32 inches per year. Temperatures averaged about normal and two or three light frosts occurred in the western part of this area. Retail honey sales had been good but were expected to taper off until after the first of the year. Prices held about steady but one commercial packer had cut his prices a little. In the eastern area of this section, colonies were in good condition. Extremely good moisture conditions were also reported and several frosts had occurred.

Southeast Texas - A slow, soaking rain totaling three inches or more fell in the coastal areas last week. This partially ended the drought spell. As a result of the long drought, most colonies had only small amounts of bees on hand but plenty of honey and pollen.

Arkansas - Cold, cloudy and damp weather kept bees confined much of the time in the northeastern part of the State. Colonies were in good shape and honey plants had ample soil moisture.

Oklahoma - Plenty of rain fell in Central Oklahoma, putting soil moisture conditions in good shape. Wet and cloudy weather restricted bee activity in the western area of the State but bees were still in good condition. A fair demand prevailed for honey at retail stores.

PLAINS STATES: (Period - Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Iowa - Very little precipitation was reported in the western portion of the State and temperatures continued on the mild side. However, frost was beginning to accumulate in the ground at some points. The open weather had given beekeepers lots of time to prepare colonies for the winter. Much feeding

had been done and most colonies appeared to be wintering well so far. The bulk honey market held about steady but most available lots had already been sold. Many producers in the western portion of Iowa do not place their bulk honey on the open market since they belong to a cooperative. Retail honey sales continued good and the market proved strong. The beeswax market was also strong and supplies were fairly well cleaned up. Most of the period proved moderately warm in the north and central sections of the State but a cold spell moved in near the end of the period. No precipitation was reported but there was a good amount of soil moisture present. Retail honey sales improved and prices held about steady. There was said to be no bulk honey in producers hands in Northern Iowa except that which was held back for local trade. Some price cutting was done by one source but for the most part prices were unchanged. Cold and windy weather and a few snow flurries were reported in Northeastern Iowa on the last day of the period. This was a sharp contrast to the mild sunny weather that had prevailed earlier.

Kansas - Prolonged Indian Summer weather prevailed in the eastern portion of the State. Moisture conditions were below normal and some sources were becoming concerned over conditions of honey plants. However, moisture fell in some areas and the overall soil moisture conditions were said to be still good. Honey continued to move at the retail level but at a rather slow pace. Some individuals reported good sales in the form of Christmas gifts. The continued moderate temperatures permitted colonies to make regular flights. Bees from an observation hive were observed gathering pollen from some late blooming dandelions growing on the Kansas State University Campus.

Nebraska - Bees consumed rather heavy amounts of stores in the eastern part of the State and warm weather continued. As a result, some beekeepers had begun feeding of colonies while the weather was still moderate. It appeared that buyers of bulk honey were becoming a little more active at least on white honey. One producer in the southeastern part of the State reported that his supplies of bulk honey had all been sold. His colonies were in excellent shape for wintering with abundant supplies of stores and bees on hand. Good soil moisture conditions also prevailed in southeastern Nebraska. Rain was needed in central area of the State since it has been rather dry and mild throughout the fall season. Some colonies had consumed considerable amounts of stores during the warm spell.

Missouri - Cold, dry weather prevailed in the western portion of the State during the last week of the period. There was no snow on the ground in this region. The first portion of the period proved very warm with temperatures reaching a high of 73 degrees. Colonies gathered pollen from scattered dandelion blossoms during the time. Most colonies entered the winter season with ample stores on hand.

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South Dakota - Generally dry weather prevailed across the State and moisture was needed in all areas. Many colonies were reported to be going into the winter light weight. A good demand prevailed for honey and the market held generally steady both at retail and wholesale level.

North Dakota - Warm fall weather hovered over the eastern section of the State during the past two weeks. Bees experienced a good flight on December 1 when the temperature reached into the fifties over most areas of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

Illinois - The last few days of November and the first few days of December proved unusually warm and bees were able to fly most every day in Northern Illinois. The weather then turned much colder and the temperature dropped as low as 15 degrees. Some snow flurries occurred but there was no precipitation of importance. Rainfall is still some 8 inches below normal in this portion of the State and beekeepers had hoped some rain would fall before the ground froze. Honey sales were reported to have slowed up a little since Thanksgiving. Very warm weather also prevailed in the central sector of the State during the first portion of the period and it was feared that colonies had used heavy amounts of stores raising brood. Much colder weather slowed bee activity during the latter part of the period. Rain was badly needed in Central Illinois. It was anticipated that winter bee losses might be heavy in Southern Illinois. This was particularly true in colonies that were not fed this fall. One beekeeper estimated that only about 15 percent of all bees in this portion of the State actually gathered enough honey during the fall flow to provide them with ample winter stores.

Indiana - Mild weather during the early part of the period allowed bees to make several partial flights in the northern portion of the State. Severe winter weather conditions moved into the State during the last week of the period. The northern part of Indiana received heavy amounts of snow but the balance of the State got very little. Bees in general seemed to be in good shape and the snow provided a good cover for clovers.

Ohio - Bees made several good cleansing flights during late November in Northeastern Ohio. The weather turned much colder during the latter part of the period and the heaviest snow storm in years hit the area. There was about two and one-half feet of snow on the ground by the end of the period. Good demand prevailed for honey and one producer reported that all of his bulk honey had been sold. The balance of the State also enjoyed rather mild weather during the first half of the period and most bees experienced good flights. However, on December 5, it started to rain and this in turn changed to snow. A heavy snow storm developed accompanied by strong winds and up to twelve inches of snow fell at some points. Heavy drifting occurred from

Central Ohio northward. Very little snow was reported in some areas of Southern Ohio.

Michigan - The honey market appeared to be a shade weaker in the southern portion of the State. It was extremely dry in some areas and precipitation was badly needed for honey plants. There was about six inches of snow cover protecting clovers on the Upper Peninsula. The temperature was about twenty degrees on the last day of the period and cellar bees were wintering very quietly. Retail honey sales were said to be only fair at the present time.

Minnesota - Extremely variable weather was reported in the southern part of the State. During the first portion of the period it was unusually warm and the temperature reached an all time high of 62 degrees on December 3. During this warm weather most outside colonies experienced good cleansing flights and should be well prepared for the winter season. Some bees that had been placed in cellars almost got too warm during the spell when the cellar temperature rose to 54 degrees. The weather did a complete about face during the last few days when it turned extremely cold. On the last day of the period, the temperature registered 10 degrees below zero at some points. The ground was bare of snow cover since it had all melted during the warm spell. Consequently, it was feared that the legumes might suffer some damage from the cold weather. Some of the beekeepers have already headed south for the winter. Others were busy sorting combs, repairing and building equipment and making other preparations for the next season. Precipitation was badly needed at some points. In the northwestern part of the State, weather conditions proved about the same as in the southern part of the State.

Wisconsin - Temperatures averaged as much as 20 degrees above normal in some areas of southern Wisconsin during the first part of the period. During this time bees flew freely as though it was springtime. It was expected that this would put the bees into very good shape for the colder days ahead. Much colder weather did move into the area during the last week of the period and temperatures dropped below normal and a few traces of snow were reported. Some colonies had been placed in cellars for wintering and some of these were lightweight and were expected to need feeding early next spring. However, most outside colonies were said to have ample food supplies and good clusters of bees. Honey moved at a fast pace in local retail stores and one producer reported a good demand for honey to be used as Christmas gifts. Despite a shortage of moisture, honey plants were going into the winter in good condition in the western part of the State. Mild weather also prevailed in this area during the first week and this gave bees an excellent opportunity to make cleansing flights. Demand for honey remained slow in this area. Temperatures ranged from 11 to 64 degrees above zero in the central section of the State. Bees were able to fly on five different days and some

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colonies were very active during the warm spell and appeared to be in the best of shape for the winter. About a half an inch of snow fell at some points. Legumes looked good and had ample soil moisture available. Honey sold good and one producer still had about half of his crop on hand. Much colder weather moved into Central and Eastern Wisconsin during the last week of the period. Temperatures began to drop on December 4 and some snow flurries occurred. Each following day became colder and by the close of the period sub-zero temperatures were recorded. A trace of snow covers the ground in East Central Wisconsin. During the mild period, bees made many good flights which should put them into shape for considerable confinement should the following weeks bring severe weather conditions. Honey continued to move well at unchanged prices. Several beekeepers reported selling their crops during the period. It was being predicted that the bulk of the honey crop in the State will be sold out by spring.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

New York - Western New York bees were reported to be wintering in good shape. Some colonies experienced several light cleansing flights during the early part of December. Snow cover ranged from two to twelve inches across much of the western part of the State. Honey sold good at some points but moved slowly in others. In northern Jefferson County, colonies flew on several days and were thought to be wintering in a normal fashion. Ideal weather conditions were reported in Central New York during the first ten days of the period and colonies made adequate cleansing flights at that time. Most bees were reported to be going into the winter in extremely good condition. Ground moisture was about normal in some areas and a light snow cover was reported. However, soil moisture conditions were considered only about 85 percent of normal at some points. Packing of colonies had been completed. One beekeeper reported that some of his strong colonies brought in some pollen on December 2. Most colonies in Southeastern New York had been packed for the winter and clusters were thought to be of good size. Some yards required heavier amounts of winter feeding due to the dry fall. A good rain hit some areas during the first few days of the month and this was the first rain of consequence since last spring. Brisk honey sales were reported and were said to be a result of a shortage of honey by the average beekeeper.

Vermont - Bees appeared to be wintering satisfactorily and most were quiet. Many colonies experienced cleansing flights on December 4, 5, and 6. Most bottlers found it necessary to import supplies from States to the west in order to take care of their needs.

New Jersey - One beekeeper in Central New Jersey reported that all of his colonies made good cleansing flights during the period. It was felt that most bees would winter favorably since most of them had plenty of stores on hand following the

mild weather. Retail honey sales were considered seasonal and amber honey was reported to be providing light honey with competition in retail stores.

Pennsylvania - Temperatures climbed as high as sixty degrees in Eastern Pennsylvania on several days during the early part of the month. During this time bees were able to fly. On December 6 a heavy rain fell and much of it was absorbed by the soil since the ground was not frozen. Colder weather accompanied by snow occurred on December 7. Retail honey sales were reported to be only fair in Eastern Pennsylvania. Colonies were thought to be wintering satisfactorily in Central Pennsylvania since most were able to make good cleansing flights during the period.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

Maryland - Generally mild weather permitted colonies much activity during the first week of the period in the Blue Ridge Mountain section. On December 3, one beekeeper reported that he was able to inspect several colonies and found one with 3 frames of brood. Very cold weather moved into this region during the latter part of the period and restricted bee activity. Sales of honey proved slow.

Virginia - It was also very mild during the first week of the period in the northern part of this State. However, much colder weather moved into the area during the second week and the temperature fell to near zero at some points. Some light snow was reported and soil moisture conditions had improved considerably since the first of November.

North Carolina - Colonies continued to winter in pretty good shape in Davie County. Cold weather kept them inactive late in the period but they had shown considerable activity during the mild spell early in the period. Plenty of rainfall occurred and temperatures fell as low as the 10 degree mark during the second week. Honey sales improved and it was felt that this was a result of the colder weather.

West Virginia - A heavy snow cover was reported in most parts of the State. However, the eastern Panhandle section had not received as much snow. Most of the snow fell during the second half of the period when the weather turned much colder. Daily temperatures averaged several degrees below normal during the last week. It was mild during the first week and this permitted colonies an opportunity to do some flying. It was felt that bees in most hives had plenty of opportunities to adjust broodnests for the winter.

Kentucky - About seasonal weather prevailed in West Central Kentucky and bees made several flights early in the period. It was warm and dry in North Central Kentucky during the first week

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of the period. The second week proved cold and some snow fell. Roadside honey sales were practically nil but good retail store sales were reported.

Tennessee - The first real cold weather of the season moved into Western Tennessee on December 8. Colonies were considered to be in good shape and should winter with little difficulty. This was particularly true in colonies where the fall honey crop was not removed. Honey reportedly sold good at wholesale level but there was very little for sale. Colonies experienced two good cleansing flights during the early part of the period in the southeastern section of the State. Colder weather accompanied by snow flurries moved into the area during the second week and bees appeared to be faring in good shape. Clusters appeared to be staying in mid-hives so far.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

Georgia - Extremely cold weather kept bees inactive during most of the last week throughout the State. It was thought that most colonies were wintering satisfactorily with plenty of young bees and stores on hand at the present time. However, it was expected that some feeding would prove necessary later in the winter.

Florida - Apiary conditions were considered to be generally normal in the area around Homestead. Much colder weather moved into the area during the second week, restricting activity of colonies and also damaging various pollen producing plants. Scale colonies had begun to make good gains prior to the arrival of the cold weather but showed signs of declining as temperatures dropped. One beekeeper with a fairly large number of colonies in the Lake Okeechobee area reported that these colonies were holding their own, at least until the cold spell moved in last week. Very few of these had required feeding this fall. Extremely cold weather hovered over the citrus belt in Central Florida and prospects for a good honey flow from this source appeared very poor at this time. The cold weather had stopped all nectar secretion since temperatures had fallen as low as 20 degrees at some points and remained there for several hours. To the north, in the Gainesville area, it was even colder

and a low of 13 degrees was reported on the last day of the period. Naturally this stopped all nectar secretion in this area. Bees were still considered in good shape since most had good size clusters of young bees and ample supplies on hand. Most colonies had only capped brood at this time. In the Suwannee County area, a low of 6 degrees was reported near the end of the period. Many colonies in this area required heavier than normal feeding. Supplies of honey were reported to be rather scarce in the Volusia County area. About half of the bees have been fed in this region. Very cold weather was reported in the northwestern section of Florida. It was also very dry and some ponds were actually drying up at a rather rapid rate. There was still a good demand for honey in this region.

Mississippi - It was dry and cold in the Jackson area at the end of the period. Temperatures had dropped as low as 6 above zero and this had killed all tender vegetation. It was feared that the severe cold weather might possibly kill some colonies that were lightweight. The colder weather did help to improve demand for honey a little. In the more northern sections of the State, it was thought that most colonies were going into the winter with ample stores on hand. It was reported that most small producer-packers had about sold out of supplies of honey. However, some of the larger producers, who sell their supplies in bulk were said to be holding on to their supplies hoping for improved market conditions.

Louisiana - Warm weather permitted colonies much activity during the first part of the period in the Baton Rouge area. Consequently, it was feared that consumption of stores may have been heavy. Freezing weather moved into this area late in the second week. The drought was still in progress in this area and also in many other parts of the State. Clovers will probably be late next spring unless it rains soon. Most colonies in Central Louisiana were considered to be in fairly good shape with ample stores on hand. It was cold in this area at the close of the period and this kept bees inactive.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 23

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the first half of December. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand fair to good. Market steady.

Arrivals 36,000 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and some retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand for bulk and bottled honey good, market steady. Demand for comb fair, market steady. Arrivals 320,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers and wholesalers to large users. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95

COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case 7.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 21,774 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chain stores-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic 2.95

24, 1-lb. plastic 6.95

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze 3.75

COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz. 5.05

DENVER: Supply plentiful. Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80
ARIZ.-Calif. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

DETROIT: Demand fairly good. Market steady. Receipts 75,008 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
6, 3-lb. jars	3.85
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few high as	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.55
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Market steady. No arrivals.

Packers' quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles- 12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25-5.50
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 23TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweetclover 275, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 280.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
60-lb. tins-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Demand very good. Market steady.

Arrivals France 10 cases, Mexico 191 cases and 47 drums.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chains and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	13½-14
tins	15
Ex Warehouse tins	16
MIDWEST White Clover carlots	16

DELIVERED NEW YORK-

MIDWEST Bakers honey- Light Amber Clover	
Ex Warehouse 60-lb. tins	16
pails	16½

AUSTRALIAN Ex Dock 70-lb. pails	15 3/4
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CALIF. Sage 60-lb. tins or	
660-lb. drums	15½-16

OHIO Light Amber Clover	16½
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FLA. Gallberry drums	15½
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EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. tins	4.05
24, 5-oz. tins	2.95
Bulk- 60-lb. tins	21
12-lb. tins	22
650-lb. drums used for bakers honey	19

CREAMED HONEY: Ohio-

24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
12, 12-oz. jars	3.35

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

IMPORTED HONEY: 6, 5-lb. jars	6.45
BEESWAX: Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals bags - Chile 280, Dom. Rep. 119, Mexico 121, Australia 20, Brazil 50, West Africa 284 blks. and 100 pks., French Somaliland 556 blks. and Guatemala 56 bdl.	
Africa Ex Dock	51-52 3/4
Haiti Delivered New York	58½
Brazil Ex Dock	55-56
Mexico	53½-54
Salvador	55
Dominican Republic	52½-53

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate. Market steady.

Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 99,374 lbs.; by boat from Puerto Rico 13,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers and packers to retailers, chains and other large users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	7.65
packers sales	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packers sales	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packers sales	12.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
packers sales	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
packers sales	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
packers sales	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 17,700 lbs.

Sales to large wholesalers and large retail outlets. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Demand moderate. Market slightly stronger. No arrivals.

Sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	11.40
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 23

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

PORTLAND: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
12, 16-oz. jars	4.00
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

SEATTLE: Supply moderate. Demand fair at higher prices. Market stronger. No arrivals.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. jars or cans	12.15-13.70
darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans or jars	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	7.10
12, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
Fireweed: 6, 4-lb. jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.20
12, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 12-oz. cups	5.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.85
12, 24-oz. cups	6.00
12, 20-oz. cups	4.40

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. Arrivals Central California 3,760 cans.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors-White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa

mixtures; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 14-15 mostly 14

ST. LOUIS: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large retailers.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15

6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
6, 3½ or 4-lb. jars	4.90-5.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.00

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 2.95-3.20

24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SECTION COMB: 24, 11-oz. jars 6.50-7.00

CUT COMB: 12, 7-11-oz. cartons 3.75-4.00

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 23

FIRST ESTIMATE OF HONEY PRODUCTION, 1962

Preliminary Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees and Production of Honey in Canada^{1/} by Province, 1961 and 1962^{2/} with 10-Year Averages, 1951-60 and Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on November 16th.

Province and Year		: Beekeepers	: Colonies	: Average Yield : : Per Colony	: Total Production
		No.	No.	Pounds	Thousand Pounds
Prince Edward Island	1951-60	110	860	81	70
	1961	90	900	72	65
	1962	80	540	60	32
Nova Scotia	1951-60	400	2,320	64	148
	1961	390	2,690	93	250
	1962	340	2,800	47	132
New Brunswick	1951-60	300	1,730	61	106
	1961	170	1,280	70	90
	1962	200	1,400	55	77
Quebec	1951-60	3,060	57,090	62	3,540
	1961	2,130	48,700	61	2,971
	1962	2,000	48,260	66	3,185
Ontario	1951-60	3,410	155,050	66	10,233
	1961	2,700	126,000	74	9,324
	1962	2,610	127,000	86	10,922
Manitoba	1951-60	1,230	40,810	124	5,060
	1961	790	40,560	164	6,652
	1962	730	38,560	131	5,051
Saskatchewan	1951-60	2,590	28,360	120	3,403
	1961	2,000	36,800	108	3,970
	1962	1,800	37,200	77	2,864
Alberta	1951-60	1,660	42,420	122	5,175
	1961	1,390	60,000	160	9,600
	1962	1,260	65,400	106	6,932
British Columbia	1951-60	1,980	15,620	89	1,390
	1961	2,000	19,980	105	2,100
	1962	1,500	20,570	63	1,296
CANADA	1951-60	14,740	344,260	85	29,125
	1961	11,660	336,910	104	35,022
	1962	10,520	341,730	89	30,491

^{1/} Does not include Newfoundland.

^{2/} Subject to revision

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BEE CULTURE BRANCH
 MONTHLY REPORT

Vol. XLVI
 No. 24

Tuesday, January 8, 1963

SNOWCOVER GOOD IN SOME AREAS

Fairly good snowcovers were reported in some of the northern areas and these were expected to provide some winter protection for legumes. However, some of the more northern States had actually received very little snow to date this season. In contrast, Northern Virginia received more snowfall in December than they normally receive in an entire winter season. The snow should provide soil moisture in some areas where it was badly needed. Rain was reported in California and in Arizona and no doubt will aid honey plants particularly in the deserts and unirrigated areas. In Florida, colonies worked maple and gum trees in some areas gathering pollen and some nectar.

The weather during the first week of the period began like a lamb but soon developed into a lion. As the week developed, moist Gulf air moved northward and collided with an Arctic air mass and as a result much snow, sleet and freezing rain fell in the Eastern half of the Nation. In contrast, Wyoming had its 14th consecutive week of near or above normal temperature averages. Below average temperatures were restricted to small areas of Florida, Texas and California and east of a line from Michigan to South Carolina. Nearly all parts of the Nation got some precipitation. It was mostly snow north of a line from Northeast Kansas to Southeast Virginia. Very cold weather prevailed over much of the Plains States and westward. In New England, one of the worst blizzards of recent times moved into the area. Maine and New Hampshire got up to 35 inches of snow and reported drifts up to 20 feet high. The hard freeze that blanketed most of the West during the second week kept weekly average temperatures below normal for the first time in two months in some areas. Over the remainder of the Country, temperatures averaged below normal except in Florida. Most of the area north of the States from Oklahoma into North Carolina had a white Christmas. Washington, D. C. got 5.4 inches of snow on Christmas Day and this was the heaviest since records began in 1888.

The wintery weather kept bees inactive in most parts of the Country. However, most colonies were thought to be in good condition for the period of confinement. Many bees had been able to make cleansing flights during periods of mild weather early in December. For the most part, it was felt by most beekeepers that colonies had ample stores on hand and should be able to withstand the cold weather with little difficulty. Bees in parts of California and in Florida were able to do some flying.

There was very little market activity during the past period. No doubt it was slowed to some extent by the holiday season. Retail sales continued at a fair pace but bulk goods moved slowly. In Florida, large lots of tupelo honey brought 23¢ per pound while orange realized 18¢. California sage honey sold at 12½-13 3/4¢ and Minnesota clover went in a range of 12½-14¢ per pound.

The market for domestic beeswax showed very little activity. Prices continued at about the same level as during the previous period. Most sales went in a range of 42-43¢ on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. The Longshoremen's strike affected the market on wax imports in New York City. Here, African offerings brought 51-52¢ per pound; Central American stock drew 54-55¢ and Argentina supplies sold at 52¢ per pound.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 24

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA	SOUTHERN		MINN.	White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.
	White-Sage	13 3/4¢ del.		White-Extra White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Sage	12½¢ del.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	12¢ del.	OHIO	Amber-Mixed Flowers	12½¢ del.
	Light Amber-Sage - Buckwheat	12¼¢ del.		White-Clover	14¢ del.
NEV.	Extra Light Amber-White-Alfalfa	13½¢ del.	N.Y.	Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
S.DAK.	Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10-12¢ f.o.b.
IOWA	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ del.		Light Amber-Tupelo Gum (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.
	White-Clover	12-13¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums exchanged)	10¢ del.
	Clover - Mixed Flowers (cans exchanged)	12½¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Orange	18¢ f.o.b.
WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
	Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	11½¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALESALES	SALES TO RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	-	18 1/3¢
IOWA	Clover & Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	Clover & Mixed Flowers	-	20 1/3¢	29-30¢
	White-Clover	-	22¢	27¢
MICH.	Amber-Clover	-	-	29¢
	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	20 1/3¢	-	30¢
TENN.	Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
	Light Amber-Tupelo Gum	-	30¢	-
	Light Amber-Orange	-	23¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch	7.00	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	69-70¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	5.00	-
	White-Clover	6.80	-
IOWA	Clover - Mixed Flowers	5.89	59-65¢
	White-Clover	6.50	70¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	65¢
N.H.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	9.00	.95-1.00

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLVI - NO. 24

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	Sales to		
	: AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	: -----	: -----	: -----
	:	: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u> (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA.	Light Amber-Orange	-	6.25	-
	Light Amber-Tupelo Gum	-	7.92	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch	-	7.30	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
	White-Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA	Clover & Mixed Flowers	-	6.29	35-39¢
	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	8.50	8.50	-
	Clover	-	6.72	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	40¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.H.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	9.12	48-50¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	7.25	-	40¢
TENN.	Clover	-	-	35¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
FLA.	Light Amber-Orange	-	6.75	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch	-	4.15	-
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
N.H.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	28¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
FLA.	Light Amber-Orange	-	4.50	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
ARK.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
ARK.	Mixed Flowers 13-15-oz.	-	-	45¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	-	45¢
TENN.	Cotton 13-15-oz.	-	-	35¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
IOWA	White-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	7.68	39-40¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
TEXAS	White-Clover & Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.30	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa & Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
		: (Generally Delivered)	: (Generally Delivered)	: (Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u> (Cont'd)				
TENN.	Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
FLA.	Wild Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
	Wild Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	10.80	-	-

1/ State or origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales to wholesalers and retailers to stores for small size containers.

SUMMARY OF 1962-CROP HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of November 30, 1962

State	Loans Made			Loans Outstanding			Purchase Agreements Made	
	No.	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars		No.	Pounds
Arizona	2	49,500	5,445	49,500	5,445	--	--	--
California	7	217,690	24,782	217,690	24,782	--	--	--
Colorado	2	122,210	14,665	122,210	14,665	--	--	--
Florida	34	946,220	117,107	759,880	94,243	--	--	--
Georgia	3	44,770	5,137	44,770	5,137	--	--	--
Idaho	4	136,950	16,173	136,950	16,173	--	--	--
Illinois	2	34,430	4,207	34,430	4,207	--	--	--
Kansas	7	363,715	46,919	319,440	41,208	--	--	--
Louisiana	2	12,705	1,536	10,890	1,320	--	--	--
Minnesota	5	341,825	44,095	341,825	44,095	--	--	--
Mississippi	1	29,755	3,095	29,755	3,095	--	--	--
Nebraska	3	110,415	14,244	110,415	14,244	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	1	9,900	--
Pennsylvania	1	9,075	1,171	9,075	1,171	--	--	--
South Dakota	4	332,320	42,869	332,320	42,869	--	--	--
Texas	8	124,025	15,772	124,025	15,772	1	4,500	--
Washington	1	186,945	22,433	186,945	22,433	--	--	--
Wyoming	1	127,050	15,246	127,050	15,246	--	--	--
TOTALS	87	3,189,600	394,897	2,957,170	366,105	2	14,400	--
Comparative Totals:								
1961	76	3,031,655	370,600	2,855,105	350,214	1	100,000	--
1960	31	998,800	93,955	938,740	88,621	--	--	--
1959	38	1,085,095	91,592	968,705	82,410	--	--	--
1958	119	4,272,123	415,984	4,080,866	396,499	5	215,620	--

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period - Last half of December)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures remained above seasonal averages during the first week but dropped sharply during the second week of the period. Temperatures ranged 2-6 degrees above normal in the northern section, 4-9 degrees above in the central valley, 3-7 degrees above in the south-central points, and 2-10 degrees above average in the eastern section of the State early in the period. Temperatures declined sharply during the Christmas week with heavy frost reported in most sections north of the Tehachapis. Temperatures were in the low 20s in the Fresno-Tulare area of the San Joaquin Valley and in the mid to high 20s in the northern San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Near zero temperatures were reported in the higher elevations. At the close of the period a storm front resulted in rising temperatures in the northern part of the State. Substantial amounts of precipitation were recorded in the northern two-thirds of the State and in scattered sections of the southeast desert area early in the period. However, the colder weather during the last week was accompanied by clear sunny weather. Precipitation totals ranged from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the northern part of the State. The south coast, south central valley, and desert areas had lesser amounts, mostly below $\frac{1}{3}$ inch.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Weather conditions in Northern California have been good for bees. The rain early in the period in Northern California should keep plants doing well. Weeds and wild flowers should develop for early nectar secretion. Low fog followed by frosty weather has curtailed flights in most of the central valley areas. Flights have been confined to sunny mid-day periods. Southern California temperatures have been mild with little or no rain. Honey plants there are badly in need of rain. Most colonies are heavy with honey and pollen and are in fine shape for winter. Most hives have a good cluster of young bees. Broodrearing has practically stopped. Very few colonies are being moved at this time. Some colonies were being moved into almond orchards but this was stopped due to the soft ground following the rain. Practically no plants are being worked for pollen or nectar at this time. However, in the warmer fog free foothill areas Parry manzanita is blooming four months earlier than normal due to the mild weather. Also, some alder is being worked for pollen. Along the central coast some early manzanita and mustard have been worked on clear days. Central valley honey plants are ready to grow following the last rain which wet the ground quite deeply. With more rain and warm weather the northern part of the State should have a good spring honey flow. In the southern San Joaquin Valley and in the southern part of the State all honey plants need rain.

Southern California - Bulk trading was light with dealers reporting ample inventories for current needs. A few fairly large sized lots of orange, buckwheat, alfalfa, and blue curls remain available

from beekeepers. Sales to retail outlets of packaged honey were very satisfactory. Export trading was about normal.

Northern and Central California - The honey situation was generally unchanged from the previous period. Bottlers' and handlers' inventories were heavy. Some beekeepers continued to hold limited stocks for firm prices. Export trading was slow with the market slightly stronger. F.o.b. sales were very few. Delivered dock prices ranged $12\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ on light amber manzanita, $13\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ - 15¢ on extra light amber clover-alfalfa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period - Dec. 8-22)

Washington - Precipitation proved below normal in the portion of the State west of the Cascade Mountain range. Temperatures averaged a little above normal during the first week but it was somewhat cooler during the second week. Some colonies managed to make a few cleansing flights during the warm portion of the first week. As a result, most bees were thought to be in pretty good shape for the balance of the winter. There was some fog and rain reported in the Yakima Valley area during the early part of the period. However, temperatures generally proved warm enough on some days for colonies to get in a little flying time. Colder weather moved into the Valley during the second week and temperatures averaged between 15 and 35 degrees and this, of course, kept bees inactive. To date there has been no snow in the Valley.

Oregon - The northeastern part of the State continued to receive more than normal amounts of precipitation and temperatures were rather mild during the first part of the period. Bees appeared to be wintering favorably but cooler weather during the latter part of the period restricted activity. Generally mild and wet weather hovered over the western section of Oregon early in the period. Some areas had not even experienced a killing frost this season. Colonies had been able to make numerous cleansing flights but cooler weather moved into this portion of the State during the second week and kept colonies confined.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period - Dec. 8-22)

Colorado - About six inches of snow fell in the southwestern section of the State on the last few days of the period and the temperature fell below the zero mark. However, bees were still considered to be in good shape. Practically no precipitation occurred in the northwestern part of Colorado during the past period.

Idaho - Generally mild weather prevailed in Southern Idaho during much of the time. Consequently, bees showed a good bit of activity and were thought to be in good shape.

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Montana - The winter season to date was considered real mild in the Gallatin Valley. Therefore, most bees appeared to be wintering favorably.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of December)

Most bees were reported to be generally inactive throughout the State and most were thought to be in good shape. Much of the desert areas experienced a rain storm on December 17-19 and it was expected to greatly benefit all unirrigated honey plants. However, total rainfall for the year was still less than half of normal.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Typical winter weather prevailed over this area. Most bees appeared to be in strong condition. This was particularly true in the eastern portion of this area where most colonies had ample supplies on hand for wintering and for build up and divisions in the spring.

Arkansas - Practically all bulk honey has cleared producers hands in the northeastern section of the State. Bees appeared to be wintering favorably in this area but no doubt some will need to be fed when the first warm spell arrives.

Oklahoma - The weather was considered generally favorable for wintering of bees in the southwest and western part of Oklahoma most of the time. Colonies were able to make cleansing flights on several afternoons as the temperatures climbed. Alfalfa and clover plants appeared to be in good shape since there was plenty of soil moisture available. There was very little demand for honey in these areas. Only a few honey sales were reported at the producer level in northern Oklahoma. However, retail sales were considered somewhat better. Bees in this area were said to be wintering in good shape. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Dec. 9-23)

Iowa - A severe cold spell hit the western part of the State on December 11 and 12. However, for the most part, temperatures were above normal during the remainder of the period. Precipitation proved negligible until December 20 when a three inch wet snow fell. However, more moisture is still needed. Most bee work has been completed and colonies were considered to be in good shape for wintering. More than normal amounts of bees were being killed in this section of Iowa on account of lack of stores. Honey sold very slowly and prices held about steady. Colonies of bees in the north central portion of Iowa were thought to be in good condition. Most of them experienced a couple of cleansing flights during the period. There had been no snow but legumes still looked good. Most colonies were thought to have consumed more than normal amounts of stores and will have to be watched closely. Most bulk honey has cleared producers hands in this area. Retail sales were reported to have perked up some during the period.

Nebraska - Alternate bitter cold and fairly warm intermittent spells prevailed in Eastern Nebraska. It was thought that bees were wintering in pretty good conditions but many beekeepers felt that feeding would probably be necessary early in the spring. A fairly strong honey market was reported in this part of the State. Some producers had already sold all of their supplies. Colder weather moved into the central section of Nebraska and was welcomed since bees had been consuming stores too rapidly during the recent mild weather. About a half inch of precipitation fell recently and was most welcomed.

South Dakota - Rather cold weather prevailed throughout the period over most sections of the State. Some light snows occurred but soil moisture was still generally short.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period - Dec. 11-25)

Indiana - Unseasonal cold weather kept bees confined most of the time in the northeastern section of the State. However, the bees still seemed to be in excellent condition. Snow remained on the ground throughout the period, providing a good cover for clovers. The snow was also expected to provide beneficial soil moisture for honey plants. Honey sales proved rather slow during the period.

Ohio - Heavy amounts of snow hit the west central areas of Ohio during the period. Drifts of up to 8 feet were reported at some points. Bees were thought to be wintering favorably since they had experienced a good cleansing flight earlier in the month when the temperature climbed into the sixties. There was a good movement of honey to super markets in this part of Ohio and prices were reported to be a little higher than a year ago. Bakers were reported to be buying about 15 percent more honey this season than last year.

Michigan - Cold and snowy weather was reported on the Upper Peninsula. There was about 18 inches on the ground at the end of the period. Bees were said to be wintering satisfactorily in cellars. Honey sales at retail levels proved only fair.

Wisconsin - About normal winter weather prevailed in the eastern section of the State. Colonies were considered to be in good condition since most of them had experienced a good cleansing flight back about the first of December. There was very little demand for honey in this area during the holidays. The same situation prevailed in the southeastern section of Wisconsin.

Minnesota - It was reported that very little snow had fallen in Southern Minnesota up to the end of the period. However, it had been very cold. This followed a long open fall when beekeeper had plenty of time to pack colonies. Some colonies had been placed in cellars for wintering and were doing fine. Demand for large lots of honey continued slow and some producers still had a good amount on hand.

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NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 11-27)

New York - Some parts of Western New York received rather heavy amounts of snow during the period while others got very little. Temperatures dipped below zero in all areas on some days. It was anticipated that bees were still wintering good and should go through the season with ample stores on hand. Honey was reported to be about cleaned up and remaining supplies moved slowly at some points. Most colonies had made good cleansing flights in northern Jefferson County about the first of December so they were still in good shape. It was very cold in this area during the two weeks period and there was lots of snow on the ground. In Central New York, some areas had up to 8 inches of snow cover and below normal temperatures prevailed part of the time. However, about normal honey sales were reported. Brisk honey sales were reported at retail level in the southeastern section of New York. This was reported to be a result of health advertisements in the area. Another contributing factor was said to be the shortage of honey supplies in the hands of most producers. Soil moisture was still below normal in the area and the first snow of the season fell near the end of the period. This was expected to provide some moisture for honey plants and at the same provide some protection for bees.

New Hampshire - The first deep snow of the winter fell in the southern section of the State during the period. This snow was expected to protect some colonies from the cold, particularly those that are not wrapped. Most bees had gone into the winter with ample supplies on hand. Beekeepers had fed some sugar syrup in hopes of putting them in good shape for wintering. Local comb honey was about all sold out. Roadside stands were no longer carrying it unless they had heated stands. Honey sold about steady.

New Jersey - Retail honey sales continued at a normal pace despite the real cold weather in the central sector of the State. Most colonies of bees had made good cleansing flights near the middle of the month and should be in good condition for the winter months ahead. Most bees had ample supplies on hand.

Pennsylvania - Colder than normal weather prevailed throughout the period. Consequently, colonies had not been able to get in any flying time. Soil moisture conditions were still below normal in the central part of the State.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec 11-27)

Virginia - The entire period proved very cold and unseasonably heavy snowfall was reported in most areas of Northern Virginia. Temperatures averaged much below average in some of the northern areas and hovered around the zero mark on several consecutive mornings. Some areas received more

snow during the month of December than they normally receive during an entire winter season. The poor weather conditions kept colonies inactive but most were thought to be wintering satisfactorily.

Kentucky - In the western portion of the State, bees appeared to be doing very well and made frequent cleansing flights early in the period when temperatures proved mild. Colder weather covered the State latter in the period and some snow fell in the north and central sections. The temperatures dipped as low as 10 degrees in the northern area. It was thought that colonies were wintering in a favorable manner but it was a little too early to really know. Very few honey sales were made and this was considered a result of the holiday season.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period - Dec. 12-27)

Georgia - There was little activity throughout the State as result of the holiday season. Colonies as a general rule were inactive but were able to make some flights in the southern areas on warmer portions of some days. Most bees were considered in fairly good condition and no feeding was being done currently. However, it was anticipated that some might be necessary around the first of February.

Florida - The entire State appeared to be making a rapid recovery following the severe cold spell during the past period. This was particularly true in the central and southern sections and very warm weather hovered over the lower two-thirds of the State much of the time. Honey plants showed excellent recovery along the lower East Coast area and bees were able to gather pollen and limited amounts of nectar. In the Tampa Bay area, bees looked pretty good following the cold weather. Most colonies had ample supplies on hand and were expected to pull through in good shape. The outlook for a good citrus nectar flow in this part of the State was still somewhat uncertain. Trees were reported to be pretty badly damaged by the freeze in some areas but the full extent of wood damaged had not been fully determined. Across the State, in the Indian River section, citrus trees were reported to have suffered less damage. Some orange groves showed signs of defoliation as result of the freeze but they were expected to pull through favorably. A good orange bloom is anticipated in this area in March. Colonies with ample stores were reported to be in good shape and building up rapidly as the weather warmed up again. Some bees were said to be gathering pollen and nectar from maple and gum trees that are already budding. Further to the north and central part of the State, the cold weather inflicted more damage. In some areas, the full extent of the freeze on citrus trees was not fully known but about half of the trees had lost their fruit and leaves. Despite the freeze, some colonies in the Volusia County area were able to make a living late in the period by working water maple trees along the river. One beekeeper in the Wewahitchka River area of Western Florida reported that there appeared to be very

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little cold weather damage in that part of the State. However, the temperature did reach a low of ten degrees. Maple trees were beginning to bud and this is usually the first nectar source of the season.

Mississippi - It was cold most of the period in the northwestern Delta area. A 2 inch snow fell but the area still needed additional precipitation since soil moisture was below normal for this season of the year. The cold weather kept bees inactive much of the time but most were thought to still be in good shape. One producer still had most of his 1962 crop of honey on hand. The honey is light amber in color.

Louisiana - Badly needed rains finally hit the southeastern part of the State. It was generally cold and this kept bees dormant much of the time. The additional soil moisture had improved condition of clovers which were beginning to show growth. Some beekeepers had already started feeding colonies and others were expected to begin shortly. Demand for bottled honey was considered about normal for the season but may possibly improve with the cooler weather. In the central sector of the State, it was reported that some colonies had used heavy amounts of their stores but most colonies still had fair sized clusters.

* NOTE: Coverage of some areas is incomplete *
* in this issue. A mix-up in mailing proce- *
* dures here in Washington resulted in fewer *
* returns from our voluntary reporters across *
* the Nation. *

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

"Market prices (sales or quotations as indicated under each city) shown below were obtained from local brokers, packers, bakeries, wholesalers and other receivers in the respective cities. Current quotations are shown for market where sales for the period could not be obtained. Sales are usually subject to a one percent (1%) discount if payment is made within ten (10) days. Comments on market conditions reflect the opinion of the local trade for the last half of December. Sixty pound cans are on a per pound basis and smaller units of honey are on a per case basis unless otherwise indicated. Beeswax prices are per pound. Arrivals cover receipts during preceding two weeks."

BOSTON: Demand good. Market steady. Arrivals 77,920 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and some retailers. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles one mark	3.65
one mark	4.20

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.25-3.35

CHICAGO: Demand for bulk and bottled honey good, market steady. Demand for comb slow, market dull. Arrivals 230,000 lbs.

Sales by brokers and wholesalers to large users. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans-	
White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
6, 5-lb. jars White Clover	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals 23,030 lbs.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers and chain stores.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. plastic	2.95
24, 1-lb. plastic	6.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
COMB HONEY: 12, 20-oz.	5.05

DETROIT: Demand fair. Market about steady. Arrivals 49,080 lbs.

Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
6, 3-lb. jars	3.85

DETROIT: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.20
few high as	6.00
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.55
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Market steady. No arrivals.

Packers' quotations to wholesalers, delivered California and to nearby States.

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	6.20
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover and Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	5.75-6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25-5.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Demand for small containers fair, large slow. Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweetclover 250, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 125.

Sales to jobbers and chains. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

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TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
60-lb. tins-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals

cases - Belgium 20, Holland 31, France 19, Mexico 385 cases and 54 drums.

Sales by brokers, importers, packers and wholesalers to chain and large users including some retailers.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	13½-14
tins	15
MIDWEST White Clover	16
DELIVERED NEW YORK Carlots Ex Warehouse	17
MIDWEST Bakers honey Light Amber Clover	
Ex Warehouse 60-lb. tins	15½-16
OHIO Light Amber Clover	16½

EXTRACTED: White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.35-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. jars and tins	7.50-7.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.55

Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. jars	6.85
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
24, 8-oz. tins	4.05
24, 5-oz. tins	2.95

Bulk Ex Warehouse-

60-lb. tins	21
12-lb. tins	22
650-lb. drums used for bakers honey	19

CREAMED HONEY: Ohio-

12, 12-oz. jars	3.35
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.65
6, 5-lb. jars	6.45

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand good. Market firm. Arrivals bags - Chile 186, Dom. Republic 50, Morocco 284, Brazil 303 bags and 147 pks. and West Africa 208 blks.

Africa Ex Dock	51-52
South America	55-57
Central America	54-55
Argentina	52
Mexico	53-55
some	52
Salvador	55

PHILADELPHIA: Demand moderate to good. Market steady. Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 136,396 lbs.

Sales by brokers and packers to retailers, chains and other large users. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 3-lb. jars	5.05
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PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	5.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.65
packers sales	6.85
6, 10-lb. cans packers sales	12.40
12, 5-lb. cans packers sales	12.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
packers sales	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.65
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
packers sales	6.25
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
packers sales	3.85
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 16-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70

PITTSBURGH: Demand fair. Market steady. Arrivals

by truck mostly Midwestern 72,028 lbs.

Sales to large wholesalers and large retail outlets. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.46
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Clover, Vetch, Fireweed, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
12, 16-oz. jars	4.00
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.95
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
12, 20-oz. jars	4.40
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	4.25

ST. LOUIS: Demand light. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large retailers-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17
Light Amber	15

TERMINAL MARKET REPORTS

ST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
6, 3½ or 4-lb. jars	4.90-5.00
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 24-oz. jars	5.00
24, 12-oz. jars	5.00
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	2.95-3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
SECTION COMB: 24, 11-oz. jars	6.50-7.00
CUT COMB: 12, 7-11-oz. cartons	3.75-4.00

SAN FRANCISCO: Market steady. No arrivals.

Wholesale quotations-

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors-White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

12, 2-lb. jars	8.55
12, 24-oz. jars	5.78-6.06
12, 1-lb. jars	4.10-4.45
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49-3.53
12, 8-oz. jars	2.34-2.42

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.11
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Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.50-5.62
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.44-3.53
12, 8-oz. cups	2.42

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.53-3.56
12, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.78

VARIOUS BLENDS: Mostly Light Amber-Alfalfa

Mixture; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb.

cans 14-15

mostly 14

SEATTLE: Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. No arrivals.

Brokers' quotations to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. jars or cans	12.15-13.70
darker	11.40
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85-6.90
darker	5.70
12, 4-lb. cans or jars	10.20
6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.95
12, 2-lb. jars	7.10
12, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60
12, 1-lb. jars	4.00
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
12, 8-oz. jars	2.35
Fireweed: 6, 4-lb. jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.20
12, 1½-lb. jars	6.30
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	7.75
24, 12-oz. cups	5.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.85
12, 24-oz. cups	6.00
12, 20-oz. cups	4.40

DENVER: Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. No arrivals.

Sales to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins-	
Light Amber	13
White	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80
ARIZ.-CALIF. Orange and Sage-	
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55

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